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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah.M.	Ahmedábád Mission High School.
Alf.	Alfred High School, Kutch.
Alf. B.	Alfred High School, Bombay.
Am.	Amráoti High School.
B. K.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
B.	Belgáum Sirdárs' High School.
Bh.	Bhávnagar High School.
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B.H.	Bombay High School.
B.P.	Bombay Private English School.
B.Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
Br.	Broach High School.
B. S.	Barodá High School.
Ch.	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
D.	Deccan College.
Dh.	Dhárvád High School.
Dhu.	Dhuliá High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E.S.	Elphinstone High School.
F.G.A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F.	Fort High School.
G.A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L.	Government Law School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
H.	Haidarábád High School.
K.	Kárwár High School.
Kat.	Káttiáwár High School.
N.	Nariád High School.
N.S.	Násik High School.
Nav.	Navánagar High School.
P.	Poona High School.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.N.	Poona Native Institution.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
Rat.	Ratnágiri High School.

B.M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.	Satárá High School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
N.J.	Náráyan Jagonnath High School, Karáchi.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navsári Madresa.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Sho.	Sholápur High School.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su.M.	Surat Mission High School.
St.J	St. John's School, Bándorá.
St.M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St.X.	St. Xavier's College.
San.	Sángli English School.
Sav.	Sávantvádi High School.
T.	Tánná English School.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1880, TO MARCH 31, 1881.

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4	Sun	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	**Examination for F. A. begins.**
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering ends.
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	F.A. Results declared.
30	Fri.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1880.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun	
24	Mon.	Queen Victoria born, 1819
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun	
31	Mon.	

JUNE, 1880.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins
15	Tues.	Second Term in Medicine begins
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	*Last day of sending* essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	

JULY, 1880

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	*Last day for Application for* F.M. Examination.
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun	
26	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Karsandas Mulji Prize and the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize, and for notifying new subjects.
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
31	Sat.	

1		
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8		
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun	
16	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
28	Sat.	
29	Sun	
30	Mon.	Question papers for F. M. Examination due
31	Tues.	*from Examiners*, and last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	**Examination for F. M. begins.**
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	Second Term in Medicine ends. *Last day of Application* for Matriculation, LL.B. and LL.B. Honours Examinations, and for the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E. Examinations.
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Mulji Prize and Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize awarded.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	F. M. Results declared.

OCTOBER, 1880.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the BOARD OF ACCOUNTS at 4½ P.M.
6	Wed.	*Last day of Application for* Previous Examination and First Examination for B.Sc.
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
30	Sat.	
31	Sun	

NOVEMBER, 1880.

1	Mon.	First Term in Medicine begins. Question Papers for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation Examinations due *from Examiners.*
2	Tues.	
3	Wed	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	Question Papers for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E. Examinations due *from Examiners.*
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins. **Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.**
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
I. 18	Thurs.	Question Papers for Previous Examination and for First Exm. for B.Sc. due *from Examiners.*
19	Fri.	Question Papers for L.M. & S. and M.D. Examinations due *from Examiners.*
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	**Examinations for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E. begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
II. 25	Thurs.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.— LL.B. Honours Results declared.
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	M.A. Results declared.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	**Examinations for L.M. & S., and M.D. begin;** LL.B. Results declared.
30	Tues.	

DECEMBER, 1880.

	1 Wed.	
III	2 Thurs.	
	3 Fri.	
	4 Sat.	
	5 Sun.	
	6 Mon.	**Previous Examination and First Examination for B.Sc. begin.** *Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant. M.C.E. Results declared.
	7 Tues.	
	8 Wed.	
IV	9 Thurs.	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E. Results declared.
	10 Fri.	
	11 Sat.	
	12 Sun.	
	13 Mon.	Matriculation, L. M. & S. and M. D. Results declared.
	14 Tues.	
	15 Wed.	
	16 Thurs.	
V	17 Fri.	
	18 Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	19 Sun.	
	20 Mon.	First B. Sc. Results declared.
	21 Tues.	
	22 Wed.	
	23 Thurs.	
	24 Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
	25 Sat.	Christmas Day.
	26 Sun.	
	27 Mon.	Previous Examination Results declared.
	28 Tues.	
	29 Wed.	
	30 Thurs.	
	31 Fri.	*Last day of application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.

JANUARY, 1881.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	*Last day of application* for Degrees.
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.; Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

FEBRUARY 1881.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	

MARCH, 1881.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs.	

Schedule of Examinations for 1880-81.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due.	Examiners' Question Papers due.	Examinations begin on	List of Marks due.	Results published on
F.M.	13th July .	30th Aug...	13th Sept...	24th Sept .	27th Sept.
M.A.	16th Aug...	1st Nov...	15th Nov...	25th Nov...	27th Nov.
LL.B. Honours,	15th Sept. .	1st „ ...	15th „ ...	25th Nov...	26th „
LL.B.	15th „ ...	1st „ ...	15th „ ...	27th „ ..	30th „
Matriculation	15th „ ...	1st „ ...	15th „ ...	9th Dec...	13th Dec.
B.A.	22nd „ ...	8th „ ...	22nd „ ...	6th „ ...	9th „
F.C.E.	22nd „ ...	8th „ ...	22nd „ ...	6th „ ...	9th „
L.C.E.	22nd „ ...	8th „ ...	22nd „ ...	6th „ ...	9th „
M.C.E.	22nd „ ...	8th „ ...	22nd „ ...	3rd „ ...	6th „
Previous Examination	6th Oct...	18th „ ...	6th Dec...	24th „ ...	27th „
First B.Sc. Examination ...	6th „ ...	18th „ ...	6th „ ...	18th „ ...	20th „
L.M. & S.	29th Sept..	19th „ ...	29th Nov...	9th „ ...	13th „
M.D.	29th „ ...	19th „ ...	29th „ ...	9th „ ...	13th „

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR 1880, 1881, AND 1882.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. Scott—Ivanhoe.
2. Scott—Lady of the Lake.

1881.

1. Austen—Mansfield Park.
2. Byron—Giaour, and Pride of Abydos.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. Macaulay—Introductory Chapter of the History of England.
2. Addison—Papers in the "Spectator," 221—291.
3. Shakespeare—Hamlet.
4. Wordsworth—The Prelude.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Clarendon's (Edw., Earl of) History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England.
2. Pope's Poetical Works, Globe Edition.

1881.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
3. The Fourth Book of the Golden Treasury.
4. BURKE—The First and Second Volumes of the Clarendon Press Series of his Select Works.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Cowper's Memoir by Southey, and his Correspondence. (The first four volumes of Bohn's Edition.)
2. Pope's Poetical Works. (Globe Edition.)

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
3. The Fourth Book of the Golden Treasury.
4. BURKE—The First and Second Volumes of the Clarendon Press Series of his Select Works.

1882.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
3. The Fourth Book of the Golden Treasury.
4. BURKE—The First and Second Volumes of the Clarendon Press Series of his Select Works.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

1883.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales:—The Prologue. The Knighte's Tale. Prologues and Tales of: The Man of Lawe; The Clerke; The Squyer; The Frankeleyn; The Second Nonne; The Chanones Yemanne; The Doctoure; The Pardonere; The Prioresse; Sire Thopas; Melibeus; The Monk; The Nonnes Preeste; and The Persoune.
4. SHAKESPEARE—The Merchant of Venice; The Taming of the Shrew; Measure for Measure; Much Ado about Nothing.

1881.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.; The Tempest; Lear.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. COLERIDGE—Biographia Literaria, I.—XIII.
5. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

1882.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

II.—SANSKRIT.

N.B.—The Sanskrit renderings of the Prâkrit passages may be set, but not the Prâkrit itself.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION

1880.

1. S'akuntalâ, I.—IV.
2. Râmâyana, Bâlakânda.

1881.

1. S'akuntalâ, V.—VII.
2. Panchatantra, I.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. Bhavabhûti—Uttararâmacharita.
2. Mâgha—S'is'upâlavadha, Cantos IX.—XII.
3. Bânabhatta and his Son—Kâdambarî. (From Chandrâpîda's journey to Hemakûta, to his return to the camp after seeing his father at Ujjayinî.)
4. Dandin—Kâvyâdars'a, Parichchheda I. and II. (the text only of the Edition in the Bibl. Ind.)

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a.
2. Mrichchakatikâ and Mâlatî Mâdhava. The Candidates will be examined in the Prâkrits of these plays.

1881.

1. Mâlati Mâdhava.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—92 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda.

Mandala I.—Hymns 19, 25, 38, 125, 166.
II. „ 12, 28, 33.
III. „ 9, 32, 34, 42, 61.
IV. „ 46, 54,
V. „ 1, 2, 25, 26, 30.
VI. „ 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62.
VII. „ 67, 68, 69, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92.
VIII. „ 103.
X. „ 10, 14, 18, 81, 90, 121, 129, 168.

4. Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II., X.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a.
2. Mrichchakatikâ, and Râjas'ekhara's Bâla Râmâyana.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. Mâlatî Mâdhava.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda.
   Mandala I.—Hymns 19, 25, 38, 48, 124, 166.
   II. „ 12, 28, 33.
   III. „ 9, 32, 34, 42, 61.
   IV. „ 46, 54.
   V. „ 1, 2, 25, 26, 30.
   VI. „ 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62.
   VII. „ 67, 68, 69, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92.
   VIII. „ 103.
   X. „ 10, 14, 18, 81, 90, 121, 129, 168.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1882.

1. Uttararâmacharita.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 124—237 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda, as for 1881.
4. Tarkasangraha.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II., X.

1883.

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II., X.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION

1880.

1. (*a.*)—Rigveda.
   Mandala I.—Hymns 1, 6, 19, 32, 37, 38, 39, 50, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88, 112, 113, 115, 165, 166.
   II. „ 12.
   III. „ 30, 33.
   IV. „ 26, 27.
   VI. „ 51.
   VII. „ 33, 75, 76, 86, 89.
   VIII. „ 3, 25, 29, 42.
   X. „ 10, 14, 15, 16, 39, 81, 85, 90, 121, 129, 146.
   (*b.*) Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II.—One of the following four :—

1. Nyâya-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
   (*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
   (*c.*)—Gautamasutra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.

2. Dharma-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
   (*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
   (*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya : Vyavahârakânda.

3. Vyâkarana-sâstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumudî and Pâtanjali's Angâdhikâra of the Mahâbhâshya.
   (*b*).—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.

4. Vedânta-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—Sankarâchârya's S'ârirabhâshya.

1881.

1. (*a*).—Rigveda. The Seventh Mandala with the Commentary of Sâyana.
   (*b*).—Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II.—One of the following four :—

1. Nyâyas'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dipikâ.
   (*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
   (*c.*)—Gautamasutra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.

2. Dharma-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
   (*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
   (*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya : Vyavahârakânda.

3. Vyâkarana-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumâdî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap. I., Pâda. I., Ahnikas I.—V.
   (*b.*)—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.

4. Vedântas'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchârya's S'ârirabhâshya.

III.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. Oratio Philippica, II.
2. Æneid, VI.

1881.

1. Pro Milone.
2. Æneid, I.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. LIVY—XXV.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes, I.; Satires, I.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, III., IV.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. LATIN—Cicero, Select Letters (Watson's Edition in the Clarendon Press Series).
2. HORACE.

1881.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
2. LIVY—XXI.
3. VIRGIL—Eclogues.
4. HORACE—Odes, I.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. CICERO—Select Letters (Watson's Edition in the Clarendon Press Series).
2. HORACE.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
2. LIVY—XXI.
3. VIRGIL—Eclogues.

1882.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. LIVY—XXII.
3. VIRGIL—Georgics, I. and II.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. HORACE—Odes, I. and II.

1883.

1. HORACE—Odes, III., IV.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. TACITUS—Annales, XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, XIII.—XVI.
3. PLAUTUS—Trinummus.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

1881.

1. TACITUS—Historiæ.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

1882.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, IV.—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

IV.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. GENESIS—I.—X.
2. PSALMS—I.—XXX.

1881.

1. GENESIS—XI.—XX.
2. PSALMS—XXXI.—LX.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. I. SAMUEL.
2. NEHEMIAH.
3. EZEKIEL—XVI.—XXIV.
4. ZECHARIAH.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. GENESIS, EXODUS, LEVITICUS.
2. PSALMS—I.—LXXII.

1881.

1. GENESIS.
2. RUTH.
3. ISAIAH—I.—XXXIX.
4. EZRA, with the Chaldee Passages.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. GENESIS, EXODUS, LEVITICUS.
2. PSALMS, I.—LXXII.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. GENESIS.
2. RUTH.
3. ISAIAH—I.—XXXIX.

1882.

1. EXODUS.
2. NEHEMIAH.
3. JEREMIAH—I.—XXV.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. EZRA, with the Chaldee Passages.

1883.

1. HOSEA AND JOEL.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. JOB.
2. FIRST CHRONICLES.
3. The four Minor Prophets (Hosea to Malachi, inclusive).

1881.

1. PROVERBS.
2. DANIEL, excluding the Chaldee Passages.
3. ISAIAH—XL.—LXVI.
4. SONG OF SOLOMON.

1882.

1. ECCLESIASTES.
2. I. KINGS.
3. NAHUM AND HABAKKUK.
4. EZEKIEL—XXV.—XLVIII.

V.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights I.—X.
2. NAFHAT-UL-YAMIN—Bab I.

1881.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights XI.—XX.
2. NAFHAT-UL-YAMIN—Bab II.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. MAKAMAT HARIRI—Sessions XXI.—XXX.
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights LXXI.—LXXX.
3. SHAHRASTANI—Pages 101—151.
4. MOALLAKAT—Amru.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Fotoohat-ush-sham, by Wakedi.
2. Divan-el-Motenebi.

1881.

1. MAKAMAT HARIRI—Sessions I.—X.
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—XXX.—L.
3. SHAHRISTANI—Pages 1-50 (London Edition—Cureton).
4. MOALLAKAT—Lebid.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Fotoohat-ush-sham, by Wakedi.
2. Divan-el-Motenebi.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights XXX.—L.
2. Shahristani—Pages 1—50.
3. Moallakat—Lebid.

1882.

1. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—LI.—LXX.
2. Shahristani—Pages 51—100.
3. Moallakat—Antara.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. Makamat—Sessions I.—XX.

1883.

1. Makamat—Sessions XXI.—XL.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. Koran—Surah XIII.—XX.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights CCCI.—CCCC.
3. Hamasah—Pages 301—450 (Freytag's Edition).
4. Moallakat—Antara and Amru.

1881.

1. Koran—Surah I.—V.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights C.—CC.
3. Hamasah—Pages 1—151 (Freytag's Edition).
4. Moallakat—Amrulkais and Tarafa.

1882.

1. Koran—Surah VI.—XII.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights CCI.—CCC.
3. Hamasah—Pages 150—301 (Freytag's Edition).
4. Moallakat—Zohair and Lobaid.

VI.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes I.—XXX.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—Chapters I. and II.

1881.

1. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes XXXI.—LX.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—Chapters III. and IV.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the arrival of the Painter Mani at the Court of Shapur till the visit of Behram to Shankal, the Badshah of Hind.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—XI. and XII.
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CLI.—CLXXX.
4. FERISHTAH—Akbar.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Rauzat-us-Safa of Mirkhond, Vols. V. and VI.
2. Atashkhadah of Lutfaly, or Anthology of Persian Poetry: the section containing the ancient Poets: pp: 23-346 in the Bombay Edition.

1881.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from Sikandar's ascent of the Throne till his death.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—VII. and VIII.
3. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes XCI.—CXX.
4. FERISHTA—Baber.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Rauzat-us-Safa of Mirkhond, Vol. V.
2. Atashkhadah of Lutfaly, or Anthology of Persian Poetry: the section containing the ancient Poets: pp: 22-346 in the Bombay Edition.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. DEVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes C.—CL.
2. FERISHTA—Baber.

1882.

1. DEVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CLI.—CC.
2. FERISHTA—Humayun.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—From the commencement of Creation to the life of Ayoob.

1883.

1. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—From the life of Ayoob to the reign of Kyumarth.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the sending of the Physician Berzuyah to India till the beginning of the reign of Khosru Parviz.
2. MIRZA BERKHORDAR TURKMAN—Shamshah-wa-Quhquhah, Bab III., or Mahomed's Life and Career (3rd portion of the First Volume of Habeeb-os-Sear, Bombay Edition).
3. RAUZAT-US-SAFA.—Amir Taymur (from the 6th vol.)
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN RUMI.—Daftar III.

1881.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah ; from the visit of Behram to Shankal the Padshah of Hind, till the birth of Nushzad, son of Nashirwan.
2. BANI ABBAS (3rd portion of the Second Volume of Habeeb-os-Sear, Bombay Edition).
3. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—Sassanian Dynasty of last part of Vol. I.
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN-RUMI—Daftar I.

1882.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah ; from the birth of Nushzad, son of Nushirwan, till the sending of Berzuyah the Physician to India.
2. BANI OMAYA (2nd portion of the Second Volume of Habeeb-os-Sear, Bombay Edition).
3. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—Chengiz Khan (beginning of 5th vol.)
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN-RUMI—Daftar II.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR 1880 AND 1881.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Darius to the commencement of the Peloponnesian war.

1881.

ROMAN HISTORY—From the defeat of Pyrrhus to the fall of the Republic.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1880.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

1881.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

1.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.

4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stoke's edition recommended)
6. Párși Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended)
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs.* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III. and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).
22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.

4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâksharâ and Mayukha relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law :—

   Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
   Chase *vs.* Westmore.
   Clayton's Case.
   Don *vs.* Lippmann.
   Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
   Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
   Gratitudine, The.
   Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
   Harman *vs.* Fisher.
   Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
   Croft *vs.* Day.
   Joy *vs.* Campbell.
   Market Overt Case.
   Roux *vs.* Salvador.
   Rowlandson *Ex parte.*
   Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher.
   Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
   Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
   Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

   Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
   Elliot *vs.* Merryman.
   Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
   Lake *vs.* Cradock.
   Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.
   Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
   Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
   Harding *vs.* Glynn.
   Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
   Peachy *vs.* Duke of Somerset.
   Rees *vs.* Berrington.
   Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
   Stapilton *vs.* Stapilton.
   Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
   Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11. Addison on Torts.
12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13. Best on Evidence.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

Ex. g. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

FELLOWS.

GOWN.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
SCARF.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

GRADUATES.

B.A.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
HOOD.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L. M. & S.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

GOWN.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.
HOOD.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMÁNJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts; Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates.; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diploma or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

Bye-laws

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of the motions to be brought forward. Notice of proposed amendments must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall three clear days before the day of meeting forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment other than a motion for adjournment or for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX).

THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

5. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

6. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean, or, in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is accord-

A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its Members.

7. Whenever the office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

8. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

9. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and nine of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two „ „ Medicine.
One „ „ Civil Engineering.

10. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

11. The elections of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

12. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

13. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

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ing to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

14. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

15. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

16. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

17. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

18. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

19. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

21. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

22. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

23. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

24. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The

Registrar's term of office shall commence on the First day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next First day of January.

25 The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

26. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

27 Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS

28. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being Members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

29. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

30. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts, prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowments and Trust Funds; consider ways and means, and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

31. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

ELECTIONS.

32. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Faculty or Senate meeting for the office of Dean of a Faculty, Member of the Syndicate, Member of the Board of Accounts, or University Registrar, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office, in the case of the University Registrar at least ten days, and in all other cases at least four days previously. And the University Registrar shall, on the day subsequent to the expiry of the period during which notice can be given, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

33. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

34. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

35. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term eighty days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering sixty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

36. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept term.

37. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates

are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

38. To keep term at a College or Recognized Institution it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

39. An account of all endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustani.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin.	Marathi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujarathi.	
Arabic.	Canarese.	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—
Poona, *Belgaum*, *Ahmedabad*, and *Karachi*.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages in the candidate's vernacular for translation into English, (2) questions in grammar, and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar.

Oral examination in the English language.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd*.—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a*.)—The mechanical powers.

(*b*.)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c*.)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in English.

8. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

10. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

11. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in December.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

13. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* Examination. Each paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations, and Combinations, the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I to VI, with deductions.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic. The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

Elementary Physics (except Light and Electricity), viz., Laws of Motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible Energy—Heat.

Text book recommended in Elementary Physics ; *Balfour Stewart :* Lessons in Elementary Physics.

16. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

17. On the Third Monday in December the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

18. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in December.

19. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

20. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

21. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

22. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

23. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Euclid, Books I-VI. XI to Proposition XXI, with deductions. Geometrical Conic Sections.

2. Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

3. The nature and use of Logarithms. Trigonometry, Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area.

24. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

25. On the Third Monday in December the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

26. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

27. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Thursday in December.

28. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

29. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form I.)

30. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

31. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

32. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. Language and Literature.
B. History and Political Economy.
C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
D. Mathematics.
E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* Examination. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—History and Political Economy.

(*a*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper. *Elphinstone*. History of India; *Mill*. History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth.—Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers. *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b*) *Moral Philosophy.*—Two papers: *Sidgwick*. Method of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Pure Mathematics.*

(*a.*) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions* One paper—Analytical Geometry of the Straight Line, Circle, Parabola, Ellipse and Hyperbola, by Rectangular, Oblique and Polar Co-ordinates, not including abridged notation.

(*b.*) *Differential Calculus*. One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one Variable.

[(*b*) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses; the Eye; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: Laws of motion, Forces of Nature considered generally; Energy considered generally; Visible energy; Heat, Light and Electricity; Oral examination on the use of apparatus.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: The Chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds; the Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more important compounds; general principles of Chemical Philosophy; the practical recognition of simple Salts.

(3)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Systematic Botany:* Two papers: *Flowering Plants*; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and branches; the various forms and the duration of Plants; the Root and underground stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx, Corolla; Stamens and Pistil; Structure of the Ovule; the Fruit and Seed; Fertilization; Germination; Cells and their contents; Chemical constituents

of Plants; the structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root, and Leaf; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Food of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders, *Filices* and *Fungi.*

Practical Examination.—Description and recognition of species and of microscopic preparations. The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

(4)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology:* Two papers. Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues; its elementary Physiology; the Blood; Vascular System and Circulation; Respiration; Digestion; the sources of loss and gain to the Blood; Motion and Locomotion; Voice and Speech; Nervous System; Innervation; Sensation; Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch; Reproduction, Life and Death; Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge; Principles of Zoological Classification; Distribution of Species; Animal Embryology; Recognition and Description of Preparations.

33. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

34. On the Third Thursday in December, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

35. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K.)

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B.—A Bachelor of Arts who has taken up Group C, D, or E in the B A. Examination may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science on passing the final examination only for that degree.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

37. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in December.

38. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

39. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form L).

40. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

41. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

42. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—TWO PAPERS.

Arithmetic—Nature and use of Logarithms.

Euclid—Books I.-VI, XI, with deductions.

Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area.

Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

Dynamics—Laws of motion, Falling Bodies, Circular motion. Projectiles. Impact.

Hydrostatics—Fluid Pressures, Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures, Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid.

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphoretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.
Calcium. Strontium. Barium.
Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.

The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

3. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—TWO PAPERS.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.
The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
The nature, intensity, and transmission of Fluid Pressure in general.
The Pressure of Liquids in Equilibrium under the action of Gravity.
The Equilibrium of Solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating Fluids. The Specific Gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them.
Measurement of the Pressure of the Atmosphere and of the Elastic Force of Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density.
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their Rate of Vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

HEAT.

Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature*.
Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat.
Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.
Radiant Heat, its reflection, refraction and absorption.

Conduction; definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection.
Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of Iron and Steel.
Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Two Electrical States and their mutual relations.
Conduction and Insulation.
Induction.
Electric Attraction and Repulsion.
Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.
Electric Discharge.
Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.
Electromotive Force, Strength of currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.
Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents.
Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.
Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity.
Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.

Laws of Propagation of Light, Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction of Light.
Reflection at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.
Chromatic Dispersion.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Structure, functions, and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as *Protococcus* and *saccharomyces* (Yeast) as types of Vegetable life.
Structure, functions, and life-history of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, or some other simple Fungus.
Structure, functions, and life-history of *Chara* or *Nitella*.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering plant; structure of a flower; homologies of leaves and floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering plant; formation of wood and bark; nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule into seed.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; food of plants; action of green parts of plants; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions, and life-history of the following Animals, as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—*Amœba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, Frog.

General histology of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated, and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve-fibres and nerve-cells.

General physiology of Circulation, Respiration and Digestion in the Frog, together with the fundamental properties of muscle, nerve, and the spinal cord.

Reproduction of Frog, and chief phases in life of Tadpole.

43. On the Third Monday in December the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

44. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination (*vide* Form N).

I.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

45. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Friday in December.

46. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

47. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form O).

48. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P).

49. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

50. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, two at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

I. PURE MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

ALGEBRA.

Theory of Indices; Radicals and Surds.
Theory of Imaginary Quantities.
Binomial Theorem, and its Applications.
Theory of Logarithms.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Ordinary formulæ connecting the Sides and Angles of Spherical Triangles.
Solution of the several cases of Spherical Triangles, including the determination of their Areas.

GEOMETRY.

The Equations and Properties of the Conic Sections.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

Differentiation of Functions of a single Variable.
Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, with their applications.
Theory of Maxima and Minima for Functions of a Single Variable.
Applications to Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Integration of Functions of a Single Variable in finite terms.
Reduction of Integrals of Functions of a Single Variable.
Applications to Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II. MIXED MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

DYNAMICS.

Composition, Resolution, and Equilibrium of Moments.
Equilibrium of Rigid Bodies, of Jointed Bars, and of Flexible Cords.
Equilibrium of Incompressible Fluids, and of Solids floating in Gravitating Fluids.
Principle of Virtual Velocities with its applications.
Elementary Laws of Friction, and of Resistance to Rectilinear Motion in Fluid Media.
Composition and Resolution of Velocities and Accelerations.
Uniform Motion in a Circle, Harmonic Vibration, and Centrifugal Force.
Free Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of Gravity.
Constrained Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of a Gravity.
Free Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of a Central Force varying directly as the Distance.
Free Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of a Central Force varying inversely as the Square of the Distance.
Constrained Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of any Forces.
Vibrations of a simple Pendulum under the action of Gravity.
Direct Impact of uniform Spheres.
Moments of Inertia of Rigid Bodies with respect to Fixed Axes.
Uniform Rotation of Rigid Bodies about fixed Axes.
Rotation of Rigid Bodies about Fixed Horizontal Axes under the Action of Gravity.
Theory of Mechanical Work, and of Energy, Actual and Potential.

ASTRONOMY.

Points, Lines, Planes, and Circles of the Celestial Sphere.
Phenomena depending on the Earth's Rotation round her Axis.
Phenomena depending on the Earth's Revolution round the Sun.
Phenomena depending on Change of place on the Surface of the Earth.
Determination of Place and Time on the Surface of the Earth.
Parallax, Refraction, and Aberration; their Causes and Effects.
Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion, and their Consequences.
Determination of the Magnitude of the Earth, of the Radius of the Lunar Orbit, and of the Dimensions of the Solar System.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—THREE PAPERS.

The subjects prescribed for the FIRST B. SC. PASS EXAMINATION with the addition of the following; the whole being treated Mathematically, as well as Experimentally, so far as the Mathematics of the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION are applicable :—

Friction.
Elasticity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; methods of measurement.
Capillarity.
Connexion between Energy and Velocity. The various Energies and their Transmutations.
Conservation and Dissipation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Indirect methods of measuring Velocity of Sound.
Transverse Vibrations of Rods.
Tuning-forks.
Vibrations of Plates and Membranes.
Musical Intervals.
Composition of Vibrations. Beats.
Interference.
Resonance.

Harmonics.
Quality of Musical Sounds.
Methods of analysing Complex Sounds.

HEAT.

Methods of measuring Specific Heat, Coefficients of Expansion, Tension of Vapours, and Latent Heat; with the chief results that have been obtained.
Relation between Emission and Absorption of Radiant Heat. Theory of Exchanges. Laws of Cooling Variation with Temperature of Quality and Quantity of Radiation.
Measurement of Coefficients of Conductivity and their variation with Temperature.
Laws of Thermodynamics and their principal Applications.

OPTICS.

Optical description of the Eye, and Theory of unaided Vision.
Vision through Lenses, Microscopes, and Telescopes.
Spectrum-Analysis.
Conditions of Achromatism in thin Compound Prisms and Lenses.
The Wave-Theory; its explanation of Reflexion and Refraction.
Interference, Double Refraction, and Polarization. Nicol's Prism.
Interference of Polarized Light; Rotatory Polarization.

MAGNETISM.

Magnetic Moments, and methods of comparing them.
The methods of determining the Dip, Total Intensity and Magnetic Declination, at any place.
Secular and Diurnal Variations.
Disturbances and their Laws.
Connexion between Magnetic Disturbances and other phenomena.
Diamagnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity, and Potential.
Centimetre-gramme-second system of Units

Theory of Voltaic Battery.
Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current, and Resistance.
Action of Currents on Currents.

IV. CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Inorganic Chemistry, treated more fully than at the First B.Sc. Examination.

Organic Chemistry.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radils in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Noncasaturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone, and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cressol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinone. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseini.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B. Sc. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protaplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ Gramineæ, Coniferæ, Cycadeæ.

Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Physomycetes, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

Genera.

Homo.
Erinaceus.
Sus.
Ovis.
Columba.
Gadus.
Lepus.
Canis.
Raia.
Buccinum.
Limax.
Blatta.
Scorpio.
Tegenaria (or any spider).
Oniscus.
Cyclops.
Daphnia.
Lumbricus.
Carcinus.
Hirudo.
Uraster.
Echinus.

Orders.

Primates.
Cheiroptera.
Cetacea.
Perissodactyla.
Proboscidea.
Sirenia.
Edentata.
Marsupialia.
Monotremata.
Struthionidæ.
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).
Lacertilia.
Ophidia.
Chelonia.
Crocodilia.
Pterosauria.
Ichthyosauria.
Urodela.
Ganoidei.
Dipnoi.
Elasmobranchii.
Marsipobranchii.
Pharyngobranchii.
Cephalopoda.
Brachiopoda
Polyzoa.
Tunicata.
Coleoptera.
Hemiptera.
Hymenoptera.
Lepidoptera.
Diptera.
Myriapoda.
Cirripedia.
Annelida polychæta.
Trematoda.
Pteropoda.
Cestodea.
Nematoidea.
Rotifera.
Turbellaria.
Crinoidea.
Cœlenterata.
Porifera.
Infusoria.
Radiolaria.
Gregarinida.
Foraminifera.

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its

Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The General Distribution of Land and Water on the Surface of the Globe.

The composition of Sea-Water.

The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Basins.

The Chief Ocean Currents.

Marine Denudation. The formation of Cliffs and Beaches; of Shingle, Sand, and Mud; Transport and Deposit of the Products of Denudation by the Sea.

The formation of Mineral Deposits by marine organisms.

Inland Seas, the Peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea.

Ice-floes and Shore-ice.

The commoner materials of which the Crust of the Earth is made up: Clay; Quartz; Sandstone; Limestone; Slate; Gneiss; Granite; Trap.

Stratified and Unstratified Rocks; Faults; Dykes; Metamorphism; Cleavage.

Average height of Continents; direction and general character of the principal Mountain-chains. Watersheds. River and Lake Basins. Special characteristics of particular River-basins. Area and general character of the North-American Lake-system.

The great Plains; Steppes; Tundras; Pampas; Sahara; Peatbogs.

Rainfall; Denudation and Transport of Materials effected by Rain and Rivers; River-valleys; Cañons; Deltas; Bars; Lacustrine Deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of Lacustrine Deposits.

Snow and Ice; Glaciers and Icebergs as agents of denudation and transport.

The Atmosphere and its Currents. Trade-winds and Monsoons. The Air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters.

The structure and mode of formation of Volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches.

The conditions of Climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the Equator.

Distribution of Terrestrial Plants and Animals. Botanical and Zoological Provinces. Distinctive characters of Floræ and Faunæ of different regions.

General distributions of Marine Plants and Animals. Fauna and Flora of the Deep Sea.

The nature of the processes by which the remains of Animals and Plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; River Gravels; Drift; Boulder-Clay. Characteristic Fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch: the relations of the Miocene Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The nummulitic formation: its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch. Extent of the Chalk formation; the physical conditions under which it was produced.

The relations of the Cretaceous Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.
General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of Reptiles. Distinctive features of Mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.
Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition, Distinctive Organic remains. Salt-beds.
Permian formation. Its extent and relations. Palæozoic character of its Invertebrate Fauna. Characteristic Vertebrata.
Carboniferous formation; conditions of depositions; formation of Coal; characteristic Fauna and Flora.
Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition; characteristic Fishes.
General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations.
The earliest known Forms of life and the Invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.
Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

51. On the Third Friday in December, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

52. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

53. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

54. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

55. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

56. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

57. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

58. The Examination will comprise the following branches :—

I.—Languages.

II.—History and Philosophy.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions of the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidates.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a.*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b.*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS.—Six papers.

1*st.* Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2*nd.* Algebra and Trigonometry.

3*rd.* Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4*th.* Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5*th.* Statics and Dynamics.

6*th.* Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.—Six papers.

(*a.*) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b.*) { Chemical Physics.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

59. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

60. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for pesenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely *—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

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* NOTE.—The Examination of 1880 is to be held under the old Regulations, but six papers will be set instead of four.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*.) Roman Civil Law.

(*b*.) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c*.) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months'

In Practical Pharmacy.	1 Course of instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*d*). Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
4. Botany,* Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—

Anonaceæ, Menispermeæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparideæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticiceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Gramineæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures.
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate.
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures.
In Hygiene	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures.

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.*:—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance ; and

(*c.*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery ; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

17. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

20. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called The First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College, this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st*. (*a*.) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(*b*.) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Euclid*.—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(*b*.) *Trigonometry*.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3*rd*. *Statics*.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th*. (*a*.) *Dynamics*.—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(*b*.) *Hydrostatics*.—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1*st*. (*a*.) *Heat*.—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat. Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(*b*.) *Frictional Electricity*.

2*nd*. *Inorganic Chemistry*.—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st. Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd. Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd. Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th*, (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey-

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b.*) *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th.* *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____*by_____and completed on the_____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30 for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AM.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Four papers.

1*st.* *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd.* *(a.) Geometric Conic Sections.*
(b.) Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.
3*rd.* *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th.* *Hydrostatics.*

II.—Experimental and Natural Science.
Three papers—Oral and Practical.

1*st.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd.* (*a*). *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd.* *Geology.*—Definitions of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4*th.* *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5*th.* *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six Papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st.*—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3*rd*. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4*th*. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5*th*. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6*th*. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

Date _____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., nd Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A.—Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions and Differential and Integral Calculus.

Two Papers.

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a.*) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b.*) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—Optics and Astronomy.

Two Papers.

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolomaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Two Papers.

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Plays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

Two Papers.

1*st*. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd*. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture.
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One Paper and Practical.

1*st*. *Machinery*. The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2*nd*. *Practical*. Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.
Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, METEOROLOGY AND TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Two Papers.

1*st*. *Chemical Analysis.*—Methods usually employed in the Quantitative determination of the more commonly occurring Elements. Analysis of Limestones. Analysis of Felspars. Assay of the ores of Iron, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Silver. Analysis of the common Alloys. General principles of Volumetric Analysis. Water Analysis.

2*nd*. *Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism.*—Atmospheric variation. Instruments used in determining the Thermometric, Barometric, Hygrometric and Electrical condition of the Atmosphere. Clouds, their appearance and classification. Anemometers. Ozone. Ozonometer. Methods employed for the determination of the Magnetic Elements. Instruments used in Magnetic Observatories.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AN.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AO.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AP.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AQ.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put, at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other Graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine,

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman), I present to you (name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate, successively, with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

6. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

B 595—9 BU*

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY,

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the____ languages.

I wish to be examined at*_____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name, with surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place ..... { Village, Táluka, Zillah,

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)_____

(Where educated) ..._____

(Date)_____

*Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1. Bombay. | 2. Poona | 3. Ahmedabad. | 4. Belgaum. | 5. Karachi.

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. _____

Date (*Enter post-office address.*) _____

(*Enter day and year,*)

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character,

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination,

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature) _____ _____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation) .....

(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Previous Examination) .....
(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ 188 ; and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

Bombay _____ } (Signature)_____
of _____ 188 } Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM I.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subject, I offer to be examined in the_____language, and in*_____

I am, &c.

(Name) ....._____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of Previous Examination)..._____

(Date) { *(Enter Place)*....._____
(Enter Time)....._____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____.

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up.

A. Language and Literature.—B. History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—D. Mathematics.—E. Natural Science.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date) { *(Enter Place)*_____ / *(Enter Time)*_____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Previous Examination) .....
(Date) { *(Enter Place)* ..... *(Enter Time)* .....

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

Date) { *(Enter Place)* _____ *(Enter Time)* _____

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FORM M

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science,

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____ Class,

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in_____

and (in *_____

I am, &c

---

*Insert two of the following subjects with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up —

Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology Physical Geography, and Geology.

(Name)..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.) ..... _____
(Date) { (*Enter Place*) ..... _____
(*Enter Time*) ..... _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.			Remarks.
188 -8	First Term		
188 -8	Second Term		

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) { (*Enter Place*) _____
(*Enter Time*) _____

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____
Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____
Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Date) _____

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Sciences.

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

---

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B

FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation,

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of_____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____.
(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name, with surname)_____
(Date of Graduation in Law)_____
(Enter Post Office address)_____
(Enter day and year)_____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

FORM AA.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) .....

(Date)_____

Certificates.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability) .....

(Date)_____

(2) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(3) I certify that_____ has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____ for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of_____Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, of each of _____

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

(10) I certify that_____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of_____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(11) I certify that_____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Da te) _____ (Signature) _____
Registrar.

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held

in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

FORM AD.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) . ... _____

(Date of passing the First Examination) .. .. } _____

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

(3) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(4) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Pathology, of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Hygiene, of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

(9) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(10) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of_____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____ and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of_____ in the University of _____, and the Degree of _____ in Medicine in the University of _____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(Date) _____

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital during the years _____ and _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

Date. { *(Enter place)* _____
(Enter time) _____

(Signature) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AL.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name)_____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering)_____
(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

FORM AM.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licen-

tiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM **AO.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts) ..... _____
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) ... _____
(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____ has passed a period extending from_____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____
(Date)_____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from_____ to_____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____
(Date)_____

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AR.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) .....
(Race) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation).....
(Date)_____

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AS.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) .....

Date { *(Enter place)* ..... *(Enter time)* .....

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AT.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Káthiáwár, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AU.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in Káthiáwár, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AV.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE KAHANDASS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AW.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandass Mancharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

Date_____

VIII.
Endowments.

I.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship:—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Law, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering, and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AR. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election, that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland, and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year.	Fellow.	College
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M	Grant
1868 Sept.	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871 Nov.	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M, M D	Grant.
1874 April.	Váslekar, Nánáji Naráyan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering.
1877 April.	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A., LL.B.	Elph. & Govt. Law School.

II

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquire, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal:—

1 "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bómbay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied, by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years: (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	...
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	...
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Marathás.*	Ditto.	...
1868...	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869...	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872...	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	..
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	Medal not awarded.	...
1874...	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	No Essay received.	...
1875...	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	Medal not awarded.	...
1876...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	Ditto.	...

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarath and Maharashtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A	Elphinstone.
1878	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Medal not awarded.	
1879	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthas.*	No essay received.	
1880	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded, shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ...	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vasudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám... ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1879 ,,	Apte, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows:—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which was subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows:—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually

for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or, every alternate year, some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions

2 Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays

3 The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay

4 The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition

5 The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August

6 On the occasion when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN
1864	*The Himalaya Mountains* ..	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji
1865	*The Indian Seasons* ..	*Prize not awarded.*
1866	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867	*The Solar System* .. .	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868	*India three thousand years ago*	*Prize not awarded*
1869..	*The Indus*	Kohiyár, Jehángirsháh Erachsháh.
1870	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehangirsháh Erachsháh [ton.
1871	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward Hamil-
1872	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto*
1874	*Shivaji*	*Ditto*
1875	*Athens*	*Ditto*
1876	*The Visit of H R H the Prince of Wales to India*	*Ditto*
1877	*The Malabar Coast*	*Ditto*
1878	*An Indian Pilgrimage* .. .	*Ditto.*
1879	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs.* 20 each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recogniz-

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent. Government Stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

ed by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866 ..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ..	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867...	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	Elphinstone High School
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1869...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ...	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1870 ..	Limaye, Hari Váman... ...	Ditto
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto
1871...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872...	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi. Lakshuman Janárdan. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivrám ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1874...	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar ..	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra..	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1876...	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ...	Poona High School.
1877...	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1878...	Dámle, ShridharKeshav ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Páte, Báláji Sadáshiv ...	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, LakshmanRámchandra	Ratnágiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo ...	Poona High School.

VI

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káthiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nqwánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AT, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

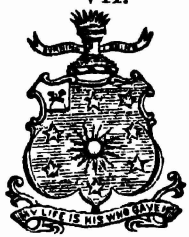
8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867...	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi-shankar.	Surat High School.
1868...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ...	Elphinstone High School.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto.
1873	Sett, Motichand Udhavji ...	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1875...	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji...	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
1877...	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1879..	Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ...	Bhávnagar High School

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio ..	Ditto.
1870	Bryan, James	Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis . .	Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Ditto.
1872	Hogan, Daniel ...	Ditto.
1873	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo .	Ditto
1875	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	Ditto.
1876	Mulligan, William George Tobias	Bishop's High School, Poona.
1877	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah ...	Elphinstone High School.
1878	Toole, John Harris .	Bishop's High School, Poona
1879	Dias, Erasmo Xavier .	St Mary's Institution.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL,"

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the

Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected, declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School, Fort.
1878..	Gavánkar, Rájárám Rághobá.....	Fort High School.
1879..	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	Ditto.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a cientific nature to accompany the Modal. At a meeting of

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The medal and books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering.
1873..	Bomanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal	Ditto.
1875..	Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji.....	Ditto.
1878..	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.	Ditto.
1879..	*Medal not awarded.*	

XI.
THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine :—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustani.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869..	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Maharaja of Indore Madressa.
1870..	Gujaráthi	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School.
1871..	Canarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi.*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás.	Surat High School.
1877..	Canarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Jayáchárya	Dhárvád High School.
1878..	Sindhi	Jugtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái.	Haidarábád Mission School.
1879..	Maráthi.....	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880..	Persian.		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káthiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káthiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AU must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joind a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871..	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rájkot High School.
1873..	Achárya, Devishankar Ravishankar	Káthiáwár High School.
1875..	Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877..	Buch, Bhupatrái Davájji.....	Ditto.
1879..	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Govern-

ment five* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2. The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

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* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1877..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M.A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F.G. Selby, B.A.
1881..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1870..	Sáyáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas.....	St. Xavier's.
1873..	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestonji	Elphinstone.
1874..	Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Ditto.
1875..	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna.....	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876..	Kángá, Fardunji Mánekji.....	St. Xavier's.
1877..	Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1879..	Kángá, Sorábji Mánekji.....	St. Xavier's.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation:—

In 1880 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1881 to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
„ 1882 to Natural Sciences.
„ 1883 to Languages.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1874..	Languages	Duncan, Thomas, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876..	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877..	Natural Sciences ..	Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics ..	Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji, B.A.	Deccan College.
1879..	Languages	*Medal not awarded.*	

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock the value is reduced to Rs. 23 a month.

the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873.	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B A	Ditto.
1874.	Kothére, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto
1876..	Dhaigyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto
1877.	Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A	Ditto
1879	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B A.	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he

continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University:

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874..	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1872..	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Institution.
1874..	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875..	Sheik, Yákub Ismael.....	Haidarábád High School.
1876..	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
1877..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Amrsoti High School.
1879..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Elphinstone High School

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Prag-

malji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AV) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

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* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Faizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873	Nánjiáni, Karimálli Rahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj.....	Ditto.
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji.....	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hásam Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulékar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth..	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali.	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukhá, Visanji Kalliánji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhati, Keshavji Shámji	Náráyan Jagonnáth High School, Karáchi.
1878	Rukha, Rámdás Ladhá	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji	Ditto.
1879	Anantáni, Prágshankar Jatáshankar.	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Thakar, Kalliánji Ratansi	Ditto.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chhotamlál	Bhávnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kalliánrái Mahipatrái.....	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál.....	Ditto.
1877	Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	Ditto.
1878	Oza Mánshankar Parmánand..	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhagandel Laksmidás	Ditto.
	Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE

Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	No Essay received.	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A.	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments.	Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	The effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social condition of the Hindus.	No Essay received.	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Mr. Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with suggestions for their prevention.	Prize not awarded.	
1877	The Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	No Essay received.	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their eradication.	No Essay received.	
1879	The effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health; Remarks to be specially applicable to India.	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India; their Methods of Instruction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Shâhâni, Dayârâm Gidumal	Elphinstone
1877	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878	Gomes, Luis Paul C.....	Do.
1879	Pereira, Frank Charles	Do.
1880	Kelkar, Vâsudev Bâlkrishna	Elphinstone.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations: —

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE" consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions:—

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh.....	Elphinstone.
1877	Sháhání, Dayárám Gidumal.....	Ditto.
1878	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Ditto.
1879	Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái.....	Ditto.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon.M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded, shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Pavgi, Raoji Bhavánráo	Elphinstone.
1877	Apté, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1878	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone

XXVI.

THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-

Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1879..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.....	Ditto.
1880..	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering."

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering
1877 .	Ribeiro, C. Antonio . . . . • ...	Ditto
1878 .	Mujumdár, Máneklál Narbheram	Ditto.
1879 .	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujarathi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP", of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall

be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2 Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AW.) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876...	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School.
1877...	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás	Nariád High School.
1878...	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	Bombay High School.
1879 .	Shroff, Bhálilái Purshottam	Nariád High School.

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP", and to be awarded to a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP", of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujaráthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian, from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE", of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.	Sanskrit	Amráoti High School.
1879..	Chaván, Bastisinh Dunásinh.	Ditto	Ditto.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs

Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs's friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879..	Saujáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880..	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái	Elphinstone College.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial", a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP", to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP", of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be

awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjishâh Hormasji .....,	Elphinstone.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL", will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the

B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur and Káthiáwár.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

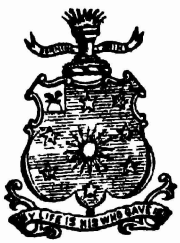
In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 10 per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

AT a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University Buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

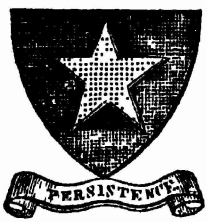
That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1880-81.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.

FELLOWS.

Ex-officio.	Faculty.			
1. His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Henry James Warre, C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.**	...	...	...	†E
2. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice*, 1860.	A	L	...	...
3. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**	A	...	...	...
4. The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I., 1873. *Members of Council.*	A	...	...	...
5. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I., 1868. *Members of Council.*	A	...	...	...
6. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.	A	L	...	...
7. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1863.	A	...	...	...
8. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.** *Dean in Arts.*	A	L	...	...
9. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864	A	...	...	...
10. Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., *Principal, Grant Medical College, Dean in Medicine*, 1872.	A	..	M	...

* Not gazetted. †A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

	Faculty.			
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E. I., *Principal, College of Science.**	A	L	...	E
1860.				
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.	A	L	...	...
12. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
1862.				
13. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...
14. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edin.	...	...	M	...
15. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
16. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.	A	...	...	...
17. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	A	L	...	...
18. James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
19. William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
20. James Bellot Richey, C.S., C.S.I., B.A.	A	...	...	...
21. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A. LL.M.	A	L	...	E
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington.	A	...	...	...
22. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	...	...	M	...
23. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D.	A	...	...	...
24. The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.	...	L	...	...
25. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E

*Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
26. Manockjee Cursetjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
27. Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.	...	...	...	E
28. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	...	...	...
29. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
30. Charles Gonne, C.S.	A	L	...	...
31. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.	A	...	M	...
32. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.	A	...	...	...
33. Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.	...	...	...	E
34. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	E
35. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	...
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
36. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
37. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
38. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
39. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
40. William Wedderburn, C.S.	A	L	...	...
41. Major-General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.	...	...	...	E
42. Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.	A	L	...	...
1865.				
43. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
44. The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.	...	L	...	...
45. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
46. Rao Bahadur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.	A	...	...	E
47. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
48. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A., *Dean in Law.*	A	L	...	...
49. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
50. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
51. Premchund Roychund.	...		...	E
52. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	A	...	...	...
1866 (February).				
53. William Allan Russell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L	...	...
54. John Cruikshank, M.D.	...	...	M	...
55. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
56. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
57. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
58. Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K., and Q.C.P.I.	...	...	M	...
59. Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
60. Major George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
61. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
62. T. B. Kirkham.	A	...	...	...
63. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...	...	...
64. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A	...	...	...
65. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.	A	L	...	...
66. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.	A	...	...	...
67. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...
68. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
69. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	...	...	...
70. Vasudev Pandurang.	...	L	...	...
71. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
72. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1867.				
73. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.	A	L	M	E
74. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
75. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.	...	...	...	E
76. Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.	...	...	...	E
77. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.	A	...	...	...
78. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S.	A	...	M	E
79. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	...	...
80. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
81. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
82. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
83. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
84. Major Edward William West.	A	...	...	...
85. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
86. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1868 (January).				
87. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.	...	...	...	E
88. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
89. C. E. Fox., M.A.	A	L	...	...
90. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.	...	...	...	E
91. W. Gray, M.B.	A	...	M	E
92. Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E.	...	...	...	E
93. F. G. Joynt, M.D.	A	...	M	...
94. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
95. J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
96. The Right Rev. Leo. Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
97. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...

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The Honourable E.W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
98. The Reverend G.C. Reynell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
99. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
100. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
101. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
1868 (December).				
102. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
103. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	..
104. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
105. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	E
106. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.	A	L	...	...
107. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.	A	L	...	...
108. Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
109. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.	A	...	...	...
110. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
111. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
112. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
113. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
114. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
115. James Scorgie, F.C.S.	A	...	...	E
116. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario deSouza.	A	...	...	...
117. Nowroji Fardunji.	A	L	...	...
1869.				
118. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1870.				
119. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar., L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
120. Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
121. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.	A	...	...	...
122. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
123. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
124. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
125. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
126. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
127. The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.	A	...	...	...
128. Risley V. Hearn.	...	L	...	...
129. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.	...	...	M	...
130. W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
131. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.	A	L	...	...
132. John Lumsdaine.	...	...	M	...
133. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
134. Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
135. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E. *Dean in Civil Engineering.*	A	...	...	E
136. Raghunath Narayan Khote.	A	...	...	...
137. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
138. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.	A	...	...	...
139. Lieut.-Col. J. H. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E
1871.				
140. The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.	A	L	...	...
141. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
142. G. Atkinson, B.A., Sergeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
143. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst.C.E.	A	...	...	E
144. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.	A	...	...	...
145. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
146. J. Flynn.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
147. J. H.E. Hart, C.E.	...	...	...	E
148. T. G. Hewlett.	...	...	M	...
149. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
150. Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	...	...	...	E
151. John Nugent, C.S.	A	L	...	...
152. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
153. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
154. K. T. Best, M.A.	A	...	...	...
155. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A	...	M	...
156. J. A. Forbes.	A	...	...	...
157. Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
158. W. G. Hall.	A	...	...	E
159. John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
160. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
161. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
162. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
163. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
164. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...
165. Captain H. Morland, late I. N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.	A	...	...	E
166. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
167. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
168. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M	...
169. Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	...	...	...	E
1873.				
The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
170. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...
171. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...

		Faculty			
172.	The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.	A	L	...	...
173.	C. J. Mayhew.	...	L	...	...
174.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A	...	...	E
175.	The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri.	A	...	...	...
176.	Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
177.	Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.	...	...	M	...
178.	Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A	...	...	...
	1874.				
179.	J. Anderson, K.L.S.	...	...	M	...
180.	Andrew Paul deAndrade, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
181.	J. K. Bythell.	A	...	...	...
182.	James Macnabb Campbell, C.S.	A	...	...	...
183.	J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
184.	Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.	...	...	...	E
185.	A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
186.	J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	A	...	M	...
187.	W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L	...	...
188.	J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A	...	...	E
189.	T. Holmested.	...	...	M	...
190.	H. E. M. James, C.S.	A	...	...	...
191.	Rao Bahadur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.	...	...	...	E
192.	F. Mathew, C.E.	...	...	...	E
193.	G. T. Molecy.	...	...	...	E
194.	Rao Bahadur MakundRamchandra.	...	...	...	E
195.	Captain G. W. Oldham, R.E.	...	...	...	E
196.	J. Q. Pigot, B.A.	...	L	...	...
197.	Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A	...	...	...
198.	Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.	...	...	M	...
199.	P. Ryan.	...	L	...	...
200.	Kazi Shahabudin.	A	...	...	...
201.	Rao Bahadur Janardan Vasudevji.	...	L	...	...
202.	Major J. W. Watson.	A	...	...	...
203.	Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1874 (June).				
204. E. P. Robertson, C.S.	A	...	...	...
1875.				
205. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	E
206. Badrudin Tyabji.	A	L	...	...
207. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
208. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.	...	...	M	...
209. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	A	...	...	...
210. Khan Bahadur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
211. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A	...	...	...
212. Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
213. Shamrao Vithal.	...	L	...	...
214. J. L. Kipling.	A	...	...	...
1876.				
215. Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
216. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
217. Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
218. The Reverend Charles Cooke., S.J., B.A.	A	...	...	...
219. The Reverend H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
220. James Jardine, M.A.	A	L	...	E
221. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	...
222. Mirza Hairat.	A	...	...	...
223. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A	...	...	...
224. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.	...	...	M	...
225. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.	...	...	M	...
226. W. Martin Wood.	A	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
1877.				
227. The Honourable Col. W. C. Anderson.	...	...	...	E
228. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	...	M	...
229. Lieut. James Brebner, I.N., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
230. A. M. C. Coutinho, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
231. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana.	A	...	...	...
232. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
233. Edward Giles, B.A.	A	...	...	...
234. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...	...	...
235. H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.	A	...	...	E
236. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.	A	L	...	...
237. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	...	E
238. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
239. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B,	A	L	...	...
240. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
241. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
242. The Revcrend D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.	A	...	...	E
243. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
244. Captain E. C. Marryat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
245. Hamilton Maxwell.	A	...	...	...
246. Peter Peterson, M.A.	A	L	M	E
247. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
248. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	...
249. A. Wingate, C.S.	A	...	...	...
250. Captain C. Wodehouse.	A	...	...	...
1878.				
251. Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
252. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	...	...	M	...
253. Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
254. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
255. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
256. The Very Reverend N. Pagani, S.J.	A	...	...	...
257. The Reverend R. Rive, S.J.	A	...	...	...
258. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
259. George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E	...	...	M	...
1879.				
260. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	..	L	...	...
261. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
262. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
263. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
264. The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
265. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.	...	...	...	E
266. The Honourable Morarji Gokuldas, C.I.E.		...	...	E
267. F. G. Selby, B.A.	A	...	...	...
268. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
269. The Reverend E. de Vos, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	..	...
270. H. F. Whyte, B.A.	A	...	...	E
271. H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.		...	M	..
272. Wilson Bell, C.E.	A	...	...	E
273. F. Chambers.	A	...	...	E
274. L. G. Hynes.	A	...	...	...
275. Major C. Mant, R.E.	A	...	...	E
276. Colonel the Honourable C. J. Merriman, R.E., C.S.I.	A	..	...	E
277. Rienzi G. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	..	...	...	E
278. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...

1880	Faculty.			
279. T. Cody.	A	...	M	...
280. J. Griffiths.	A	...	...	...
281. A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.	A	...	M	,,,
282. Rao Saheb Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...
283 D. MacDonald, M.B., B.Sc.	A	...	M	E
284. F. W. Stevens, C.E.	A	...	...	E
285. T. S. Tait, B.A., B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
286. Vishram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...

DEANS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A. ... ...*In Arts.*
The Honourable John Marriott, B.A... ... ...*In Law.*
H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. *In Medicine.*
Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E... *In Civil Engineering.*

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Charles Chambers, F.R.S. ... ...

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S. ... ... } *Syndics in Law.*
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I. B. Lyon, F.C.S. ... ... } *Syndics in Medicine.*
John Pinkerton, M.D. ... ...

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. { *Syndic in Civil Engineering.*
Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar ... *Secretary.*

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Captain H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
F. Mathew, C.E.
Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar, *Secretary.*

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Peter Peterson, M.A.

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1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G.

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1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
1879. Dec., Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. March, THE HONOURABLE RAYMOND WEST, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.

DEANS.

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1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869. Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S, M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A.,
1880. Jan., WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

II.—DEANS IN LAW.

1860. July, Arthur James Lewis, Advocate General.
1861. Jan., William Loudon, Administrator General.
1862. Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.

1871. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White.
1873. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1876. Mar., THE HONOURABLE JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A.

III.—DEANS IN MEDICINE.

1858. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860, Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869, Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874. Jan., William Thom.
1877. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. Jan., HENRY COOK, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. F.M.S.

IV.—DEANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy. R.E., K.C.S.I.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
1879. Feb., THOMAS ORMISTON, Mem. Inst. C.E.

REGISTRARS.

1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862 Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating.*
1863 Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Sept., James Taylor.
1874 May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874 Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877 Jan., PETER PETERSON, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Horn sjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.C d.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovel M.D., M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourabl Claudius James Erskine, C.S.

* Deceased.

* The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
The Honourable Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
* Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
* Ráo Bahádur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A. H. Leith, M.D.

* Deceased.

H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels.
William Loudon.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
* Major General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.
Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
* Lieut.-Col. D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.

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* Deceased.

Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
The Honourable James Sewell White.
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.

1865.

* The Reverend William Beynon.
Henry Coke, M.A.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.

1866.

* Rastamjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
* J. R. Rushton, M.I.C.E.

1867.

* The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
R. Hamilton.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.

* Deceased.

The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.
* A. M. Rogers.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
*The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868 (January).

A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Col. A. Davidson, R.E.
* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles.

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* Deceased.

The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.

1869.

*†The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Anderson.
* The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.
The Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

1871.

* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

1872.

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C., M.R.C.S.
Major-General Jenkin Jones, R.E.
* Kahandas Mancharam.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1873.

Lieut.-Col. Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
The Reverend J. Paton.
E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
* C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874.

* Ráo Sáheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

1875.

* Ghulam Mohidin.

1876

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
* Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S.
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.
* Andrew Lyon, M.A.
James Maclean.

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* Deceased.

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind ... ..E.		History.‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh .. ..E.		History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak . ...E.		History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra. D.		Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál E. & D.		English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám .....E.		Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan .. ..F.G.A.		History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji . E.		Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji .. E.		Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo. D.		History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang ..E.		English and Latin
Patel, Dadábhái Sorábji . E.		History and Philosophy.
Pátel, Rastamji Mervánji . E.		Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad. E.		English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji . .. E.		Ditto.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time

† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.

‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.

§ With Honours, Class III.

‖ With Honours, Class II

1869.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	.. ...D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji ...	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ...	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Bhide, Shivram Parshurám	D.	English and Sanskrit
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.	Ditto
Lád, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences
Mahájane, Vishnu Moreshvar	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class.

Duncan, Thomas	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

McDermott, Michael	St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	E.	English and Latin.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

1877.

First Class.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E.	English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	D.	English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji	...D.	Mathematics.

Second Class.

Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji	...E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Agáse, Dhondo Hari	.....E.	Mathematics.

1880.

Second Class.

Apte, Váman Shivrám	....D.	English and Sanskrit.
Desái, Máníklál Sákarlál	.....E.	Natural Sciences.

B.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujaráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	.....	E & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F.G.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College
		1	2	3	
Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji ..	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c	Logic & Moral Philosophy .		E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		E.
*Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto		E.
1865					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmall Kundanmall	Persian	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry	E
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji . ..	Maráthi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Ráмprasád . ..	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto	History	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji . ..	Maráthi ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto ...	E.
Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah ...	Gujaráthi	Physical Geography.	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám .	Latin .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.

*Passed M A Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.

1866.

Second Division.

Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

1867.

First Division.

Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.

Second Division.

Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
*Benuet, Hormasji Pestanji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.

* Passed M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II., in 1867.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujaráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ..	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
1868.					
First Class.					
Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál ..	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth . .	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.

Second Class.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Bhedvár, Phirpzsháh Dádábhái... ...	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ..	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji... ...	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavate, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji...	Gujaráthi .	Physiology...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji...	Maráthi ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Talyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán.	Latin ...	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.

1870.

Second Class.

Ajgávkár, Achyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Barve, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	F.G.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji... ...	Gujaráthi.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo... ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	E.
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji ...	Gujaráthi .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Ditto ..	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
1871.					
Second Class.					
*Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

*Passed the M. A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh .	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabe, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	Ditto ..	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám... .	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ..	Ditto . .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin .	Ditto	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.

1872.

Second Class.

Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak ...	Ditto	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ...	D.

Name	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Differential & Integral Calculus	E.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto .	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji ...	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatésh ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun . . .	Arabic	Ditto .	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
O Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin	Ditto .	Ditto	History	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto .	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
1873.					
Second Class.					
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Ditto	Ditto	Chemical Physics	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.

Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji ...	...	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dádi-Barjorná, Frámji Navroji...	...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio ...	...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji ...	...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh ...	..	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji ...	...	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru	...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat ...	...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra	...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádve ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History . .	Ditto ...	Logic &Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji ...	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
1874.					
First Class.					
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Second Class.					
Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto ...	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit	Ditto	History ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	History ..	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	Ditto ..	E. & St. X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandra ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics,	Ditto ...	D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji	Latin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College,
		1	2	3	
Phadke, Vishnu Vásudev	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	History ...	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
1875.					
First Class.					
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.

Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan .	Persian	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Latin .	History	Ditto.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Second Class.					
Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto .	History ..	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto .	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	St. X.
Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna	Sanskrit ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Hebrew ..	Political Economy.	Ditto . .	Analytical Geometry.	F. G. A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moréshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Haligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav ..	Sanskrit ..	Political Economy	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	Persian .	Ditto .	History ...	Ditto	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Bálájı	Sanskrit .	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman ..	Latın ...	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ..	D.
Kharégát, Mervánji Pestanji . ..	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	Sanskrit ...	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limayé, Hari Váman	Ditto ..	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	E.
Mudle, Krishnájı Sadáshiv	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji	Ditto	Ditto	History .	Ditto ...	E.
Sáthe, Gopál Moréshvar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	Persian	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wadiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	History	E.

1876.

First Class.

Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.

Second Class.

Atre, Anáji Rámchandra	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto.	History	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna	Latin	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	History	D. & F.G.A.
Dalal, Adarji Mancherji	Persian	Political Economy.	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji	Sanskrit ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History .	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto .	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna . .	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	D.

* Passed the M A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

1877

First Class.

Bhándárkar, Vásudĕv Gopál	Latin ..	History ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ..	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	Political Economy.	D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánekji	Latin ..	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	E.
Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Arabic ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhaváráo	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar ...	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin	Persian	History ..	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji .	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám	Sanskrit	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian ...	Chemical Physics	Physiology	Ditto	E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin	Political Economy	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E

Godbole, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...		D.
Gole, Siddheshvar Bháskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.		E.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.		E.
Kotháre, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...		E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ..	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.		F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorábji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		D.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji	Persian ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		F.G.A.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.		E.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.		E.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá	Sanskrit .	History ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin . .	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Váchá, Mánekji Shápurji	Persian ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	Sanskrit .	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ..	Ditto . .	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal	Sanskrit .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdullá Meráli	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna... ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology.	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Sháháni, Dayárám Gidumal	Persian ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Pass.					
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang ...	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Physiology...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F.G.A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History.	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Master, Frámji Bamanji...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.	E.

Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E. & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	Latin ...	Physiology...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E. & F.G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1879.			
First Class.			
* Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	Language and Literature	St. X.
Second Class.			
Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Akhund, Ali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ...	Persian ...	Ditto ditto ..	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desái, Kanthadji Kalliánji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Modí, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto .. .	E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.

* Passed M.A. Examination, in Second Class, of 1879, Branch I., Languages, English and Latin.

Pandiá, Krishnashankar Hiráshankar ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar ..	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dave, Ratirám Durgárám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Digámbar, Dálaya	Hebrew ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purshottam Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhav	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji	Hebrew ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nárimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Káshinath Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
* Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji	Latin ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

* Passed M.A. Examination of 1879, in Second Class, Branch IV., Natural Sciences.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1880.			
First Class.			
Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Second Class.			
Cámá, Rastam Kharshedji	Latin ..	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Gadiáli, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gomes, Lewis	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Jamádár, Yusafáli Yákubáli	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánekji...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	St.X.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji..	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	St.X.
Muzumdár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál ..	Sanskrit .	Ditto ditto	E.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Latin ..	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji	Persian ...	Mathematics	D.

Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji ..	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishnáji .. .	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Pass.			
Agáse, Keshav Janárdan	Ditto .	History and Political Economy . .	D.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji .. .	Ditto	Ditto ditto .	D.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám .	Ditto .	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar .	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan ..	Ditto ..	Language and Literature . .	E.
Divigikar, Ramráo Venkáji	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ..	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál ..	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji .. .	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D. & E.
Kaká, Navroji Behrámji .. .	Persian .	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav .	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narottamdás ...	Latin .	History and Political Economy .	St. X.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman ..	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto .	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákurdás	Ditto ..	Mathematics . .	E
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Parádkar Vishnu Anant . . .	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Sanjáná, Mancherji Kharshedji ..	Latin ...	Language and Literature .. .	F. G. A.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribhuvandás ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto . .	F. G. A.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji . .	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vakil, Manchershah Jivanrám .	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto . ..	E.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestonji . . .	Latin	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Wells, Devji Brijlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... . L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldas, B.A.... ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A.... ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. .. .. L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. .. .. L.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. .. ... L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. .. .. L.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B A. . L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ... . L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M A . .. L.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji, B.A. .. . L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. . L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. ... L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshah Jehángiershah, B.A. L

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barjorji Edalji, M.A. .. L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A.... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... . L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. .. .. L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B A. ... . L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. L
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B A L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B A L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... .. L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. .. . L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B A. ... ... L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. . . . . L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhmángad, B.A. .. L.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestonji, M.A . L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vasudev, M.A. L

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. L
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... ... L.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Gadgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. .. .. L.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás, B.A. ... ... L.
DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A. ... ... L.
Gándi, Jiváji Dinsháhji, B.A. ... ... L.
Huligol, Krishnaráo Mádhav, B.A. ... ... L.
Jambusarválá, Bejanji Mánekji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, M.A. ... ... L.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak, B.A. .. .. L.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev, B.A. .. .. L.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna, B.A. .. .. L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moréshvar, B.A., L.M. .. .. G

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sanzgire, Shántárám Vithal ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
*Barzorji Behrámji ... ... G.

* Surname not known.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
Shiek Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio .. .. G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... ... G.
Kotháre, Shámráo Jagannáth ... ... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... ... G.

*Surname not known.

1871.

First Class.

Shrıbástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál .. G

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert .. G.
Sháh, Tribuvandás Motichand .. .. G.

Second Class

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ... . G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak . .. G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... .. G.
Vàlles, Domingos Braz ... . . G.

1873

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant .. ... G.
Shirvalkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

1874

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra G.

Second Class.

DáCosta, Nicolao Salvador . G
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... . G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... G
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... G
Pereira, Joseph ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antao, John Alcantara ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghâni ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás .. .. G.
Sulémáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

1876.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji... .. .. G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. ... ... G.
DeConceição, Philip ... ... G.
Mákuná, Mánekji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Dámniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánekji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái... ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál ... ... G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánekji Edalji ... ... G.

L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Divéchá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ... ... G.
Mistri, Kàvasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái... ... ... G.
Desái, Mánilál Gangádás ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji... ... ... G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji .. .. G.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál .. .. G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra .. .. G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji ... ... G.

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Gardé, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji... ... ... G.
Keláválá, Máneksháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. ... ... G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás ... . G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái ... ... G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam ... ... G.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... ... G.
Tárápurválá, Shávaksháh Sorábji ... ... G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosábhái Ardesir ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji... ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Pálanji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji... ... ... G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji .. .. G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji ... ... G.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. ... ... G.
Kharegát, Mervánji Pestanji ... ... G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.
Tukiná, Edalji Kávasji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldás Manordás ... ... G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio ... ... G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu ... ... G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji... ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... ... P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... ... P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ... P.E.
Oka, Ramchandra Govind, B.A... ... ... P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ... ... P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna... ... . P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... P.E.
Godbole, Káshinath Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji Bápuji, B.A. ... ... P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánekji Hormasji ... ... P.E.

1874.

First Class.

Bamanjí, Sorábji ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji .. .. P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... ... P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari ... ... P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji... ... ... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope ... ... P.E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. ... ... P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái ... ... P.E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ... ... P.E.
Mulè, Rámchandra Ballál ... ... P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... ... P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám... ... ... P.E.

* Surname not known.

1877.

First Class.

Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang P E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosrú Pestanji ... ... P E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... P E.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám ... P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ... P E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás .. ... P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ... P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... . P.E.

1878.

First Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra .. P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak .. .. P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ... P.E.
Desái, Vasanji Kalliánji , ... P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant ... . P E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... . P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh .. ... P.E.
Mehtá, Hariavadanrám Manirám ... P E.
Saráf, Venkatráo Anant . . . P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulábbhái Kanthadji ... . P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth . . ... P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth .. .. P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbherám ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier . .. P.E.
Dás, Dharmidhar ... . P E.
Hajaráh, Dinánáth .. . P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo .. ... P.E.

Láte, Vásudev Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ... P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir ... ... P.E.
Nádarsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Kharshedji Navroji... ... ... P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandás Itchhárám ... ... P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Gáytonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govind ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... P.E.
Hall, William ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor .. .. P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Naráyan Hari ... ... P.E.
Páthak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ... P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Náráyan ... ... P.E.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ... ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Máyadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... ... E.

1863.

*Barzorji Kharshedji... ... ... D.

* Surname not known.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ... . D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ... ... D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Táverruválá, Sorábji Mancherji ... ... E.

1865, *March.*

*Govindás Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ... . E.
Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ... ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F.G.A. & E.
*Dvárkánáth Rághobá ... ... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ...F.G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... ...F.G.A.
Gunderiá, Mániklál Gordhandás... ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál... ... ... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev... ... ... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái... ... ... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ... ... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu... ... ... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ... ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji... ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ... ... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D.
Javeri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ... ... .E.

* Surname not known.

	E. & F.G.A.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchoddás	E.
Mádan, Jamshedji Eardunji	E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant	E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji	E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar	D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji	E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji	E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan	E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu	D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth	D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál	E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand	E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji	E.

1869.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna	E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev	E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh	D.
Bhángavkar, Káshináth Náráyan	E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan	D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moréshvar	E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás	E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám	E.
Dev, Krishnáji Sidhheshvar	D.
Dhulékar, Dámodar Bálkrishna	D.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra	D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan	E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám	E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh	E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan	E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji	E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji	E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji	E.
*Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh	D.
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman	D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám	D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak	D.
Gokhale, Ganesh Káshináth	D.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar	E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiersháh Erachsháh	E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	E.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh	...F.G.A. & E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav	E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji	E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan	E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji	E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari	D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji	E.
*Dámle, Krishnáji Hari	E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh	D.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein	E.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna	D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand	E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji	E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh	D.
Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant	E.

1872.

Abhyankar, Vithal Trimbak	D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat	E.
Bhavaníni, Dolatrám Suratsing	E.
Bhidé, Bálkrishna Vishnu	D.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak	D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang	D.
Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang	E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav	E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth	D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá	D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál	...F.G.A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji...	D.
Arjáni, Mánekji Dádábhái ... ..., ...	E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna	D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv	E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji	E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna	E.
Dalál, Mánekji Nasarvánji...	E.
Dánde, Keshav Govind	D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái	E.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá	...F.G.A.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám	... D.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari	... D.
Keily, Robert	...St. X.
Kelkar, Purshottam Gopál...	... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth	... D.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághavendra	... D.
Lyons, William Robert	...St. X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth	... E.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	... E.

1874.

Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái	... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji	... D.
Corkery, William Alfred	... E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth	...St. X.
Gokhale, Vishnu Náráyan	.. F.G.A.
Gordon, Robert Lish	... E.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra	... D.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji	E. & St. X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel	E. & St. X.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás	... E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra	... E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo...	... D.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái	... E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan	... D.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji	...F.G.A.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna	... D.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar	E. & F.G.A.
Maṅghirmalláni, Hasrám Hotchand	... E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg	... E.
Mudliar, Dámodar Viziárangam	... D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan	E. & St. X.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji	... E.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant	... D.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind	.. D.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám	... St. X.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji	... E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám	... E.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal	... D.
Purandaré, Khanderáo Vithal	... D.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji	... D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji	... E.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu	... St. X.
Tharkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá	... St. X.
*Abduláli Moizuddin Jivábhái	... E.

* Surname not known.

1875.

Bádsháh, Kávasji Jámásji ... ... E.
*Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo ... ... D.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant ... ... D.
Chináí, Bejanji Sorábji ... ... D.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji .. .. E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo ... . E. & F.G.A.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman .. .. St. X.
Dhavle, Govind Moréshvar ... ... D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Khrishna ... ... E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... E.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev ... ... D.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji .. .. F.G.A. & E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra ... ... E.
Jones, John Hugh ... ... E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna ... ... E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevakrám ... ... E.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd ... ... D.
Khambáti, Ranchoddás Lallubhái... ... . E.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal... ... ... E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji ... ... E.
McInerny, James ... ... St. X.
Narimán, Mánekji Kharshedji ... ... E.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár ... ... D.
Pandiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám... ... ... E.
Parulékar, Shivrám Hari ... ... E.
Páthak, Navroji Hormasji ... . E.
Páthak, Sorábji Kaikhosru ... ... E.
Páthére, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Hari Ramchandra ... ... E.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhaváníáo... ... ... E.
Pereira, Conrad R. ... .St. X.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh. . ... E.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ... ...' ... ... D.
Sátputé, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... E.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishna ... ... E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar ... ... E.
Vád, Vithal Apáji . ... D.

1876.

Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jethmal ... ... E.
Blakeman, William Alfred ... ... E.

* Passed B.A. of 1879.

Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ... ... E.
Jalgávkar, Khando Shámráo ... ... D.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh ... ... D.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás ... ... E.
Manérikar, Yashvant Purshottam ... ... E.
Paránjapyé, Báláji Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pinto, Peter Manuel ... ... D.

1877.

Second Class.

*Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth ... ... St. X.

Pass.

Apte, Govind Shridhar ... ... E.
Athalé, Padmákar Dámodar ... ... E.
Bhándáre, Sadánamd Trimbak ... ... E.
Gavánkar Lakshuman Rághobá ... ... E.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji... ... ... F.G.A.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang ... ... E.
Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh ... ... E.
Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ... ... E.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái ... ... E.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái ... ... E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St.X.
Padamji, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ... E.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji ... ... E.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra ... ... E.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám ... ... E.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái ... ... E.
Vyás, Hargovind Harinárayan ... ... E.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre ... ... E. & St. X.

1878.

Second Class.

Desái, Upkár Ajubhái ... ...F.G.A.
Dhruva, Keshav Harsad ... ... E.
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth ... ... E.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... D.
Pandiá, Chaganlál Harilál ... ... E.

* Passed B.A. of 1879.

Pass.

Anklesariá, Bamanshâh Kharshedji ... ... E.
Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji ... ...F.G.A.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh ... ... D.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna .. .. D.
Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji ... ... E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám .. .. E.
Chitalé, Govind Venkatésh ... ... F.G.A.
Dastur, Dorábji Peshutanji ... ... E.
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar .. .. D.
Dáte, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... D.
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan ... ... E.
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar ... ... E.
Gracias, Pascal ... ... St.X.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámji ... ... E.
Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás ... ... E.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái ... ... E.
Kángá, Mánikji Doráji ... ... E.
Kátrak, Mánikji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Majmudár, Govindlál Bápálál ... ... E.
Masurkar, Krishnáji Shrinivás ... ... D.
Oltikar, Hari Rámkrishna ... ... E.
Puntámbeker, Venkatesh Dámodar ... ... D.
Rángnekar, Náráyan Atmárám ... ... E.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar. ... ... E.
Vánvale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth ... ... D.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji ... ... E.

1879.

First Class.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak ... ... E.

Second Class.

Athavale, Rámkrishna Sakhárám... ... ... E.
Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar ... ... D.
Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádáji ... ... E.
Gole, Mahádev Shivrám ... ... D.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji ... ... D.
Lele, Vishnu Káshináth ... ... D.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant ... ... D.
Pereira, Frank Charles ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Aiken, John Charles ... ... D.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu ... ... D.

Bangáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo	D.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás	E.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji	E.
Dabir, Balvant Náráyan	E.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás	E.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám	E.
Desái Gopálji Gulábbhái	E.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám	E.
Desái, Varajrái Santukrái	E.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám	D.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji	F. G. A.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	St. X.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	St. X.
Ghásválá, Sorábj Edalji	E.
Godbole, Nágnáth Keshav	D.
Gobbole, Rámchandra Parshurám	D.
Jahagirdár, Hanumunt Rághavendra	D.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bimráo	D.
Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás	E.
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	F.G.A. & E.
Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám	E.
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji	St.X.
Kelkar, Hari Váman...	E.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kávasji...	E.
Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra	F.G.A.&E.
Kharè, Bápu Abáji	D.
Khoté, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth	St.X.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna	E.
Lele, Mahádov Venkatesh	D.
Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar	D.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityarám	E.
Methá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál	E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	E.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	St.X.
Náik, Nagarji Dáyábhái	E.
Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth	D.
Petit, Bamanji Dinsháhji	St.X.
Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna	D.
Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra	E.
Ráje, Náráyan Gopál	E.
Ránade, Yashvant Nágesh	D.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna	E.
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji...	F.G.A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá	E.
Saraiyá, Gokuldás Vithaldás	E.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth	E.
Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar	D.
Soboni, Venkatesh Abáji	D.

Táskar, Parshuráu Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Vaidya, Rastamji Mánikji ... ... E.
Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshâh ... ... E.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo ... ... E.

1880.

First Class.

Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna ... ... E.

Second Class.

Bahádurji, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ... ... St.X.
Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna... ... ... D.
Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ... ... E.
Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna .. .. E.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanumant ... ... D.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái ... ...F.G.A.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant ... ... E.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev ... ...F.G.A.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth ... ... D.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra ... ... D.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev ... ... St.X.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth ... ... E.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál ... ... D.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái ... ... St.X.
Vakil, Ochhavrám Nánábhái ... ... E.
Wáglo, Krishnáji Balvant ... ... E.

Pass.

Akhund, Vali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ... ... E.
Allbless, Navroji Dádábhái... ... . E. & St. X.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... F.G.A.
Athvankar, Anandráo Mangesh ... ... E.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo ... ... D.
Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji .. .. D.
Bharváni, Harchandrái Vishindás ... ... E.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar ... ... F.G.A.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan ... ... D.
Chitalé, Bálkrishna Náráyan ... ... St. X. & D.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás ... ... E.
Dáruválá, Khafshedji Frámji ... ... E.
Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchhodji ... ... G.C.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái ... ... F.G.A.

Dhume, Anandráo Raghunáth	... St.X.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám	...F.G.A.
Doctor, Rustim Dosábhái	... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Jagannáth	... D.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra	... St.X.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan	... D.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar	... D. & E.
Kalburgi, Viráppá Racháppá	... D.
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji	... E.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	... D.
Kharé, Ganesh Náráyan	.. E.
Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji...	.. E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám	... F.G.A.
Mundalé, Rámchandra Ganesh	... D.
Nádgir, Narsingráo Ganesh...	... D.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar	... E.
Názár, Atmárám Hirálál	... E.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji	... D.
Pai, Dattárám Vishvanáth	... St.X.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat	... St.X.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar	... D.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abajiráo...	... D.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar	... E.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev...	... D.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan	... D.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh	... F.G.A.
Sángle, Anant Máruti	... F.G.A.
Sáthe, Vishvanáth Náráyan...	St. X. & D.
Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám	.. D.
Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant	... E.
Syed, Achartlál Jivanlál	... G.C.
Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám	.. F.G.A.
Trivedi, Trikamlál Dámodar	E.&F.G.A.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier	...F.G.A.
Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái	... E.
Vijayakar, Nánuji Harichandra	... E.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson	... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio	... G.

1872.

Second Division.

Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji ... . G.
Couthho, Joaquim Vicente... . .. .. G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ... . G.

1873.

Second Division.

Khambátá, Hirájı Jehángier ... G.

1874.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolao Santanna ... . G.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel ... ... — G.
Koyájı, Behrámji Nasarvánji ... . G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji .. ... G.

1875.

Second Division.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... .. G.
Dámlá, Edalji Mánekji . ... G.
DeLima, Jose Turtulliano . ... G.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji . . .. G.
Ghándhi, Dámodardás Dharamdás .. ... G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji ... . G.
Nádirshah, Sorabji Dosábhái . . .. . G.

1876.

Second Division.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál . . . . .. G.
Contractor, Hormasji Navroji ... ... G.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji . .. G.

Forbes, Edalji Behrámji ... ... G.
Hakim, Hormasji Mervánji... ... ... G.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand ... ... G.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Punáválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... G.

1877.

Second Division.

Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ... ... G.
Hakim, Phirozeshàh Mervánji ... ... G.
Káne, Sadáshiv Váman ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Modi, Nánábhái Kuvarji ... . G
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... ... G.

1878.

First Division.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... . G.

Second Division.

Báriá, Dorábji Hormasji ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... G.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... G.
Colaço, Joseph ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Hormasji Sorábji... ... . G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vináyak Govind ... ... G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... G.
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ... G.
Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámroz Ardesir ... ... G.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji ... ... G.
Páscal, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Dhondo Appáji ... ... G.
Pinto, Diogo John ... ... G.
Sirvái, Hormasji Jamshedji... ... ... G.
Sirvái, Hormasji Nasarvánji ... ... G.

Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Acacio Gabriel .. .. G.

1879.

First Division.

Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás... ... . G.
Káká, Sorábji Mánikji ... ... G.
Sángle, Davlat Máruti ... ... G.

Second Division.

Abádán, Sorábji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Amariá, Frámji Mánikji .. .. G.
Bábre, Sakhárám Rághobá ... ... G.
Bhat, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... G.
Bone-setter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... G.
Coachman, Sorábji Ratanji ... ... G.
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Davlatjádá, Surajlál Mathurádás ... . G.
Dhárgalkar, Lakshuman Bachája ... ... G.
D'Monte, Dominick ... ... G.
Dubásh, Jehángier Bamanji ... ... G.
Edal-Behrámná, Dinsháh Jiváji .. ... G.
Fernandez, Ambrozio Feleciano .. .. G.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji... .. .. G.
Jones, Maurice F. ... ... G.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál ... ... G.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Luis, Daniel Conceição . ... G.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái . .. . G.
Motiválá, Dinsháh Hormasji ... . G.
Nánavati, Behrámji Hormasji . ... G.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pocháji ... ... G.
Sethná, Ardesir Hormasji .. .. G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorábji ... ... G.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ... P.E.

1868

Second Division.

Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám P E.
Shirgávkar, Bálájı Náráyan ... P E

1869

Second Division.

Bhat, Moréshvar Náráyan P.E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan P E

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál .. P E
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind .. P.E.
Narımán, Gustádjı Dorábjı ... .. P E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant . P.E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Vınáyak Krishna .. ... P.E.
Chavbal, Káshınáth Dámodar .. ... P.E
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... . .. P E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... P.E
Varlikar, Mahádev Janárdan ... ... P E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnee, Henry Charles . . P E

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráojı Ganesh P E.
Nárgır, Shankar Bisto . .. P.E.
Whittell, Charles .. P.E.

1873.

First Division.

Page, Hastings Montague .. P,E.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás P.E.
Sohonı, Vásudev Sadáshiv P.E

Second Division.

Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev .. .. P.E.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ... ... P.E.

1874.

Second Division.

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám .. .. P.E.
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... ... P.E.
Mehendale, Pándurang Káshináth ... ... P.E.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu... ... ... P.E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant ... ... P.E.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Division.

Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvant ... ... P.E.
Savage, Thomas ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh... ... . P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Native-Agent, Lallubhái Govandás ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Division.

Cousens, Henry .. .. P.E.
Deshpánde, Sitárám Keshav .. .. P.E.
Gokhalé, Vináyak Hari .. .. P.E.

Second Division.

Hemson, Reginald John ... ... P.E.
Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant ... ... P.E.

1877.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudrappá Virbásappá ... ... P.E.
Mitra, Haripad ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ... ... P.E.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ... P.E.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund ... ... P.E.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh ... ... P.E.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navnitrám ... ... P.E.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji... ... ... P.E.

1878.

First Class.

Chakarbatti, Bhutnáth ... ... P.E

Second Class.

Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji ... ... P.E.
Chirmule, Vishnu Anant ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Vávábhái Haridás ... ... P.E.
Modi, Maganlál Thákordás ... ... P.E.
Moharir, Báláji Gangádhar ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Koshav ... ... P.E.
Asirkar, Lakshuman Mahipat ... ... P.E.
Beláni, Khimchand Ravji ... ... P.E.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra ... ... P.E.
Lohár, Máruti Hari ... ... P.E.
Mádan, Edalji Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji ... ... P.E.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal ... ... P.E.
Ráo, Kekobád Hormasji... ... ... P.E.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái ... ... P.E.
Sukathankar, Sitárám Vishnu... ... ... P.E.
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Hatyangdikar, Santáppá Santayá ... ... P.E.
Mulligan, William George ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo ... ... P.E.
Bogá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... P.E.
Desái, Nathábhái Avichaldás ... ... P.E.

Desái, Khusháldás Revádás ... ... P.E.
Gánu, Keshav Hari . . .. P.E.
Gidváni, Ayodás Izatrám ... ... P.E.
Gole, Vishnu Vithal ... ... P.E.
Kángá, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Khandheriá, Popatlál Dungarshi ... ... P.E.
Lálá, Khiásing Rámsing... ... ... P.E.
Náik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... ... P.E.
Náik, Timáji Venkáji ... ... P.E.
O'Sullivan, James John... ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Dorábji Temulji ... ... P.E.
Rishi, Gopál Bálkrishna .. .. P.E.
Rowe, William F. ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Mánikji Kâvasji... ... ... P.E.
Bhaválkar, Balvant Keshav ... ... P.E.
Bhaválkar, Martand Váman ... ... P.E.
Dhurandhar, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... P.E.
Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Bamanji Mervánji ... ... P.E.
Shirurkar, Shántmurti Annáppá ... ... P.E.
Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji ... ... P.E.
Tádiválá, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Tipnis, Ganesh Khanderáo ... ... P.E.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1879.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	E.S.
2	Rosselet, Charles Ulysse	Sc
3	Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman ...	E S.
4	Chavhán, Bastisinh Dunàsinh ...	Am.
5	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo ...	P.
6	Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji	F.
7	Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv ..	St.M.
	Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu	E. S.
9	Yeats, G. A. L.	St.M.
10	Mulé, Gangádhar Balkrishna	P.
11	Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman	P.N.
12	Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso . ..	R.
13	Sidenur, Subáji Venkatesh	Dh
14	More, Vináyak Mádhavráo .	St.M.
15	Cámá, Jehángier K. R. ...	St.M.
16	Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan .. .	P.
17	Kolatkar, Lakshuman Parshurám	R.
18	Joshi, Sakharám Ganesh	P.
19	Dias, Erasmo Xavier	St.M
20	Vaidya Lakshuman Rámchandra	Rat.
21	Sháh, Bhailál Purshottam	N.
22	Brooke, Agnes Edith . .	Sc.
23	Adenválá, Dinsháh Kávasji	F.
24	Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra . .	R.
25	Wright, Tobias Theophilus . .	Bis.
	Yámik, Mádhavlál Javerilál .	E.S.
27	Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman ..	R
28	Svámi, Páppayá Jeeyer	St M.
29	Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliáyandás ..	Su.
30	Kamaica, Emmanuel Edward	K.
31	Kharé, Purshottam Parshurám ..	P.
32	DaCosta, Francis Xavier	St.M.
	Lobo, Robert William ...	Bis
34	Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv ..	Rat.
35	Gangárámáni, Táráchand Jerámdás	H.
	Murdeshvarkar, Mangesh Manjunáth	E S.
	Salgar, Vithal Annáji .	Dh.
38	Ghánchi, Muhámmad Ibráhim ...	N.
	Sirur, Ganpat Annápá	E.S.
40	Khádilkar, Hari Prabhákar ..	R.

Rank	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
41	Hearn, Michael Edward...	Sc.
	Váchá, Mancherji Jinábhái	E.S.
43	Pávdi, Mánikji Temulji	Sir C.
	Unválá, Kharshedji Bhikáji	Sir J.
45	Khándekar, Shankar Dattátráya	R.
46	Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji	Ch.
47	Seth, Jálbhái Ardesir	E.S.
48	Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak	Sav.&Rat.
	Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshán	Su.
50	Pandiá, Chhotálál Náráyanji	N.
	Bendigiri, Krishnáji Báláji	B.
52	Karanjáválá, Erachsháh Kávasji	Ah.
	Paránáik, Lakshuman Trimbak	Ah.
	Patel, Bápuji Sorábji	F.
	Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman	P.
	Pinto, Veriato John	St.M.
	Rátrokhiá, Gopáldás Liládhar	St.M.
	Vágh, Purshottam Pándurang	E.S.
59	Rával, Virji Jhiná	Kát.
60	Arkátkar, Shankar Balvantráo	B.S.
61	Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji	P.
62	Seth, Sárábhái Maganbhái	A.&P.T
	Párikh, Dámodardás Vijbhukandás	Su.M.
64	Munshi, Jayaharrái Kapilrái	F.
65	Nagarkar, Balvant Bháu	F G.A.
66	Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev	R.
	Mangalvedhekar, Shámu Bálácháryа	Dh.
	Rele, Shántárám Ganesh...	St. M.
69	Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji	E. S.
	Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál	P.
71	Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji	A.
	Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trimbakrái	Su.
73	Athavele, Vináyak Rámchandra	Rat.
74	Devadhar, Sitárám Ganesh	S.
	Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natavarji	E.S.
76	Gupte, Vináyak Apáji	E.S.
77	Khandhá, Mulji Khimji...	N.J.
	Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth	St.M.
79	Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh	E.S.
	Horá, Virsukharám Jevachrám...	Su.
81	Corker, Thomas H.	Bis.
	Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás	A.
	Tippya, Rájárám Bálkrishna	Am.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
84	Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithalráo	B.
85	Sabjá, Dinsháh Edalji	Sir J.
86	Thakar, Chhaganlál Lakshmidás	Bh.
	Vakil, Manchersháh Motábhái...	Su.
88	Pai, Vásudev Bháu	F.
	Takle, Govind Rámchandra	N.S.
90	Chhápgar, Kharshedji Frámji	E.S.
	Ghánekar, Vishnu Gangádhar	Dh.
	*Sorábji Edalji	B. Pro
93	Eráni, Bahaman Rustam	Sir J.
94	Kanthária, Bálshankar Ullhásrám	N.
	Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar	P.
	Vyás, Jamnáprasád Govardhanprasád... ...	A.&P.T.
97	Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji...	St. M.
98	Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal	Am.
	Shavche, Náráyan Bálkrishna	N.S.
	Vajifdár, Jamshedji Merjibhái...	E.S.
101	Barodiá, Dolat Parshottam	A.
102	Mándhátá, Chhabildás Ranchhoddás	Su.
	Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji	F.
	Záte, Mahádev Rangnáth	R.M.
105	Kumthekar, Vithal Ráoji	R.
	Modi, Ardesir Hormasji	Sir J.
107	Kher, Govind Báláji	P.
108	Bhat, Dalpatrám Bápurám	Br.
	Joshi, Moro Govind	Ah.
	Veláskar, Shámráo Bápuji	P.
111	Látkar, Shámji Antáji	R.
	Masáni, Mervánji Dádábhái	Sir J.
113	Kelkar, Balvant Govind...	P.
114	Págnis, Vásudev Anant	P. T.
115	D'Almeida, John Chrysostom	St. M.
	Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna	E.S.
117	Deshpánde, Pándurang Moreshvar	B.S.
118	Pandit, Bhímráo Parshurám	R.
119	Javeri, Dholidás Lálji.....	A.
	Mehtá, Ratanchand Mulchand	Ah.
	Soni, Haridás Girdhardás	E.S.
122	Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari	Am.
	Javáhire, Mathrámal Rámchand	H.
	Mudholkar, Rámchandra Narsinh	Am.
	Punegar, Rastamji Hormasji	Sir J.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
126	Bharvád, Mulchand Jádavji	Kát.
	Gulvadi, Manjunáth Rámchandra	K.&P.T.
	Samel, Harichandra Náráyan	B.P.
129	Bhat, Hari Vámanráo	P.
	Ganátrá, Nágji Nathu	Kát.
	Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád...	E.S.
	Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishnaráo ...	B.
133	Bhat, Ganpatrám Nánábhái	A.S.
	Gazdar, Dádábhái Behrámji	Sir J.
	Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Bh.
136	Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra	B.S.
	Jones, Harry Cecil	Bis
139	Lele, Vishnu Bháskar	R.M.
	Pandit, Atmárám Vishnu	E.S.
140	Engineer, Shápurji Sorábji	E.S.
	Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna	Rat.
142	Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás	P
143	Masáni, Ardesir Behrámji	F. G.A.
	Nádkarni, Mahábaleshvar Rámchandra ..	F. G.A.
	Pitkar, Shridhar Hari	R.M.
146	Davé, Shevaklál Máneklál	B.S
	Vaidya, Mervánji Temulji .	Sir J.
148	Pandiá, Kapilvantrám Narbheram	Su.
	Potnis, Raghunáth Bájiráo	P.
150	Bhat, Mahádev Váman	S.
	Jagtiáni, Bhulchand Kodumal	H.
152	Adagrá, Pestanji Kharshedji	F.
	Khándválá, Bhukhandás Chunilál	E.S.
	Purohit, Bháskar Sakhárám	S.
155	Deshpánde, Krishnáji Ganesh	P T.
	Phanse, Bálkrishna Atmárám	T.&P.T.
157	Setálvád, Chimanlál Harilál	A
158	Kátrak, Rastamji Nasarvánji	Sir J.
	Sháh, Mádhavji Pitámbar ...	E. S.
160	Mehtá, Shridhar Nytiárám	Su. & P T
161	Munshi, Mohanrái Davlatrái	Su. & P.T
	Shidore, Dattátraya Shivrám	R
	Talpade, Atmárám Náráyan	St. M.
164	Mokáshi, Khanderáo Shripat	P.
	Trivedi, Jatáshankar Liládhar	Kát.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Dastur, Mánikshah Ratanji	P.
	Desái, Manilál Harilál	A.
166	Diváuji, Ghelábhái Lálábhái	S.
	Doctor, Sorábji Kávasji	Sir J.
	Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás	Bh.
	Vaishnav, Govardhandás Indraji	P. T.
	Mahádeviá, Acharatlál Hargovind ..	P. T.
172	Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás	E. S.
	Sardesái, Shrinivás Bhikáji	R.
175	Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan	E.S.
	Dharmádhikári, Anantráo Gangádhar	A.
	Hebál, Hanumant Annáji	B.
177	Lakhiá, Govindlal Pránjivanlál	A.
	Mehtá, Jamshedji Mancherji	Sir J.
	Pangu, Rámchandra Náráyan	P.T.
	Damri, Ratanshah Pestanji	Kat.
181	Lele, Gangádhar Váman	P. T.
	Mehtá, Sorábji Kharshedji	Ch.
184	Lálváni, Chandirám Kotumal	H.
185	Patel, Dorábji Mánikji	Sir J.
186	Joshi, Rámchandra Govind	F.G. A.
	Vaishnav, Anandrái Dvárkádás...	B.&P.T.
188	Bedkihal, Chintáman Keshav	B.
	Parikh, Pitámbar Maganlál	A.
	Bhat, Amulakrái Ambárám	P. T
190	Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji	Su
	Jog, Báláji Krishna	P. N.
	Phansalkar, Atmárám Náráyan...	R.
194	Gujar, Bhagvándás Rámáji	Rat.
	Joshi, Vínáyak Bábáji	Dh
195	Rángnekar, Pundlik Sakhárám...	Sav.
	Solan, Phirozshah Sorábji	Sir J
	Bakshi, Nandshankar Dayáshankar	P.T.
198	Bháte, Bájiráo Bálkrishna	P.
	Hardá, Jehángier Frámji...	E.S.
	Seth, Lálbhái Premábhái	A.
	Dikshit, Náráyan Apáji...	B.P.
202	Senjit, Bábulji Sadáshiv...	F.
	Sipáhirmaláni, Vadhumal Atmárám	H.
	Thakar, Vasanji Devkrishna	B. H.
206	Patel, Chaturbhái Valabhbhái	N.
	Thatte, Parshurám Hari...	N S.&Dhu.
208	Lálkaká, Mancherji Kharshedji	Su. & P.T

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
209	Solbhái, Bamanji Pestanji	Br.
	Kotháválá, Dorábsháh Edalji	A.
211	Ajrekar, Sitárám Hari	B. S.
	Bablá, Dhámanmal Isardás	N. J.
	Dhurandhar, Báláji Vishvanáth...	R.
215	Oza, Chaku Valamji	Kát.
	Joshi, Abáji Vishnu	San.
217	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan	P. T.
	Bevur, Venkatesh Bhimráo	Dh.
219	Cabral, Robert	St. M.
	Mehtá, Chamanlál Girdharlál	A.
	Rásinkar, Báláji Krishna	R.
222	Seth, Kávasji Bejanji	E. S.
	Gheáni, Jhámanmál Mohandás...	N. J.
	Máli, Keshav Govind	Dhu.
227	Párekh, Parmánand Kalliándás	Br.
228	Sákardánde, Anant Vishvambhar	R. M.
230	Shástri, Jametrám Gavrishankar	Su.
232	Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji	P.
233	Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth	R.
234	Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji	E. S.
	Nánávati, Bhogilál Lallubhái	A. & P. T.
	Ved, Hirji Gokaldás	Kát.
	Nárurkar, Váman Govind	Dhu.
	Modi, Ranchhor Dhárshi...	Kát.
	Bhátavadekar, Rájeshvar Balvant	P.
	Sáthe, Bálkrishna Moreshvar	A. M.
	Vartak, Dámodar Káshináth	A.
	Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo	E. S.
238	Anantáni, Pránshankar Jatáshankar	Alf.
	Bhat, Vasantrám Jivanrám	P. T.
	Desái, Shankarprasád Hariprasád	Bh.
	Kasubgar, Bálábhái Nathubhái	Ah. M. & P. T.
	Patel, Jamshedji Pestanji	Su. M.
243	Áchárya, Moreshvar Dámodar	G. A.
	Tracey, Emma	Sc.
245	Apte, Mahádev Krishna...	Dhu.
	Dharmádhikári, Gopál Dámodar	P.
	Khare, Dámodar Chintáman	P.
249	Thákar, Manilál Harilál	N.
	Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna	A. H.
	Tedankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji	F. G. A.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
251	Anjáriá, Chhotálál Reváshankar ...	Kát.
252	Dallas, Dhanjibhái Sorábji	E.S.
253	Lalit, Lakshuman Ganesh	B.P.
	Kutár, Bejanji Navroji	Sir C.
	Moghe, Gangádhar Náráyan	E. S.
256	Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar	P. & P.T.
	Nene, Rámchandra Náráyan	R.M.
258	Kopal, Bhimáji Rámchandra	B.
	Mehtá, Máneklál Vrijbhukhandás	P.T.
260	Mehtá, Gopálbhái Vrijbhái	A.
	Oza, Ratishankar Girjáshankar...	Bh.
262	Garde, Náráyan Dattátraya	P.M.
	Phirozpurválá, Manchersháh Sorábji	Su.
	Vásváni, Detárám Kuláchand	H.
265	Joshi, Purshottam Nilkant	E.S.
	Narvane, Prabhákar Govind	P.
	Ormiá, Pránjivandás Parbhudás	Su.
268	Banáji, Jamshedji Mancherji	B.Pro.
	Gangásamudra, Shriniváš Rághvendra ...	Dh.
270	Bháve, Chintáman Prabhákar	P.N.
	Navalkar, Sundar Shrikrishna	E.S.
	Onkár, Chintáman Sadáshiv	P.N.
	Trilokekar, Hanumant Rághobá	St.M.
274	Javábiri, Motirám Vishindás	H.
	Máládkar, Jagannáth Harichandra	G.A.
	Kharás, Jehángier Mánikji	Sir J.
	Pahlájáni, Shivandás Lálsing	Sh.
	Trivedi, Mulshankar Dámodar	Kát.
	Vijayakar, Bápuji Harichandra	St.M.
280	Athavale, Ganesh Rámchandra...	P.T.
281	Jog, Keshav Yashvantráo	P.N.
	Tásválá, Govardhandás Harikisandas	P.T.
283	Kánitkar, Váman Hari	San.
284	Captain, Shápurji Behrámji	Br.
	Godávará, Hormasji Behrámji	Br.
	Lele, Nágesh Káshináth...	Dh.
	Nádgir, Malhár Mártand..	Dh.
288	Kángá, Jamshedji Bejanji	E.S.
289	Vaze, Sitárám Haribhatji	P.S.
290	Lakhiárá, Trikamlál Dolatrám	P.T.
291	Dalvi, Vishnu Vináyak	Rat.
	Ráná, Frámji Ardesir	F.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
293	Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra	F.G.A.
	*Frámroz Pestanji	Ch.
295	Kotháre, Dharamchand Chelji	P.T.
	Keláválá, Ardesir Jamshedji	Br.
	Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttimchand...	H.
	Vaidya, Sakhárám Náráyan	Sav.
299	Bharuchá, Dárásháh Mervánji	F.
300	Barve, Raghunáth Sadáshiv	N.S.
	Hodlur, Rámchandra Venkatesh	B.
	Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám	P.N.
303	Vakil, Navnitrám Motirám	P.T.
	Pandol, Drumukhshankar Gavrishankar ...	S.
305	Banáji, Sorábji Shávakshán	B. Pro.
	Barve, Venkatesh Vithal...	F.G.A.
307	Garud, Atmárám Ganesh...	F.G.A.
	Oka, Ráoji Sadáshiv	P.T.
	Rále, Váman Ganesh ... ... -	Ah.
310	Billimoriá, Kávasji Pestanji	Ch.
311	Shende, Ganesh Raghunáth	P.
312	DeSouza, Joseph	St.M.
313	Billimoriá, Ardesir Jamshedji	Ch.
314	Dvivedi, Keshavlál Gangáshankar	N.
	Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám	R.
	Sunáválá, Ratanji Bejanji	E.S.
	*Ranchhoddás Lálábhái	E.S.
318	Faulconer, Henry Verrell	Bis.
319	Ghándi, Dosábhái Kharshedji	E.S.
	Mehtá, Jayashankar Harnáráyan	P.T.
	Dotiválá, Bamanji Dorábji	E.S.
321	Dalál, Behrámsháh Dinsháh	E.S.
	Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirundoz	Ch.
	Modi, Dosábhái Dádábhái	F.
	Shroff, Dádábhái Pestanji	E.S.
326	Billimoriá, Jamshedji Mánikji	F.
	Davdá, Purshottam Náranji	F.
328	Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth	P.T.
329	Clubválá, Sorábsháh Kávasji	B.Pro.
330	Ashbee, Patrick	St.M.
331	DeMello, Dominic Francis	St.M.
	Fernandes, A. P.....	St.J.
	Masáni, *Dhanjibhái Sorábji	F.G.A.
	Moghe, Janárdan Mahádev	B.S.
	Sáthe, Moreshvar Vásudev	P.T.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
336	Master, Jehángier Pestanji	Ch.
337	Cooke, Joseph	St.M.
	Kápadiá, Gustádji Dhanjisháh	Su.M.
	Mohorikar, Rájáram Náráyan	T.& P.T.
	Oza, Gulábrái Chhaganlál	Bh.
	Tárachand, Sorábji Kharshedji...	St.M.
342	Motáfrámná, Fardunji Mánikji...	Alf.B&PT.
344	Shavche, Govind Abáji	N.S.
345	Ráo, Vishnu Bálvant	A.
346	Khándepárkar, Dádábhái Morobá	Dhu.
	Vádekar, Keshav Bápuji...	E.S.
	Vagal, Janárdan Krishnaráo	P.E.
349	Gilder, Frámji Jivanji	E.S.
	Kángá, Hormasji Rastamji	F.
351	Bhosekar, Dattátraya Pándurang	Sir J.
	Sanjit, Rámchandra Mádhavráo	P.
353	Váble, Shankar Vináyak...	R.M.
354	Jhanjiáni, Shevakrám Avatrái	P.
	Mánkikar, Náráyan Lakshumayá	N.J.
356	Párikh, Mathurdás Bhogidás	K.
357	Billimorio, Sorábji Frámji	N.
358	Kángá, Pestánji Kávasji	Ch.
	Devdhar, Gopál Anant	E.S.
	Hoskoth, Hanumant Anandráo...	E.S.
361	Námjoshi, Shridhar Mahádev	P.T.
362	Gangárámáni, Kishindás Tilumal	Rat.
	Ghiválá, Nagindás Devchand	Sh.
	Sámant, Vishnu Balvant...	Su.
365	Khárkar, Gopál Vináyak	E.S.
366	Billimoriá, Jamnádás Narottamdás	T.
	Dongre, Shivrám Anant	F.
	Koyáji, Bamanji Shápurji	P.T.
369	Cooper, Edalji Shápurji	Kát.
	Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman	B.Pro.
	Valsárá, Pestanji Ashpandiárji...	Dhu.
372	Dvivedi, Trimbak Bháishankar...	B. Pro.
	Pandiá, Vidyánand Lalitánand...	F.G.A.
374	Dolkiá, Keshavlál Manishankar	P.T.
375	Gore, Hari Krishna	Nav.
376	Divánji, Chhaganprasád Deviprasád	P T.& Rat.
	Pandiá, Harilál Kirpárám	B. S. & Su.
		P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
378	Bamanbehrám, Rastamji Bamanji	F.
	Sábugorá, Bamanji Hormasji	E.S.
	Velankar, Rámchandra Hari	Dhu.
381	Khambátá, Bejanji Ratanji	A.H.M.
	Luktuke, Ganesh Rámchandra	P.
	Nádkarni, Anant Náráyan	B.
	Páthriá, Muhámmadbhái Abdulálí	P.T.
385	Billimoriá, Nádarsháh Hormasji	Sir J.
	Suriyavanshi, Bálkrishna Subhánji	B.
387	Agáskar, Gajánan Atmárám	F.
	Gadkari, Vináyak Ganesh	P.T.
389	Engineer, Vináyak Makund	P.T.
390	Godámbe, Yashvant Bháu	R.M.
	Khare, Mahádev Vináyak	Dhu.
	Sávarkar, Rámchandra Mahádev ...	B.S.
	Shroff, Kharshedji Behrámji	P.T.
	Wag, Dattátraya Nágappá	P.T.
395	Khánvazir, Harkisandás Dharamdás .	P.T.
396	Divigi, Náráyan Shantáyá	P.T.
	Rangilá, Bháidás Rámdás	F
398	Bakshi, Mádhavrái Jethá	Kát.
	Mánkad, Rájárám Bávábhái	Kát.
400	Laghate, Govind Balvant	P.
401	Pereira, Nicholas Francis ...	F.G.A.
402	Choksi, Bejanji Jamshedji	F.
	Deshmukh, Abáji Sakhárám	T.
	Puráni, Harikrishna Narbherám	P.T.
405	Nárvekar, Gopináth Moreshvar ...	P.T.
406	Degávkar, Shankar Apáji	P.T.
407	Erání, Behrámji Barjorji	B.Pro.
408	Babládi, Gurunáth Govind	B.
	Munshi, Dayáshankar Balvantrái .. .	B.
	Nádkarni, Sadáshiv Venkatrámná	K.
411	Bhedvár, Pálanji Pestanji	N.J.
	Choksi, Kávasji Dádábhái	E.S.
	Ghándi, Mánikji Shápurji	E.S.
414	Carpenter, Kávasji Aspandiárji	Su.M.
	Shroff, Motirám Nagindás	Su.M
416	Bhat, Morárji Náranji	F.
418	Kárlekar, Ganpat Dhondopant	B.S
	Mádan, Rastamji Kharshedji	Sir J.

Rank	Names of Candidates.	Schools
419	Langráná, Kávasji Mancherji . ..	B Pro.
	Haritkar, Subráo Devápá .	K
	Thakar, Kalliánji Ratansi	Alf.
422	Potnis, Mahádev Rámchandra	T
423	Doctor, Kaikhosru Dhanjishah .	B Pro.
424	Adarianválá, Nasarvánji Dorábji	Sir J.
425	Desái, Náranprasád Ranchhodji	Su.
	Javeri, Bháichand Mánikchand .	E S
427	Captain, Hormasji Navroji	F
428	Joshi, Nirbhayarám Kánji ..	E S.
429	Koyáji, Dárábháh Kuvarji . . .	Kát.
430	Tumne, Keshav Gopál	B S.
431	Vyás, Jayashankar Jethárám	Ah M&PT
432	Mus, Frámroz Dorábji	Ch.
433	Deshpánde, Bálkrishna Gopál ..	E S.
434	Gangoli, Venkatráo Mahábaleshvar	P.T.
	Náik, Bálkrishna Gopál	R
436	Gadre, Ganesh Váman	Sho.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay.
II. Deccan College, Poona ...
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... } *In Arts.*
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
V. Gujarát College, Ahmedabad. *For the purposes of the Previous Examination.*
VI. Government Law School, Bombay. *In Law.*
VII. Grant Medical College, Bombay. *In Medicine. For the purposes of the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*
VIII. College of Science, Poona. *In Civil Engineering. For the purposes of the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution", which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings".

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli, Esq.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawáb of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawáb of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded 1874.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages.....10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics..... 4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences.... 2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	...	...	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	...	...	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1880.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.

Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Thomas Brown Kirkham, Professor of English Literature (*Acting* Educational Inspector, Central Division).

Michael Macmillan, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Arthur Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Bombay, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry.

D. MacDonald, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., Professor of Biology.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Bhat bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKṢHINA FELLOWS.

Seniors.

(1) Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh, B.A. (Librarian).
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A.

Juniors.

Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji, B.A.
Divekar, Balvant Ábáji, B.A. (Superintendent of resident students.)

Honorary Fellows.

(2) Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhav, B.A.
(3) Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna, B.A.... Elph. Fund.
(4) Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái, B.A.... ... ,,

Senior Scholars.

Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant, B.A. ... ... Elph. Fund.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A., ... ,,
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan, B.A. ... ,,
Dhruva, Keshav Harsad ... ... Clare Fund.
Joglekar, Vishvanáth Ballál, B.A. ... ... Elph. Fund.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám, B.A. ,,
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav, B.A. ... ,,
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar, B.A. ... ,,
(5)* Soman, Dinkar Bháskar ... ... ,,
(6) Sovani, Vináyak Krishna, B.A. ... ... Clare Fund.

Junior Scholars.

(7)* Athavale, Rámkrishna Sakhárám ... ... West Fund.
* Dabir, Balvant Náráyan ... ... ,,
* Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám ... ... ,,
* Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji ... ... ,,
(8)* Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev ... ... ,,
* Kelkar, Hari Vaman ... ... ,,
* Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái ... ... ,,
(8)* Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... ,,
* Ráje, Náráyan Gopál... ... ... ,,
* Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Rághobá ... ... ,,

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* Passed the F A. Examination.
(1) Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman, 1877; Karsandás Mulji Prizeman, 1877.
(2) Bell Prizeman, 1879.
(3) Rájá of Dhár Prizeman, 1879; Bháu Dáji Prizeman, 1879.
(4) James Taylor Prizeman, 1879.
(5) Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
(6) Nabáb of Sachin Prizeman, 1879.
(7) Baroda Scholar.
(8) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.

	*Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna		West Fund.
(9)	*Vakil, Rastam Bamanshah		,,
(10)	*Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak		,,
(8)	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav		Clare Fund.
	Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji		,,
	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna...		,,
	Joshi, Ganesh Krishna		,,
	Kángá, Mánekji Kávasji		,,
(11)	Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna		,,
	Khare, Ganesh Náráyan		Gaik. Fund.
	Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji		Clare Fund.
	Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar		Gaik. Fund.
	Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak... ...		,,
	Patel, Tulsidás Lakshmidás		,,
	Saklátválá, Jamshedji Edalji		,,
	Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái		,,
	Wágle, Krishna Bál		,,
	Adenválá, Dinshah Kávasji		,,
(12)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh		,,
(12)	Banhati, Náráyan Páso		West Fund.
(8)	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo		Clare Fund.
(13)	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu		,,
	Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu		,,
	Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna		,,
	Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji		,,
	Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman		,,
(8)	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra		,,

Commoners.

*Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás.
*Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji.
*Cooper, Navroji Hormasji.
*Dalál, Iehhárám Bhagvándás.
*Daru, Harjlál Tuljárám.
*Desái, Gováldás Gulábbhái.
(14) *Divátiá, Narsinh Bholánáth.
*Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji.
*Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan.

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* Passed the F.A. Examination.
(8) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.
(9) Cowasjee Jehánghier Scholar.
(10) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman, 1879; Bái Mánekbái Byrámjee Prizeman, 1879.
(11) Dhárwar Scholar.
(12) Alfred Scholar.
(13) Bái Mánekbái Byrámjee Prizeman, 1879.
(14) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman, 1878.

*Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar.
*Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás.
*Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái.
*Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang.
*Khambátá, Sorábji Kharshedji.
*Majmudár, Govindlál Bápálál.
*Marzabán, Mancherji Mervánji.
*Mehtá, Makundrám Nityarám.
*Náik, Nagarji Dayálji.
*Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál.
*Pandit, Harilál Mulshankar.
*Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna.
*Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá.
*Vaidya, Rastamji Mánekji.
*Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji.
*Vijayakar, Yashvant Khanderáo.
Akhund, Vali Muhámmad Hussainalli.
Albless, Navroji Dádábhái.
Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth.
Bhájiválá, Mánekji Limji.
Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna.
Bharváni, Harchandaamal Viháridás.
Bámboatválá, Dadábhái Adarji.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind.
Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu.
Dhárádhar, Anandráo Sundarji.
Dhárádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá.
Doctor, Rastamji Dosábhái.
(15) Gavánkar, Rámchandra Rághobá.
(7) Gorvekar, Bápu Abáji.
(16) Jayavant, Rámchandra Bháskar.
Kolá, Hirji Kávasji.
Mehtá, Chunilál Jamnádás.
Mehtá, Karsandás Narottamdás.
Mehtá, Nánábhái Bhagubhái.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji.
Modi, Ratanji Edalji.
Munsiff, Edalji Sorábji.
Názar, Atmárám Hirálál.
Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra.
(17) Oza, Mánshankar Parmánand.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth.

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* Passed the F A. Examination.
(7) Baroda Scholar.
(15) David Sassoon Hebrew Scholar.
(16) Berár Scholar
(17) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.

Parekh, Frámji Nasarvánji.
Pátil, Balvant Mahádev.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar.
Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarji.
(16) Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant.
Talátí, Makanji Murárji.
Táyabji, Hydar Kamrudin.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji
Vakil, Ochavrám Nánábhái.
Varlikar, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Vargharkar, Haim Bápuji.
Vasváni, Kundanmal Údhavdás.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji
Wágle, Bhán Mangesh.
Agáskar, Gajánan Átmárám.
Apte, Mahádev Krishna.
(7) Arkátkar, Shankar Balvant.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak
Barve, Raghunáth Sadáshiv.
Báriá, Kávasji Edalji.
Bilimoriá, Jamnádás Narottamdás.
Bharuchá, Bamanji Hormasji.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan
Bamanbehrám, Rastam Baman.
Captain, Hormasji Navroji.
Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal.
Corká, Meherji Nasarvánji.
Dalál, Behrámshah Dinsháh
Damniá, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái.
Dávar, Mervánji Sávakshah.
Desái, Shankarprasád Hariprasád.
Deshmukh, Abáji Sakhárám.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopálráo.
Dhurandhar, Báláji Vishvanáth.
Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth.
Dholkiá, Keshavlál Manishankar.
Gándhi, Mánikji Shápurji.
Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji
Gupte, Vináyak Apáji.
Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev.
Jugtiáni, Bhulchand Kundanmal.

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(7) Barodá Scholar
(16) Berár Scholar.

Jhánjiáni, Sevakrám Avatrái.
Javeri, Bháichand Mánikchand.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna.
Kárlekar, Ganpat Dhondopant.
Khándválá, Bhukandás Chunilál.
Khárkar, Gopál Vináyak.
Koyáji, Dáráshsh Kuvarji.
Laghate, Govind Balvant.
Lakhiá, Govindlál Pránjivan.
(18) Lalváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand.
Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth.
Modí, Kaliándás Keshavdás.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás.
Navalkar, Sundar Shrikrishna.
Ojá, Gulábrái Chhaganlál.
Ozá, Ratishankar Girjáshankar.
Pandit, Atmárám Vishnu.
Pandit, Vásudev Sadáshiv.
Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád.
Patel, Bápuji Sorábji.
Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji.
Phansalkar, Atmárám Náráyan.
Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir.
Sámant, Vishnu Balvant.
Samel, Harichandra Náráyan.
Shah, Mádhavji Pitámbar.
Setalvád, Chimanlál Harilál.
Thánthi, Dáyábhái Surajlál.
Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman.
Velaskar, Shámráo Bápuji.
Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo.
Yájnik, Mahádevlál Javerilál.

Free Students.

* Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám.
* Saraiyá, Gokuldás Vithaldás.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás.
Moré, Mahádev Pándurang.
Bilimoriá, Jamshedji Mánikji.
Bhátavadekar, Rájeshvar Balvant.
Dnyáni, Harisukhrái Tribhuvan.
Gujjar, Bhagvantrái Rámáji.
(18) Pahalájáni, Shivandás Lálsing.
Soni, Haridás Girdhardás.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji.

* Passed the F.A. Examination.
(18) Sind Scholar.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English Schools in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Scholarships

A —Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B —Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem

II.—Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each: one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education,

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S.D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1880.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Oxon., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Leipsic, Professor of Oriental Languages.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A, Honorary Mem. R. A. S., *Acting* Professor of Oriental Languages.
F. G. Selby, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
G. W. Forrest, B.A., Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics.
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jamásp, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages.
G. Marshall Woodrow, Lecturer in Botany.

Fellows.

Gopál Ganesh Agarkar, B.A.,	Senior Dakshiná Fellow.
Vishnu Ráoji Joshi, B.A.,	Junior do.
Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre, B.A., L.C.E.,	do.
Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B.A.,	do.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

(1) Trimbak Ganesh Bangáli.

Librarian.

Gopál Malhár Purandhare.

Shástris.

Chintáman Shástri Thatte.
Vámanáchárya Jhalkikar

Students.

1.—*Graduates.*

(2) Agáse, Keshav Janárdan.
(2) Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna.
(2) Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji.

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(1) Passed the F.A. Examination.
(2) Senior Scholar.

2.—Undergraduates.

(a)—Senior Scholars.

(1) Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu.
(1) (3) Dole, Mahádev Yashvant.
(1) Godbole, Rámchandra Parshurám.
(1) Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant.
(1) Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar

(b)—Junior Scholars.

(1) * Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar.
Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna.
Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna.
(4) Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanumant.
(1) Gole, Mahádev Shivrám.
(1) * Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan.
(1) Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv.
(1) Lele, Vishnu Káshináth.
Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji.
Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám.

(c)—Commoners.

(1) Aiken, John Charles.
Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar.
Bendigiri, Krishnáji Báláji.
(1) Bangáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo.
Betegiri, Rághavendra Bhojo.
(1) (5) Bháke, Jayakrishna Bábáji.
Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji.
Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji.
Bhat, Hari Vámanráo.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman.
(6) Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari.
Bháve Chintáman Prabhákar.
† Bhardi, Hanumant Rámchandra.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman.
Bhosekar, Dattátraya Pándurang.

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(1) Passed the F A Examination
(3) Candy Sanskrit Scholar
(4) Dhárwád Scholar
(5) Nágpur Scholar.
(6) Berár Scholar.
* Havelock Prizeman respectively for 1878 and 1879.
† Hubli Scholar.

(6) Chavhán, Bastisinh Duniásinh (Sinclair Prize).
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna.
Dastur, Meherji Hoshang.
Dastur, Mánikshah Ratanji.
Dátár, Hanumant Rámráo.
Dátár, Purshottam Náráyan.
(7) Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv.
Degávkar, Shankar Apáji.
Desái, Rámchandra Vyásráo.
(1) Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám.
Deshpánde, Krishnáji Ganesh.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár.
Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh.
Deuskar, Rámchandra Govind.
Dev, Bálkrishna Náráyan.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman.
(8) Dighe, Anant Rámchandra.
Dudley, Charles Wiltshire, L.C.E.
Ghásválá, Pestanji Dinsháh.
(1) Godbole, Nágnath Keshav.
(9) Godbole, Rámchandra Ballál.
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rámchandra.
Jog, Báláji Krishna.
Jog, Keshav Yashvantráo.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra.
Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar.
(6) Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.
Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra.
Kalburgi, Virappá Rácháppá.
(9) Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Kápsikar, Bháu Gopál.
Katagiri, Rághavendra Sakhárám.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya.
Khare, Dámodar Chintáman.
Khare, Mahádev Vináyak.
Khare, Purshottam Parshurám.
(6) Kulkarni, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Látkar, Shámji Antáji.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman.
Lele, Nágesh Káshináth.

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(1) Passed the F.A. Examination.
(6) Berár Scholar.
(7) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar
(8) Exhibitioner, Dhár.
(9) Alfred Scholar.

Luktuke, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Máli, Keshav Govind.
Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra
Mangalvedhekar, Rajeráo Vithalráo.
(1) Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar.
Masáláválá, Mervánji Adarji.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir, L.C.E.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh.
Nádgir, Malhár Mártand.
Nagarkar, Balvant Ganesh.
Narvané, Prabhákar Govind.
Nárurkar, Váman Govind.
(1)(10) Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji.
Omkár, Chintáman Sadáshiv.
(9) Pandit, Dattátraya Moreshvar.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám.
Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál.
Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan.
Patvardhan, Chintáman Raghunáth.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar.
(1) Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh.
Ráo, Vishnu Balvant.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan.
Salgar, Vithal Annáji.
Sinde, Ganesh Raghunáth.
Talpade, Yashvant Náná.
Váble, Shankar Vináyak.
Vádekar, Keshav Bápuji.
Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám.
(1) Vánavale, Sadáshiv Raghunáth.

(d)—Free Students.

Bháleráo, Anant Mahádev.
Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás.
Kamseka, Emmanuel Edward.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman.
(1) Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar.
(1) Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji.

(1) Passed the F. A. Examination.
(9) Alfred Scholar.
(10) Candy Maráthi Scholar.

(6) Chavhán, Bastisinh Duniásinh (Sinclair Prize).
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna.
Dastur, Meherji Hoshang.
Dastur, Mánikshán Ratanji.
Dátár, Hanumant Rámráo.
Dátár, Purshottam Náráyan.
(7) Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv.
Degávkar, Shankar Apáji.
Desái, Rámchandra Vyásráo.
(1) Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám.
Deshpánde, Krishnáji Ganesh.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár.
Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh.
Deuskar, Rámchandra Govind.
Dev, Bálkrishna Náráyan.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman.
(8) Dighe, Anant Rámchandra.
Dudley, Charles Wiltshire, L.C.E.
Ghásválá, Pestanji Dinsháh.
(1) Godbole, Nágnath Keshav.
(9) Godbole, Rámchandra Ballál.
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rámchandra.
Jog, Báláji Krishna.
Jog, Keshav Yashvantráo.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra.
Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar.
(6) Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.
Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra.
Kalburgi, Virappá Ráchappá.
(9) Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Kápsikar, Bháu Gopál.
Katagiri, Rághavendra Sakhárám.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya.
Khare, Dámodar Chintáman.
Khare, Mahádev Vináyak.
Khare, Purshottam Parshurám.
(6) Kulkarni, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Látkar, Shámji Antáji.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman.
Lele, Nágesh Káshináth.

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(1) Passed the F.A. Examination.
(6) Berár Scholar.
(7) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar
(8) Exhibitioner, Dhár.
(9) Alfred Scholar.

Luktuke, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Máli, Keshav Govind.
Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra
Mangalvedhekar, Rajeráo Vithalráo.
(1) Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar.
Masáláválá, Mervánji Adarji.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir, L.C.E.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh.
Nádgir, Malhár Mártand.
Nagarkar, Balvant Ganesh.
Narvané, Prabhákar Govind.
Nárurkar, Váman Govind.
(1)(10) Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji.
Omkár, Chintáman Sadáshiv.
(9) Pandit, Dattátraya Moreshvar.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám.
Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál.
Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan.
Patvardhan, Chintáman Raghunáth.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar.
(1) Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh.
Ráo, Vishnu Balvant.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan.
Salgar, Vithal Annáji.
Sinde, Ganesh Raghunáth.
Talpade, Yashvant Náná.
Váble, Shankar Vináyak.
Vádekar, Keshav Bápuji.
Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám.
(1) Vánavale, Sadáshiv Raghunáth.

(d)—Free Students.

Bháleráo, Anant Mahádev.
Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás.
Kamseka, Emmanuel Edward.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman.
(1) Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar.
(1) Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji.

(1) Passed the F. A. Examination.
(9) Alfred Scholar.
(10) Candy Maráthi Scholar.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120 per annum.
Smyttan (G) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60 per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship	„ 180 per annum
Miller (H) do.	„ 100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship	„ 40 per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40 per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship...	„ 62 per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40 per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40 per annum

Endowed Prizes

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).

The Rájá of Dhár Prize.

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bála Gopál Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev John Wilson, D.D , F.R.S
1876 THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.

1880.

Principal.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A , Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy

Acting Principal.

The Rev D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D., Professor of Physics and Mathematics.

Other Professors.

The Rev. Buchanan Blake, M.A., B.D., Professor of History and Political Economy..

The Rev. A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature.

D. MacDonald, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., Professor of Natural Science.

The Rev. R. Scott, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Latin

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., Acting Professor of Sanskrit

Teachers attached.

Ráoji Rámchandra Upásani, Sanskrit.
Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Persian.

Teaching Fellows.

Digámbar Dálayá, B.A.
Jamshedji Edalji Dáruválá, B.A.
Devji Brijlál Wells, B.A.

Third-year Students.

* Dixon, Rámá Mulji.
*† Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji.
* Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra.
* Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth.
Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji.

Second-year Students.

* Chandáru, Dorábji Kharshedji.
* Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev.
* Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái.
* Kopikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra.
* Malhár, David Ganpatráo Rámji.
‡ Dikshit, Hari Sitárám.
Aria, Ardesir Dádábhái.
Safre, Vishnu Vináyak
Cooper, Jehángier Barjorji.

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* Scholars of the College.
† Gibbs' Prize for Natural Science.
‡ Government Scholar and Mackenzie Scholar, Central Provinces

Mistri, Jamshedji Rastamji.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji.
Bhogte, Bápu Dhondsett.
Thákur, Uttamrám Dhirajrám.
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkanth.
Mistri, Barjorji Bamanji.
Sanjáná, Pèstanji Jamshedji.
Dubásh, Kávasji Dádábhái.
Boyce, Mervánji Rastamji.
Vakilná, Parashrám Ratanrám.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier.
Sángle, Anant Máruti.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar.
Káne, Govind Náráyan.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám.
Rukhá, Visanji Kalliánji.
Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji.
Rukhá, Rámdás Ladhá.

First-year Students.

Váchhá, Jijibhái Jiváji.
Dotiválá, Bamanji Dorábji.
Banáji, Sorábji Shávakshàh.
Bilimoriá, Sorábji Frámji.
Mus, Frámroz Dorábji.
Hardá, Jehángier Barjorji.
Master, Jehángier Pestanji.
Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
Engineer, Vináyakráo Makundráo.
Mehtá, Rastamji Mervánji.
Banáji, Jamshedji Mancherji.
Dubásh, Sorábji Edalji.
Gurjar, Dádabhái Behrámji.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandos.
Phadke, Vithal Bháskar.
Shroff, Dadábhái Pestanji.
Dvivedi, Trimbak Bháishankar.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji.
Unválá, Kharshedji Bhikáji.
Dongre, Shivrám Anant.
Joshi, Purshotam Nilkanth.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra.
Anantáni, Pránshankar Jatáshankar.
Thákar, Kalliánji Ratansi.
Potnis, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Moharikar, Rajárám Náráyan.
Potnis, Raghunáth Bájiráo.

Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji.
Michael, Edward Hearn.
Námjoshi, Shridhar Mahádev.
Bidvai, Mahádev Vináyak.
Záte, Mahádev Rangnáth.
Moghe, Gangádhar Náráyan.
Lalit, Lakshuman Ganesh.
Dikshit, Náráyan Appáji.
Pitkar, Shridhar Hari.
Vaidya, Sakhárám Náráyan.
* Nagarkar, Balvant Bháu.
* Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji.
* Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it Undergraduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College:—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship, of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1880.
Rector.
The Rev. F. Dalhoff, S.J.

* Scholars of the College.

Professors.

The Rev. H. Kemp, Ph.D., Bonn, Professor of Physical Science.
„ „ E. De Vos, S.J., Professor of Latin.
„ „ H. Bochum, S.J., Professor of Philosophy and History.
„ „ F. Dreckman, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
„ „ J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
„ „ J. Le Halle, S.J., Professor of Latin, Mathematics and History.
Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mahomed Tuky Haji Medi, Professor of Persian.

Students.

Graduates.

Náráyán Lakshuman Mánkar, B.A.
*Sorábji Mánikji Kángá, B.A.
Tribhuvandás Narottamdás Málvi, B.A.
Jijibhái Pestanji Mistri, B.A.

Undergraduates.

Seniors.

† Bápuji Pálanji Doctor.
† Nasarvánji Kávasji Kángá.
† Nasarvánji Frámji Mirjá.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Chitalé.
Vishvanáth Náráyan Sáthye.
Anandráo Raghunáth Dhume.
Anandráo Rámchandra Jayakar.
Bháskar Dhonddev Manerikar.
Dattárám Vishvanáth Pai.
Kharshedji Dhanjibhái Shroff.
Kaikhosru Nasarvánji Báhádurji.
Ishvarchandra Rámchandra Jayakar.
Pándurang Ganpat Patvardhan.
Vishvanáth Morobá Varde.

Juniors.

Bejánji Navroji Kutár.
Sárábhái Maganbhái Seth.
Lálbhái Premábhái Seth.

* Ellis Scholar.
† Passed F.A. Examination.

Vishnu Gangádhar Ghánekar.
Rámchandra Hari Velankar.
Pestanji Kávasji Kángá.
Moreshvar Náráyan Devdhar.
Dorábji T. Tatá.
Jamshedji Merjibhái Vajifdár.
Jamshedji Kávasji Patel.
Bábulji Sadáshiv Senjit.
*Erasmo Xavier Dias.
Atmárám Náráyan Talpade.
Anandráo Sadáshiv Dalvi.
Vináyak Mádhavráo Moré.
Jehángier K. R. Kámá.
Pappayá Jeeyar Svámi.
Shántárám Ganesh Rele.
Ganpatráo Raghunáth Wágle.
Pestanji Mánikji Kángá.
Hanumant Rághobá Trilokekar.
Kaikhosru Ardesir Munshi.
Bápuji Harichandra Vijayakar.
Robert Cabral.

V.—GUJARA'T COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and

* Cowasjee Jehánghier Latin and Portuguese Scholar.

in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence ; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona. These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. By these efforts Ahmedabad has raised a fund which will yield a

yearly income of Rupees 8,000. This sum, met by a Government grant of equal amount and supplemented by fees, has been considered sufficient for the establishment of a class studying up to the F.A. standard. The Trustees for the College are the Collector of Ahmedabad, Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, and Ráo Bahádur Hemabhái Premábhái, the Collector being nominated by Government, while the two Native gentlemen were elected by the subscribers.

1880.

Principal.

K. T. Best, M.A., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics.

Abáji Vishnu Káthavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Dakshina Fellow.

Junior.

Harilál Harsadrái Dhruva, B.A.

Commoners.

1.—*Senior.*

Syed, Acahartlál Jivanlál.
Pandiá, Harisukhrám Panditrám.
Nánávati, Hormasji Adarji.
Majmudár, Navnitrám Ochhavrám.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchhodji.
Desái, Gopáldás Viháridás.
Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám.

2.—*Junior.*

Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás.
Mehtá, Chamanlál Girdharlál.
Desái, Manilál Harilál.
Bhat, Ganpatrám Nánábhái.
Dharmádhikári, Anandráo Gangádhar.
Nánávati, Bhogilál Lallubhái.
Parikh, Pitámbar Maganlál.
Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji.
Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam.
Vyás, Jamnáprasád Gordhanprasád.
Lakhiárá, Trikamlál Dolatrám.
Rangrej, Vrijbhukhan Dámodar.
Mahádeviá, Acharatlál Hargovind.
Mehtá, Ratanchand Mulchand.
Pandiá, Kapilrám Narbherám.

Bhat, Dalpatrám Bápurám.
Bakshi, Mádhavrái Jethá.
Pandiá, Harilál Kirpárám.
Patel, Chaturbhuj Válábhái.
Pandole, Durmukhshankar Gavarishankar.
Thakar, Manilál Harilál.
Desái, Náráyanprasád Ranchhodji.
Mehd, Vináyak Anantrái.
Kaṅthária, Bálshankar Ullásrám.
Tumne, Keshav Gopál.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra.
Puránik, Harikrishna Narbherám.
Vartak, Dámodar Káshináth.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái.
Sávarkar, Rámchandra Mahádev.
Vaishnav, Anandrái Dvárkádás.
Mehtá, Gopálbhái Vrijbhái.
Munshi, Dáyáshankar Balvantrái.
Javeri, Dholidás Lálji.
Pandit, Rámchandra Náráyan.

VI.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1880.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law *(on leave to Europe)*

S. Newcome Fox, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Acting* Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

James Jardine, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Dalál, Ratanji Mancherji, B.A.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A.
Dharamshi, Abdul Merálli, B.A.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál, B.A.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám, B.A.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám, B.A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan, B.A.
Khápande, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A.
Khare, Dáji Abáji, B.A.
Master, Frámji Bamanji, B.A.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál, B.A.
Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji, B.A.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishna, B.A.
(1) Athavale, Rámkrishna Sakhárám.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá.

II.—Junior Law Students.

* Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh, M.A.
(2) * Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu, B.A.
(1) * Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant, B.A.
* Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám, B.A.
* Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand, B.A.
* Joglekar, Krishnáji Mahádev, B.A.

(1) Free Student.
(2) Prize awarded for proficiency in Jurisprudence Examination of 1879.
* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination, 1879.

* Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji, B.A.
* Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv, B.A.
* Mirajkar, Rághavendra Shrinivás, B.A.
* Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám, B.A.
* Modi, Jijibhái Edalji, B.A.
* Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv, B.A.
* Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar, B.A.
* Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar, B.A.
* Buch, Bhupatrái Deválji.
* Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám.
(1) * Dabir, Balvant Náráyan.
(1) * Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái.
(1) * Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám.
(1) * Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev.
* Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji.
* Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji.
(1) * Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang.
* Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narottamdás.
(1) * Mehtá, Mukundrám Nityárám.
* Náik, Nágargi Dáyálji.
* Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá.
* Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Rághobá.
* Táskar, Pestanji Kuvarji.
(1) * Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.
(1) * Vaidya, Rastamji Mánikji.

III.—Candidates for Pleader's Examination.

Albless, Navroji Dádábhái.
Cámá, Rastam, K. R.
Dádishet, Kharshedji Hormasji.
Hakim, Sorábji Rastamji.
Váchágándhi, Bápuji Kharshedji.

IV.—Candidate Law Students.

Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji.
Laghâte, Govind Balvant.
Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji.
Sanzgiri, Jagannáth Sundarji.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar.
Dharádhar, Anandráo Sundarji.
Vakil, Rastam Bamanshâh.
Apte, Govind Shridhar.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji.
Sanjáná, Mánikji Kharshedji.
Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji.

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(1) Free Student.
* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination, 1879.

Chándorkar, Govind Náráyan.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant.
Pandit, Vásudev Sadáshiv.
Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman.
Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev.
Thathi, Dáyábhái Surajlál.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna.
Kelkar, Hari Váman.
Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu.
Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji.
Seth, Surbhái Maganbhái.
Apte, Mahádev Krishna.
Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshah.
Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám.
Bhátavadekar, Rájeshvar Balvant.
Vaidya, Sakhárám Rámchandra.
Gajjar, Bhagvándás Rámáji.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna.
Setalvád, Chimanlál Harilál.
Lakhiá, Govindlál Pránjivan.
Seth, Lálbhái Trimalbhái.
Dalál, Behrámsháh Dinsháh.
Modi, Ratanji Edalji.
Bharuchá, Bamanji Hormasji.
Sáthe, Vishvanáth Náráyan.
Chitale, Bálkrishna Náráyan.
Shroff, Dádábhái Pestanji.
Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo.
Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier.
Kárlekar, Ganpat Dhondopant.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra.
Arkátkar, Shankar Balvant.
Barve, Raghunáth Sadáshiv.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás.
Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trimbakrái.
Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Khárkar, Gopál Vináyak.
Velaskar, Shámráo Bápuji.
Gándhi, Mánikji Shápurji.
Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji.
Phansalkar, Atmárám Náráyan.

VII.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehánghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes:—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehánghier Readymoney Scholarships

and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby and Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier Prize Funds.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rs. 1,04,300, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College". There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1876. HENRY COOK, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

1880.

Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., Professor of Physiology.

H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., Professor of Surgery, Clinical and Operative Surgery.

W. Dymock, B.A., Professor of Materia Medica.

L. B. Lyon, F.C.S., M.R.C.S, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Botany *(Europe)*.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., *Acting* Professor of Botany.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Pathology (on special duty).

W. K. Hatch, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Pathology.
W.F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum *(Europe)*.
H. Cook, M.D., Junior, *Acting* do. do.
G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
A. H. Hughes, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Demonstrator.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.,M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Senior Students.

*†	Sorábji Dosábhái Nádarsháh ...	*Foundation.*
*†	Káshináth Krishna Bhende ...	
*†	Hormasji Behrámji Doctor ...	
*	Jamnádás Premchand Nánávati .	
*	Hormasji Navroji Contractor ...	
*	Sadáshiv Váman Káne	
*	Rastamji Jamshedji Kápadiá ...	
*	Vishnu Jagannáth Shirgávkar ...	
*	Jehángier Jamshedji Lilávválá	...Farish Scholar.
*	Hormasji Edalji Banát ...	...Anderson Scholar.
*	Phirozsháh Pálanji Mulán.	...Reid Scholar.
*†	Acacio Gabriel Viegas ...	...Farish Scholar.
*†	Frámji Edalji Mádan	
*†	Vináyak Govind Gidh ...	...Carnac Scholar.
*	Nilkanth Dáyábhái Chhatrapati.	
*	Dinsháh Bamanji Master... ...	
*	Nánábhái Rastamji Umarigar ...	
*†	Sorábji Rastamji Boyce	
*†	Sorábji Kávasji Páscol	
*	Dámodar Raghunáth Dhume ...	
*	Vithal Bálkrishna Joshi... ...	
*†	Dorábji Hormasji Bariá	
*	Frámroz Ardesir Mus	
*	Hormasji Sorábji Dáruválá ...	
*	Hormasji Jamshedji Sirvái ...	
*	Hormasji Nasarvánji Sirvái ...	
*	Jehángier Kharshedji Sukhiá ...	
*	Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre, B.A.	
*	Ratanji Dorábji Nánji	
*	Frámji Dorábji Divechá... ...	
*	Dhondu Apáji Patvardhan	...Government Exhibitioner.
*	Diago J. Pinto	

* Passed the F.M. & S, Examination.
† Free Students.

*†	Sorábji Mánikji Káká ...	...Farish Scholar.
*	Davlat Máruti Sángle ...	...Carnac Scholar and Government Exhibitioner.
*	Chhaganlál Gulábdás Káji	...Farish Scholar and do.
*	Ardesir Dádábhái Modi ...	...Reid Scholar.
*	Navroji Bamanji Gandeviá	...Anderson Scholar.
*	Fakirji Ratanji Bonesetter	...
*	Maurice Jones	...
*	Rastamji Kharshedji Váchá	...
*	Maganlál Umiáshankar Bhat	...
*	Behrámji Hormasji Nánávati	...
*†	Dinsháh Hormasji Motiválá	...
*	Sorábji Rastamji Coachman	...
*	A. F. Fernandes	...
*†	Lakshuman Bachája Dhárgalkar	,,
*	Keshav Gopál Kámle ...	...
*	Barjorji Sorábji Shroff ...	...
*	Rastamji Nasarvánji Laskari	,,
*	Jamshedji Pochája Pochá	,,
*	Dinsháh Jiváji Edalbehrámná	...
*	Sakhárám Rághobá Bábre	,,
*	D.A. DeMonte	,,
*	Frámji Mánikji Amariá ...	,,
*	Surajlál Mathurádás Davlatjádá,	
*	Jehángier Bamanji Dubásh	,,
*	Sorábji Nasarvánji Abádán	,,
*	Barjorji Hormasji Dántrá	,,
*	Daniel Conceição Luis ...	,,
*	Ardesir Hormasji Sethná	...

Junior Students.

Michael DeQuadros ...	...
Rastamji Dinshah Gándhi	,,
E. M. Alvares	...
Frederick Hannah.. ...	...
William Corkery ‡ ...	,,
Soloman Abraham Erulkar	,,
Kaikhosru Ratanji Divechá	...
Nasarvánji Navroji Párak	...
Dádábhái Pestanji Banáji...	,,
Frederick Maidment ...	...
Hormasji Rastamji Modi ...	,,
Dádábhái Sorábji Shroff ...	,,

* Passed the F.M. & S. Examination.
† Free Students.
‡ Passed the F.A. Examination.

Ganpatráo Sadáshiv Soneji	
Shápurji Rastamji Kángá	
Shápurji Aspandiárji Kápadiá .	
† Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá	
Mervánji Kuvarji Bharuchá ...	
Dádábhái Dinsháh Bod	
Bhavánishankar Bálkrishna Dádarkar ..	
Pestanji Bhikáji Narimán ...	
Anubhái Mahipatrám Nilkanth . .	
† Jehángier Mánikji Penti	
Kharshedji Navroji Sanjar — ..	
Atmárám Vásudev Velkar	
† Mervánji Dádábhái Mistri	
Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái Patel	
F. Henriques	
E. H. Brown	...Reid Scholar
† Govind Mulji Dixon	. Anderson Scholar
Thomas H. Acquino . —	...Anderson Scholar.
Tuljárám Chunilál Khándválá	.. Farish Scholar.
J. F. Mirzá ... . . — ...	.. Carnac Scholar and Government and SindExhibitioner.
Nánábhái Navroji Kátrak— ..	...Carnac Scholar.
† Krishnáji Sakhárám Pednekar ..	.
† Nádarsháh Hormasji Sukiá .	...
† P. S Achutráo	...
Jamshedji Bhikáji Unválá — ...	...
† Nasarvánji Frámji Bansháh ,,	.
Shrirám Vásudev Athale	.. Government Exhibitioner
Rastamji Pálanji Kutár	.—
John Bocarro .. — ...	...
J. O Pinto , ..	
† Kharshedji Santukji Santuk .	.
John Poyntz	...Government Exhibitioner.
Bálkrishna Atmárám Gupte ...	...
Anantrái Náthji Mehtá	Jám Shri Vibhái Scholar
Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá ...	..Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
F. V Albino DeSouza	
Dosábhái Hormasji Kátrak ...	...
Hirálál Manilál Dhru —,	
Vishnu Mahádev Námjoshi ...	.
Shridhar Sakhárám Barve ..	...

† Free Students.

Govindás Kalliándás Khadepáv	...	...
Nasarvánji Hormasji Chokshi	...	...Government Scholar.
Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán	...	...Government Scholar.
Náráyan Raghunáth Sátpute‡	...	...Government Scholar.
Robert John Draper Hall ...	...	...Government Scholar and Exhibitioner.
Herbert Leslie Gordon ...	...	...Government Scholar.
Kaikhosru Nánábhái Spencer	...	...
Francis DeAttaides	...	...
Jijibhái Pestanji Nicolson ...	...	...
Frámji Edalji Dávar... ..	...	...
Mahádev Hari Bhátavadekar	...	...
Bhikáji Edalji Ghásválá ...	...	...
† Mirjibhái Rastamji Sett ...	...	...
Jehángier Barjorji Doctor ...	...	...
Kávasji Mothábhái Báttleválá	...	...
Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá	...	...
Ardesir Dádábhái	...	...Government Exhibitioner.
Ratanji Hormasji Bháyá ...	...	...
Gangádhar Gopál Bopardikar	...	...Alfred Scholar.
Henry William Grogan ...	...	...
Fakirji Kávasji Mandiválá ...	...	...
Kávasji Kharshedji Lálkáká	...	...
Dádobá Janárdan Mantri ...	...	...
John Charlton Brooks ...	...	...
Nasarvánji Mervánji Párakh	...	...
Franzoni A. Faria	...	...
Kaikhosru Jamshedji Modi...	...	...
Dámodar Mádhavráo Dukle	...	...
† Gabriel F. Gonsalvez ...	...	...
Bhái Ganpatráo Pátel ...	...	...
Kávasji Bejanji Kharás ..	...	...
Nicholas Francis Pereira ...	...	...
Bábá Sarvottam Mánkar ...	...	...
Nágesh Vishvanáth Pai, B.A.	...	.. Jamkhandi Scholar.
Lewis Gomes, B.A. ...	...	...Government Scholar.
P. M. Pinto ‡	. .	...Government Exhibitioner.
Bamanshán Kharshedji Anklesariá		...Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar.
Vásudev Vináyak Chhatre	...	...Government Scholar.
John Barnard DaSilva ...	...	...
Krishnáji Trimbak Gokhale	...	...Government Exhibitioner.

† Free Students.
‡ Passed the F.A. Examination.

Edalji Mánikji Modi	
T. T. Wright	...Government Scholar.
R. W. Lobo	...Government Scholar.
† Mánikji Temulji Pávdi	...
V. J. Pinto	...Government Scholar.
Erakshâh Kávasji Karanjiáválá ...	...Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar.
Virji Jheena Rával	...
Dárashâh Jamshedji Mavdáválá ...	...
Thomas H. Corkery	...
Dinshâh Edalji Sabjá	...
Manchershâh Mothábhái Vakil ...	...
Govind Báláji Kher	...
Mervánji Dádábhái Masáni ...	...
Rámchandra Narsinh Mudholkar ...	...
Ardesir Behrámji Masáni	...
Mervánji Temulji Vaidya	...
Shevaklál Mániklál Dave	...Gaikwar Scholar.
Sorábji Kávasji Doctor	...
Sorábji Kharshedji Mehtá	...
Báji Bálkrishna Bháte	...
Dárashâh Edalji Kotháválá ...	...
Dhanjibhái Sorábji Dallas	...
Hormasji Behrámji Dastur	...
Jamshedji Bejanji Kángá	...
† Frámroz Pestanji	...
Ardesir Jamshedji Keláválá ...	...
Joseph DeSouza	..
Ratanji Bejanji Sunáválá	...
Purshottam Náráyan Dávdá ...	...
D. F. DeMello	...
A. P. Fernandes	...
Dhanjibhái Sorábji Masáni ...	...
Sorábji Kharshedji Táráchand ...	...
Frámji Jivanji Gilder	...
Pálanji Pestanji Bhedvár	...
Murárji Náráyanji Bhat	...
† Kávasji Mancherji Langráná ...	...
Kaikhosru Dhanjishâh Doctor ...	...
Hormasji Kávasji Dotiválá	...
Krishnáji Govind Nivasurkar ...	...
H. W. Richardson	...
Umiáshankar Dámodar Trivedi ...	...
Bápuji Navroji Khambátá	...

† Free Students.

VIII.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865.)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments:—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2 Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain Certificates of qualification from the College.

3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch 6 appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

4 Students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Mistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable Buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition:—

1 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
1 „ 12 „

3 of Rs. 10 per mensem.
1 „ 9 „
5 „ 8 „
3 „ 7 „
4 „ 6 „
10 „ 5 „
2 „ 4 „
2 „ 3 „
1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 6 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of „ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

List of Principals.

1854. The Rev. James McDougall.
1857. Henry Coke, M.A.
1859. Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864. Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1864. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1880.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F. Inst. Chem., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

James Scorgie, F.C.S., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

Ráo Bahádur Dáji Nilkanth Nagarkar, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

W. Shearer, Instructor of Agriculture.

Báláji Bápuji Sáne, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Raghunáth Vináyak A. Dhairyaván, Drawing Master.

*Hastings M. Page, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Reader in Science.

G. M. Woodrow, Teacher of Botany.

Nánábhái Ardesir Mus, L.C.E., Instructor of the Forest Class.

C. W. Dudley, Head Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Mártand Ganesh Panshe, Senior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

J. C. Maloney, Junior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.

Librarian.

Balvant Vináyak Gokhale.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Fellows.

* Bhutnáth Chakrabati.
* Mánikji Sberiárji Bharuchá.
* Santáppá Santayá Hatyangdikar.
* Keshav Hari Ganu.

Frere Scholar.

* W. Mulligan.

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* Has passed the F. C. E. Examination.

Undergraduates holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Popatlál Dongarshi Khandheriá.
* J. O. Sullivan.
* Ráoji Báburáo Angal.
* Vishnu Vithal Gole.
* Náthabhái Avichaldás Desái
* Timáji Venkáji Náik.

Second-year Students.

Mangeshráo Kátre
Narso Govind Joshi.
Váman Náráyan Dev.
Rastamji Hormasji Mádan
Vanmáli Mulji Devechá
Bhagvánji Nágji Trivedi.
Navroji Hormasji Kátrak.
Hari Bhikáji Bhándáre
Balvant Govind Pendharkar.

First year Students.

Nasarvánji Sheriárji Karanjiá.
Moro Govind Joshi,
Náráyan Dattátraya Garde
Kharshedji Frámji Chhápgar.
Kávasji Bejanji Sethná.
Bhálilál Purshottamdás Sháh.
Sitárám Hari Ajrekar.
A J Strips.
Dosábhái Dádábhái Modi.
Gavrishankar Harjivandás Vyás.

Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Khusháldás Revádás Desái
* Dhanjibhái Rastamji Bogá.
* Khiásing Rámsing Lálla.
* Gopál Bálkrishna Rishi
* Kávasji Dádábhái Káugá.
* Dorábji Temulji Pávri
* Ardesir Hormasji Tádiválá
* Mánikji Ratanji Surveyor

* Has passed the F. C E. Examination

* Pránlál Kahándás Joshipará.
* Balvant Keshav Bhaválkar.
* Bamanji Mervánji Pávri.
* Rámchandra Vishvanáth Dhurandhar.
* Mánikji Kávasji Bámji.
* Ganesh Khanderáo Tipnis.
* Anant Rámchandra Gádgil.
* Parshurám Vithal Pandit.
* Báláji Gangádhar Moharir.
* Mahádev Venkatesh Lele.
* Lakshuman Mahipat Asirkar.

Second-year Students.

K. Jayasimbha Rão.
Narsingráo Krishnáyá Kátre.
Balvant Ganesh Deshpánde.
Kharshedji Hormasji Mistri.
Sorábji Jamshedji Dáji.
Hormasji Jamshedji Kotvál.
Ardesir Kávasji Patel.
Ardesir Nasarvánji Thánáválá.
Nasarvánji Mancherji Dalál.
Kilábhái Dulabhrám Dalál.
Mancherji Mánikji Shroff.
Nánábhái Dádábhái Sátáráválá.
Jehángier Mancherji Billimoriá.
Subráo Venkatesh Yatgiri.
Vásudev Keshav Kunte.
Ibráhim Shaik David Ahámadi.
R. Carvalho.
Keshavji Shámji Budhabhatti.
Hormasji Bamanji Maistri.

First-year Students.

Nasarvánji Dorábji Adarianválá.
Bálkrishna Moreshvar Sáthe.
Sitárám Sambhseo Varanasivar.
Vithal Bálkrishna Dáte.
Harkisandás Dharamdás Khánvazir.

Students paying half Fee.

* Shántmurti Anápá Sirurkar.
* Mártand Váman Bhaválkar.
* Ayadás Izatrám Gidváni.

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* Has passed the F. C. E. Examination.

Náráyan Janárdan Joshi.
* Kasanji Ranchhodji Náik.

Free Student.

A. Mediera.

II.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Prabhákar Ballál Limaye.
Venkatesh Náráyan Patvardhan.
Váman Krishna Hardikar.
Raghunáth Náráyan Pandit.
Vishnu Bháskar Páthak.
Náráyan Nilkanth Chavbal.
Mahánand Bháishankar Bhat.
Navroji Mancherji Patel.
Govind Ballál Deval.
Bahman Rastam Eráni.
Nandshankar Dayáshankar Bakshi.
Dinkar Rámchandra Náik.
Khanderáo Shripat Mokáshi.
Hirálál Keshavlál Joshi.
Dinsháh Dosábhái Sangá.
Ganesh Vináyak Vaidya.
Sadáshiv Ganesh Paránjapye.
Nichábhái Prayágji Tredi.
Hari Anand Supekar.
Bhagvant Sakhárám Kirtane.
Anant Sadáshiv Támbe.

III.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Bhavánishankar Harshrám Mehtá.
Balvant Ganesh Deshpánde.
Harilál Chandraprasád Desái.
Vishnu Mahádev Tilak.
Vishnu Shankar Dravid.
Ganesh Chintáman Bháte.
Govind Rámchandra Takle.
Sbrinivás Bhikáji Sardesái.
Sitárám Hari Vaze.
Keshav Káshináth Deshpande.
Gopál Dámodar Dharmádhikári.
Hanumant Anáji Hebal.
Ganesh Rámchandra Athavale.

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* Passed the F. C. E. Examination.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	„	5,000
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	„	20,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize.....	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
	Carried forward...	Rs.	94,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	94,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship.....	„	23,500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship...	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize.	„	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize...	„	5,000
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize	„	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize ...	„	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„	4,500
XXVII.	The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship ...	„	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	„	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	„	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„	1,500
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize	„	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	„	5,000
	Carried forward	Rs.	2,47,000

	Brought over	Rs.	2,47,000
XXXIII.	The Cobden Club Medal.	„	
XXXIV.	The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship	„	
XXXV.	The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize	„	

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....	Rs.	1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200	
III.	University Library Building	„	2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	„	2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200	
				5,02,400
	Total.....	Rs.		7,49,400

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879.				1879.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes.	2 8 0
Mar. 31	To seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	20,000 0 0				
,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	416 13 0			,, Ditto for one cheque book containing 25 cheques ...:	1 9 0
			20,416 13 0			4 1 0

,, Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1878 to 30th September 1879	140	0	0		,, Amount paid to Mr Vasudev Krishnarão Dhairyaván, LL.B, being the 5th and 6th half-yearly instalments due to him on account of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship, awarded to him on the 1st March 1877	800	0	0
,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879	80	0	0					
,, Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in three Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1842 43) from 1st February 1879 to 1st February 1880 .. .	580	0	0	1880. Mar. 31.	Rs. a p ,, Seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 20,000 0 0			
Carried forward	21,216	13	0		Carried forward ..	804	1	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879.		Rs. a. p.	1879.		Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	21,216 13 0		Brought over...	804 1 0
			1880.	Rs. a. p.	
			Mar. 31	By Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 412 12 0	
					20,412 12 0
	Total Rupees ...	21,216 13 0		Total Rupees...	21,216 13 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	5,000 0 0		1879.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
,,	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	1,000 0 0				
		6,000 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	249 6 9				
			6,249 6 9			
	Carried forward...		6,249 6 9		Carried forward...	1 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	6,249 6 9		Brought over...	1 0 0
1879.			1880.	Rs. a. p.	
Mar. 31.	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879	200 0 0	Mar. 31.	By one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for.....5,000 0 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879	40 0 0	,,	,, Do. do. for...1,000 0 0	
				6,000 0 0	
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 488 6 9	
					6,488 6 9
	Total Rupees ..	6,489 6 9		Total Rupees...	6,489 6 9

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0		1879.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	412 15 4	10,412 15 4			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879		200 0 0			
	Carried forward...		10,612 15 4		Carried forward...	1 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over..	10,612 15 4		Brought over...	1 0 0
1879. Mar. 31.	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1879 to 1st February 1880	200 0 0	1880 Mar. 31.	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ... Rs. a. p. 10,000 0 0 ,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay . 811 15 4	10,811 15 4
	Total Rupees	10,812 15 4		Total Rupees...	10,812 15 4

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs a. p	Amount Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount Rs a p.
1879. Mar 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0		1879.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	1,500 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	561 15 1				
			7,061 15 1			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1879 to 1st February 1880		200 0 0			
	Carried forward		7,261 15 1		Carried forward	1 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	7,261 15 1		Brought over...	1 0 0
	To Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879... ...	60 0 0	1880. Mar. 31	By four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ... ... Rs. 6,500 0 0 ,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 820 15 1	7,320 15 1
	Total Rupees...	7,321 15 1		Total Rupees...	7,321 15 1

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts.	Rs. a p.	Amount Rs a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount Rs. a p.
1879. Mar 31	To sixteen Government 4½ per cent Promissory Notes for	20,000 0 0		1879.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 4 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	2,358 9 9			,, Ditto of one cheque book containing 50 cheques	3 2 0
			22,358 9 9			
	,, Interest on Rs 20,000 (in sixteen Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes) from 15th March 1879 to 15th March 1880		900 0 0			
	Carried forward		23,258 9 9		Carried forward	5 6 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	23,258 9 9		Brought over...	5 6 0
				By amount paid to Mr. Rámchandra Dinkar Phadke, the first scholar of 1876, being the amount of his scholarship from 19th March 1879 to 18th December 1879 at Rs. 25 per month	225 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Báláji Abáji Bhágvat, the second scholar of 1876, for ditto, from 19th March 1879 to 18th December 1879, at Rs. 20 per month.	180 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Sadáshiv Mahádáji Godbole, the first scholar of	

				1877, for ditto, from 17th March 1879 to 17th December 1879, at Rs. 25 per month	225	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Gopál Rámchandra Pitke, the second scholar of 1877, for ditto, from 17th January 1879 to 17th December 1879, at Rs. 20 per month.. ...	220	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Shridhar Keshav Dámle, the first scholar of 1878, for ditto, from 21st February 1879 to 21st January 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	220	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Báláji Sadáshiv Dáté, the second scholar of 1878, for ditto, from 3rd January 1879 to 21st February 1880, at Rs. 15 per month... .	204	8	0
Carried forward ..	23,258	9	9	Carried forward...	1,279	14	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over .	23,258 9 9		Brought over ..	1,279 14 0
				By amount paid to Mr. Lakshuman Rámchandra Vaidya, the first scholar of 1879, being the amount of his scholarship from 22nd December 1879 to 18th February 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	38 1 0
			1880. Mar. 31.	,, Ditto to Mr. Malhár Khanderáo Chitnis, the second scholar of 1879, for ditto, from 3rd January 1880 to 18th February 1880, at Rs. 15 per month ...	22 11 10
					1,340 10 10

				Rs.	a.	p.	
By sixteen Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for				20,000	0	0	
,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay				1,917	14	11	
							21,917 14 11
Total Rupees	...	23,258	9	9	Total Rupees...		23,258 9 9

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

VI.—THE JÁM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879.						
Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 4,500	0 0		1879.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 600	0 0			,, Ditto to Mr. Anantrái Náthji Mehtá from 1st March 1879 to 31st August 1879, at Rs. 15 per month.	90 0 0
	5,100	0 0				91 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay... ...	39 14 1				
			5,139 14 1			

				1880.		Rs.	a.	p.
,, Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1878 to 30th September 1879 ...	180	0	0	Mar. 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	4,500	0	0
,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879 ...	20	0	0		,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	600	0	0
						5,100	0	0
,, Interest on Rs. 100 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1879 to 1st February 1880 ...	4	0	0		,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	152	14	1
							5,252	14	1
Total Rupees...	5,343	14	1		Total Rupees..		5,343	14	1

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M A.,
University Registrar.

VII.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ..	5,000 0 0		1879	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	193 10 2				
			5,193 10 2			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879		200 0 0			0 8 0

			1880. Mar. 31		Rs.	a.	p
				„ Three Government 4 per cent. promissory Notes for ...	5,000	0	0
				„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	393	2	2
							5,393 2 2
Total Rupees		5,393 10 2		Total Rupees			5,393 10 2

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

B 595—29 BU

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1879.								1879.				
Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000	0	0					By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1	0	0
	,, Three Government 4 per cent. ditto	2,200	0	0								
		7,200	0	0								
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	639	7	1								
					7,839	7	1					
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880				200	0	0					

,, Interest on Rs. 2,200 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879 .		88	0	0	1880. Mar. 31.	,, Five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. 5,000	a. 0	p. 0	
						,, Three Government 4 per cent. ditto ...	2,200	0	0	
							7,200	0	0	
						,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	926	7	1	8,126 7 1
Total Rupees...		8,127	7	1		Total Rupees...				8,127 7 1

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 5,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes . .	1 0 0
	,, Ditto two Government 4 per cent. ditto 1,700 0 0				
	6,700 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 162 13 11				
		6,862 13 11			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880 .. .	200 0 0			

„ Interest on Rs. 1,700 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879		68	0	0			
					1880. Mar. 31.	„ Ditto paid to Mr. Rájárám Rághobá Gavánkar, the scholar of 1878, being the third and fourth half-yearly instalments due to him.	250	0	0
						Rs. a. p.			
						„ One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 5,000 0 0			
						„ Ditto two 4 per cent. ditto 1,700 0 0			
						6,700 0 0			
						„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 179 13 11			
							6,879	13	11
Total Rupees...		7,130	13	11		Total Rupees...	7,130	13	11

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

B 595—29 BU *

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1879. Mar. 31.	To three Govt. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	8,000	0	0				1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1	6	0
	,, Ditto one 4 per cent. ditto ...	1,000	0	0								
		9,000	0	0						1	6	0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	773	0	2								
	,, Cash in hand ...	9	8	0								
					9,782	8	2					
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879				40	0	0					

,, Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880.				1880 Mar. 31	,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	8,000	0	0	
					,, One Government 4 per cent. ditto.	1,000	0	0	
						9,000	0	0	
				,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	1,131	10	2	
					,, Cash in hand.	9	8	0	
									10,141 2 2
Total Rupees...	10,142	8	2		Total Rupees...				10,142 8 2

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts.	Rs a p	Amount. Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	1,500 0 0		1879	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	174 1 0			,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr Rághavendra Jayáchárya Kuknur in 1877	60 0 0
			1,674 1 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr Kundanmal Mánikrái Jugtiáni in 1878 ..	60 0 0
						120 8 0

				1880.		Rs.	a.	p.	
				Mar. 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	1,500	0	0	
,, Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879... ...	60	0	0	,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	113	9	0	
									1,613 9 0
Total Rupees...	1,734	1	0		Total Rupees ...				1,734 1 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

XII.—THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs a. p.
1879. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	313 11 7				
			5,313 11 7		,, Ditto to Mr. Pránlál Káhándás Joshipará, the scholar of 1879, from 1st March 1879 to 28th February 1880, at Rs. 18 per month	216 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880		200 0 0			
						216 8 0

			1880.		Rs.	a.	p.	
			Mar 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000	0	0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .	297	3	7	
								5,297 3 7
Total Rupees ..		5,513 11 7		Total Rupees				5,513 11 7

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1880.

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31.	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 6 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	164 6 0				
			23,664 6 0		,, Amount of Honorarium paid to Mr. F. G. Selby, B. A., the Lecturer of 1880	1,000 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 23,500 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880.		940 0 0			1,002 6 0

			1880 Mar. 31	,, Five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	Rs.	a.	p		
					23,500	0	0		
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	102	0	0		
								23,602	0 0
Total Rupees...	24,604	6 0		Total Rupees .				24,604	6 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1880

B 595—30 DC

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	7,500 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 4 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	77 3 5	7,577 3 5		,, Ditto to Mr. Henry Frank Shanahan, B. A., the scholar of 1878, from 13th February 1879 to 12th December 1880, at Rs. 25 per month.... ...	250 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1878 to 30th September 1879 ..		20 0 0			251 4 0

,, Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879... ...		280	0	0	1880. Mar. 31			
						Rs.	a.	p.
					,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	7,500	0	0
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	125	15	5
							7,625	15 5
Total Rupees...		7,877	3	5	Total Rupees..		7,877	3 5

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

XV.—THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .	6,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	579 4 3			,, Ditto to Mr. Bhâskar Shridhar Joshi, B.A., the scholar of 1878, from 1st December 1878 to 30th November 1879, at Rs. 22 per month	264 0 0
			6,579 4 3			
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880 .		240 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Moreshvar Nârâyan Ovalekar, B.A.,	

					the scholar of 1879, from 1st December 1879 to 28th February 1880 at Rs. 22 per month		66	0	0
							330	10	0
						Rs. a. p.			
			1880. Mar. 31	,,	Four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0			
				,,	Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay...	488 10 3			
							6,488	10	3
Total Rupees ...	6,819	4	3		Total Rupees...		6,819	4	3

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

B 566—30 MAR.

XVI.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	425 7 5			,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on Government Promissory Note	2 0 0
			10,425 7 5			3 0 0
					,, Ditto to Mr. H. F. Shanahan, B. A., being the first and second half-yearly instalments due to him as a Duke of Edinburgh Fellow.	399 0 0

,, Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879....		400	0	0	1880. Mar. 31	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 10,000 0 0		
					,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay..	423 7 5		
								10,423	7 5
Total Rupees ...		10,825	7	5		Total Rupees...		10,825	7 5

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1880.

XVII.—THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879.							
Mar. 31	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	2,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note		0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	153 0 0					
			2,153 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Moro Vishvanáth Joshi in 1878 ...		80 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879 .		80 0 0		,, Ditto ditto to Mr.		

				Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale in 1879			80	0 0
							160	8 0
			1880. Mar. 31		Rs.	a. p.		
				,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	2,000	0 0		
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	72	8 0		
							2,072	8 0
Total Rupees ...	2,233	0 0		Total Rupees			2,233	0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XVIII.—THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 30,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To twelve Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	31,500 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	3 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	2,564 8 4			,, Ditto for one Cheque Book containing 50 Cheques ...	3 2 0
			34,064 8 4			6 10 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 30,000 (in eleven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879 ...		1,200 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Dinkar Bhás-kar Soman, the first scholar of 1876, from 18th February 1879 to 18th December 1879, at Rs. 20 per month	200 0 0

To Interest on Rs 1,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1878 to 30th September 1879	60	0	0
Carried forward ..	35,324	8	4

By amount paid to Mr. Visanji Kalianji Rukhá, the first scholar of 1877, from 1st March 1879 to 28th February 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Keshavji Shámji Budhbhatti, the second scholar of 1877, from 1st March 1879 to 1st September 1879, at Rs. 15 per month ...	90	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Rámdás Ladhá Rukhá, the first scholar of 1878, from 1st March 1879 to 28th February 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
Carried forward ...	776	10	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over ...	35,324 8 4		Brought over	776 10 0
				By amount paid to Mr. Lakshmidás Ravji Sápat, the second scholar of 1878, from 1st March 1879 to 31st January 1880, at Rs. 15 per month	165 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Pránshankar Jatáshankar Anantáni, the first scholar of 1879, from 1st January to 28th February 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	40 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Kallianji Ratanji Thakar, the second scholar of 1879, for January 1880, at Rs. 15 per month ...	15 0 0
					996 10 0

				1880 Mar. 31	By twelve Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. 31,500	a. 0	p. 0
				,,	Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	2,827	14	4
							34,327	14 4
Total Rupees...	35,324	8	4	Total Rupees...			35,324	8 4

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

B 595—31 AU+

XIX.—THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 25,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1879.		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31	To seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .. 25,000 0 0			By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 14 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 3,136 10 10				
		28,136 10 10		,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on a Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879	40 0 0			3 14 0

To Interest on Rs. 24,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1879 to 1st February 1880	960	0	0	By amount paid to Mr. Sámaldás Chhaganlál Mehtá, the second scholar of 1876, from 18th February 1879 to 18th December 1879, at Rs. 22 per month... ...	220	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Vámanrám Kapilrám Mehtá, the first scholar of 1877, from 17th March 1879 to 31st July 1879, and from 1st August 1879 to 28th February 1880, at Rs. 25 per month.	286	4	8
				,, Ditto to Mr. Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá, the second scholar of 1877, from 17th March 1879 to 17th September 1879, at Rs. 22 per month ...	132	0	0
Carried forward ...	29,136	10	10	Carried forward ...	642	2	8

XIX.—THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 25,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	25,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 14 0
,,	Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	3,136 10 10				
			28,136 10 10		,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on a Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
,,	Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879		40 0 0			3 14 0

To Interest on Rs. 24,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1879 to 1st February 1880	960	0	0	By amount paid to Mr. Sámaldás Chhaganlál Mehtá, the second scholar of 1876, from 18th February 1879 to 18th December 1879, at Rs. 22 per month... ...	220	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Vámanrám Kapilrám Mehtá, the first scholar of 1877, from 17th March 1879 to 31st July 1879, and from 1st August 1879 to 28th February 1880, at Rs. 25 per month.	286	4	8
				,, Ditto to Mr. Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá, the second scholar of 1877, from 17th March 1879 to 17th September 1879, at Rs. 22 per month ...	132	0	0
Carried forward ...	29,136	10	10	Carried forward ...	642	2	8

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	29,136 10 10		Brought over...	642 2 8
				By amount paid to Mr. Mánshankar Parmánand Oza, the first scholar of 1878, from 1st March 1879 to 28th February 1880, at Rs. 25 per month... ..	300 0 0
			1880.	Rs. a. p.	
			Mar. 31	,, Seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 25,000 0 0	942 2 8
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 3,194 8 2	
					28,194 8 2
	Total Rupees...	29,136 10 10		Total Rupees ..	29,136 10 10

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XX.—THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 3,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for.....	3,000 0 0		1878.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	292 8 0			,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on Government Promissory Notes	3 0 0
			3,292 8 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 3,000 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879		120 0 0			
	Carried forward...		3,412 8 0		Carried forward .	3 8 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
	Brought over ...	3,412 8 0		Brought over ...		3 8 0
			1880. Mar. 31	By three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 3,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay...	409 0 0	
						3,409 0 0
	Total Rupees ..	3,412 8 0		Total Rupees...		3,412 8 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXI.—THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879.		Rs. a. p.	1879.		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ... Rs. 5,000 0 0			By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 895 14 0		1880.		
		5,895 14 0	Mar. 31	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for Rs. 5,000 0 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879	200 0 0	,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 1,095 6 0	6,095 6 0
	Total Rupees ..	6,095 14 0		Total Rupees ..	6,095 14 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
April 1*st*, 1880. F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXII.—THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,500 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	91 11 0				
	,, Cash in hand...	0 4 0				
			2,591 15 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Frank Charles Pereira in 1879 ..	100 0 0

					Rs.	a.	p	
,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June 1878 to 30th June 1879	80	0	0	1880. Mar. 31	,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,500	0	0
,, Ditto on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May 1878 to 1st May 1879 ...	20	0	0		,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	90	11	0
					,, Cash in hand	0	4	0
								2,590 15 0
Total Rupees...	2,691	15	0		Total Rupees ..			2,691 15 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY,
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXIII.—THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1879. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for . .	2,000	0	0				1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1	0	0
	,, One ditto 4½ per cent. ditto ...	500	0	0					,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Jijibhái Edalji Modi, B.A., in 1878	100	0	0
		2,500	0	0						101	0	0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay . .	102	4	7				1880. Mar. 31	By three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,500	0	0
	,, Cash in hand ..	9	8	0								
					2,611	12	7					

" Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880.....	20 0 0	
„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879.....	80 0 0	
Total Rupees...	2,711 12 7	

„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	101 4 7	
„ Cash in hand	9 8 0	
		2,610 12 7
Total Rupees...		2,711 12 7

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXIV.—THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	186 7 0			,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Káshináth Gangádhar Nátu, B.A., in 1878	200 0 0
			5,186 7 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879		200 0 0			200 8 0

			1880. Mar. 31	By five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes...	Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0		
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	185 15 0		
						5,185 15 0	
Total Rupees	5,386	7 0		Total Rupees ..		5,386	7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

XXV.—THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	4,500 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes		1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	70 1 0	4,570 1 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya in 1879...		180 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 4,000 (in four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879... ...		160 0 0	1880. Mar. 31	,, Five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	4,500 0 0	181 0 0

„ Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 31st March 1879 to 31st March 1880		20 0 0
Total Rupees...		4,750 1 0

„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	69 1 0	
		4,569 1 0
Total Rupees...		4,750 1 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

XXVI.—THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1879.		Rs. a. p.
Mar, 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 6,000 0 0			By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 53 11 0			,,Ditto to Mr. Mániklál Narbherám Muzumdár, L.C.E., the scholar of 1878, from 12th March 1879 to 12th December 1879, at Rs. 20 per month	180 0 0
		6,053 11 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879	240 0 0		Rs. a. p.	
			1880. Mar. 31	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes 6,000 0 0	

			,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	113 1 0	
					6,113 1 0
Total Rupees .	6,293	11 0	Total Rupees		6,293 11 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXVII.—THE KAHANDAS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 to 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes		0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	119 3 0			,, Ditto to Mr. Vanmáli Mulji Divechá, the scholar of 1878, from 18th December 1878 to 18th December 1879, at Rs. 20 per month		240 0 0
			6,119 3 0				240 10 0
	,,Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1879 to 16th January 1880		240 0 0	1880. Mar. 31	,, Two Govt. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes.	6,000 0 0	

,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	118	9	0
			6,118 9 0
Total Rupees	6,359	3	0

Total Rupees	6,359	3	0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXVIII.—THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 to 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	357 1 0			,, Ditto for one Cheque Book containing 50 Cheques ...	3 2 0
			6,357 1 0			3 12 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55, from 31st December 1878 to 31st December 1879 ...		240 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Hirálál Harshadrái Dhruva, B. A., from 1st January to 31st December 1878, for one year only, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0

				,, Ditto to Mr. Manıklál Sákarlál Desái, B.A, the scholar of 1878, from 1st January to 31st December 1879, at Rs. 20 per month.		240	0 0
						483	12 0
			1880. Mar. 31		Rs. a. p.		
				,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes	6,000 0 0		
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	113 5 0		
						6,113	5 0
Total Rupees.	6,597	1 0		Total Rupees...		6,597	1 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY,
HENRY MORLAND.
F MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

XXIX.—THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 to 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. p. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	1,500 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,,Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	116 15 0	1,616 15 0		,, Ditto for one Cheque Book containing 25 Cheques ...	1 9 0
	,,Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879		40 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Moro Vishvanáth Joshi in 1878.	60 0 0
						62 9 0

,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1879 to 1st February 1880 . .		20	0	0	1880 Mar. 31	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes... ...1,500	0	0
						,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 114	6	0
							1,614	6 0
Total Rupees .	1,676	15	0		Total Rupees		1,676	15 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1880.

XXX.—THE GIBBS PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 to 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .	2,000 0 0		1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0	
	,, Cash Balance in hand	103 2 8			,, Ditto for Deposit Fee on two Government Promissory Notes .	2 0 0	
			2,103 2 8		,, Ditto for one Cheque Book containing 25 Cheques	1 9 0	
						4 1 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1878 to 1st November 1879		80 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Jehánghier Barjorji Sanjáná in Natural Science, at the First Examination in Arts in 1879	80 0 0	

				1880. Mar. 31	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for			
						2,000	0	0
					,, Cash Balance in hand	99	1	8
							2,099	1 8
Total Rupees...	2,183	2	8		Total Rupees...		2,183	2 8

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY,
HENRY MORLAND,
F MATHEW,

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXXI.—THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ..	5,000 0 0	1879.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 12 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May 1878 to 1st May 1879 and from 1st May 1879 to 1st November 1879	300 0 0		,, Deposit Fee on one Government Promissory Note.	1 0 0
				,, For one Cheque Book containing 25 Cheques ...	1 9 0
			1880.	Rs. a. p.	3 5 0
			Mar. 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ..5,000 0 0	

			,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	296 11 0	
					5,296 11 0
Total Rupees...	5,300	0 0	Total Rupees...	5,300	0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1880.

BENEFACTION.

I.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1879 *to* 31*st March* 1880.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1879. Mar. 31	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	1880. Mar. 31	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay	16 7 0
	Total Rupees..	16 7 0		Total Rupees	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1880.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1879-80.

The NINETEENTH Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 20th January 1880, at 5-15 P. M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Fellows.

William Wordsworth, B A.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott, B.A.
Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Syndics.

C. E. Fox, M.A.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.
The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.
J. Pinkerton, M.D.
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., Mem. Inst. C.E.

B 595—33 BU*

The Registrar.

Peter Peterson, M.A.

The Board of Accounts.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H. Morland, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
F. Mathew, C.E.

The Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable H. J. Warre, C.B.

The Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A

Bishop.

The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.

Member of Council.

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Melvill, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey, C.S.

Members of the Legislative Council

Colonel The Honourable C.J. Merriman, C.S.I.
The Honourable Morarjee Gokuldass, C.I E.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

Educational Officer.

T. B. Kirkham.

Fellows

Manockjee Cursetjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.
The Rev. Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.
H. E Jacomb, C.S.
Sorabjee Pestanjee Framjee.
Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.
Cursetjee Rastamjee Cama.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
Shantaram Narayan.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.
H. P. Jacob.
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
Nowroji Fardunji.
The Rev. P. Carss, M.A.
C. F. Farran, B.A.
Harichandra Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.
Raghunath Narayan Khote.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-law.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Edaljee Nassarwanjee, G.G.M.C.
Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.
A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra.
Captain W. F. Prideaux.
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
P. Ryan,
Badrudin Tyabji.
Khan Bahadur Mancherji Kavasji Murzaban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
J. M. Maclean.
G. A. Maconachie, M.D.
L. P. DeRozario, L.M.
Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M., M.D., L.R.C.P. Lond., F.M.C.S. Lond.
W. Martin Wood.
Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.
Lieut. James Brebner, I.N., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

A. M.C. Coutinho, G.G.M.C.
Dastur Jamaspji Mancherji Jamaspasana.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.
Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M C.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.
Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.
Varjivandas Madhavdas.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Philip Clement DeSouza, L.M.
Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.
George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.
E. B. Carroll, M Inst, C.E.
Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.
H. F. Whyte, B A.
H J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D..
Rienzi G. Walton, Mem. Inst. C. E , F.R.G.S.
Grattan Geary.
Surgeon-Major T. Cody.
J. Griffiths.
Surgeon-Major A. H. Hughes, M D., M R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P.E., L M.E.
D. MacDonald, M.B., C.M., B.Sc.
F. W. Stevens, C.E.
Assistant Surgeon Vishram Ramji Ghollay.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, T. Ormiston, Mem Inst C.E., rising, supplicated a grace of the Senate as follows:

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Gopál Vishvambhar Gáytonde, Charles Wiltshire Dudley, Rámchandra Govind Ghárpure, Vithal Mahádev Gokhale, William Hall, F P Victor Ribeiro, Alexander John Williamson, Rámchandra Bhikáji Bhándáre, Náráyan Hari Ghárpure, Pránshankar Dayáshankar Páthak, Dinkar Náráyan Siddhe, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon His Excellency the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed," and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said "This Grace is passed."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of the candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts: Principal Cook, M.D., the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine and Surgery; Principal Wordsworth, B.A., Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts; and the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott, B.A., Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the Candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Chancellor, I present to you the Candidates who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree (stating the particular Degree) to which I pray they may be admitted."

Upon which His Excellency the Chancellor addressed the Candidates standing before him, as follows:—

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you one and all to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree), and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The Registrar then made declaration of the degrees conferred as follows:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Gopál Vishvambhar Gáytonde.	Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Charles Wiltshire Dudley ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Rámchandra Govind Ghárpure	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Vithal Mahádev Gokhale ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
William Hall	Poona Civil Engineering College.
F. P. Victor Ribeiro... ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Alexander John Williamson...	Poona Civil Engineering College.

PASS.

Rámchandra Bhikáji Bhándáre	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Náráyan Hari Ghárpure ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pránshankar Dayáshankar Páthak.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Dinkar Náráyan Siddhe ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST CLASS.

Dosábhái Ardesir Choksi ...	Grant Medical College.
Kávasji Edalji Dádáchanji ...	Grant Medical College.
Pálanji Hormasji Dádáchanji.	Grant Medical College.
Jehángier Kharshedji Dáji ...	Grant Medical College.
Kaikhosru Sorábji Engineer ...	Grant Medical College.
Mervánji Navroji Gandeviá ...	Grant Medical College.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhale ...	Grant Medical College.
Mervánjí Pestanji Kharegát ...	Grant Medical College.
Michael Arthur Rozario ...	Grant Medical College.
Edalji Kávasji Tukiná ...	Grant Medical College.
Dhanjibhái Rastamji Wádiá ...	Grant Medical College.
Jehángier Pestanji Wádiá ...	Grant Medical College.

SECOND CLASS.

Vithaldás Manordás Broker ..	Grant Medical College.
Joaquim Vincent DeNazareth.	Grant Medical College.
Patrocinio Lisboa	Grant Medical College.
Govindráo Bháu Prabhákar ...	Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Shridhar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar.	Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Rastam Kharshedji Cámá ...	St. Xavier's College.
Dattárám Balvant Chitnis ...	Elphinstone College.
Jamshedji Edalji Dáruválá ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Dhanjisháh Hormasji Dastur...	Elphinstone College.
Kevalrám Mávji Dave... ...	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Moreshvar Deshpánde.	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Deccan College.
Venkatesh Krishna Dravid ...	Deccan College.
Manilál Nabhubhái Dvivedi ...	Elphinstone College.
Pestanji Mancherji Gadiáli ...	Elphinstone College.
Lewis Gomes	St. Xavier's College.
Yusafáli Yákubáli Jamádár ...	Elphinstone College.
Bálábhái Manchárám Javheri...	Elphinstone College.

Sorábji Mánikji Kángá ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bálkrishna Parshurám Karandikar	Elphinstone College.
Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar	Deccan College.
Jijibhái Pestanji Mistri ...	St. Xavier's College.
Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál Muzumdár.	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Dáji Nagarkar ...	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Deccan College.
Karamáli Rahim Nánjiáni ...	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Gopál Phátak ...	Elphinstone College.
Ganpat Bábji Sahasrabudhe ...	Deccan College.
Temulji Navroji Sanjáná ...	St. Xavier's College.
Vináyak Krishnáji Sovani ...	Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Keshav Janárdan Agáse ...	Deccan College.
Báláji Abáji Bhágvat	Deccan College.
Raghunáth Sakhárám Dali ...	Elphinstone College.
Shivshankar Tuljáshankar Dave	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Rámchandra Náráyan Deshpánde.	Elphinstone College.
Rámráo Venkáji Divigikar ...	St. Xavier's College.
Kaikhosru Nasarvánji Engineer	Elphinstone College.
Vishvanáth Ballál Gokhale ...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Ráoji Joglekar ..	Deccan College, *formerly* Elphinstone College.
Navroji Behrámji Káká ...	Elphinstone College.
Mahádev Keshav Kumthekar...	Elphinstone College.
Tribhuvandás Narottamdás Málvi.	St. Xavier's College.
Náráyan Lakshuman Mánkar..	St. Xavier's College.
Chhaganlál Thákurdás Modi...	Elphinstone College.
Nasarvánji Pestanji Munshi ...	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Anant Parádkar ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Váman Bhikáji Parchure ...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Dinkar Phadke...	Elphinstone College.
Mancherji Kharshedji Sanjáná.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Moreshvar Anant Sáthe ...	Deccan College.
Motilál Tribhuvandás Sattáválá	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Pestanji Kuvarji Sethná ...	Elphinstone College.
Manchháshankar Jivanrám Vakil.	Elphinstone College.

Hirji Pestanji Wádiá	St Xavier's College
Devji Brijlál Wells .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

First Division.

Raghunáth Gangádhar Bhadbhade	Government Law School
Pándurang Dhonddev Gádgil	Government Law School

Second Division.

Sitánáth Gopináth Ajinkya . .	Government Law School.
Shivrám Vithal Bhándárkar .	Government Law School.
Vásudev Gopál Bhándárkar	Government Law School
Vishnu Krishna Bhátavadekar	Government Law School
Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás Dalál	Government Law School
Luis J E DeSouza	Government Law School.
Jiváji Dinshábji Ghándi .	Government Law School.
Krishnaráo Mádhav Huligol ...	Government Law School.
Bejanji Mánekji Jambusarválá.	Government Law School.
Govind Vásudev Kánitkar ...	Government Law School.
Manohar Vishnu Káthavate	Government Law School
Keshav Váman Kirtane	Government Law School.
Moreshvar Náráyan Ovalekar. .	Government Law School.
Ganpat Sadáshiv Ráo	Government Law School.
Krishnáji Vináyak Sárangpáni.	Government Law School.
Bál Gangádhar Tilak	Government Law School.
Govind Vásudev Tullu	Government Law School.
Shridhar Bálkrishna Upásani	Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Váman Shivrám Apte	Deccan College.
Mániklál Sákarlál Desái .	Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following report.—

Mr Chancellor,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before Your Excellency and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 28th January 1879.

The report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was conducted, as last year, at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedábád, and Karáchi. One thousand and ninety-three candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and by Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School	87	50
Poona High School	48	30
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	27	22
Fort High School	40	21
Ahmedábád High School	32	20
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur. ...	26	18
Surat High School	27	18
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	23	18
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot. ...	19	14
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	20	11
Belgaum Sirdárs' High School	21	10
Barodá High School	18	10
Bombay Proprietary School	31	9
Chandanvádi High School	31	9
Dhárvád High School...	13	8
Nariád High School	8	8
Haidarabád High School	12	8
Dhuliá High School	10	8
Ratnágiri High School	17	7
Robert Money Institution	12	7
Amráoti High School	7	6
Broach High School	19	6
Bhávnagar High School.	11	6
Poona Native Institution	20	6
Kárwár High School	9	5
Náráyan Jagonnáth High School, Karáchi .	11	5
Násik High School	14	5
Thána English School	8	5

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Bishop's High School	8	5
Surat Mission High School	12	5
Ahmednagar High School	11	4
Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla ..	4	4
Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School	11	4
Sávantvádi English School	8	3
Sátárá High School	9	3
Bombay Private English School ...	16	3
Sángli English School	3	2
Shikárpur High School.	6	2
Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad ...	5	2
Alfred High School, Kutch	5	2
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier N. Z. Madresa...	7	2
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay .	8	2
Poona Civil Engineering College. ...	4	1
Sholápur High School...	3	1
Navánagar High School.	2	1
Bombay High School....	13	1
St. John's School, Bándorá	3	1
Alfred High School, Bombay	8	1
Poona Mission Institution	7	1
Belgaum London Mission School. ...	7	None.
Haidarábád Mission School	6	None.
Akolá High School	4	None.
Indore English School	1	None.
Haidarábád Engineering School	1	None.
Private Tuition	400	36
	1,093	436

Of the successful candidates 163 took Sanskrit as their second language, 47 Latin, 2 French, 2 Portuguese, 37 Maráthi, 121 Gujaráthi, 20 Canarese, 43 Persian, and 1 Sindhi. 317 were Hindus, 96 Pársis, 11 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 11 Portuguese, and 1 a Muhámmadan. 2 of the candidates sent up from the Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla, were girls, both of whom passed.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination there were 144 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	75	31
Deccan College	44	21
Free General Assembly's Institution ...	15	4
St. Xavier's College	10	7
	144	63

Of the successful candidates 48 were Hindus, 12 Pársis, 1 a European, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 a Hindu Christian. Of these 42 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 13 Latin, and 8 Persian.

Optional First Examination in Arts.—At this Examination there were 6 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	4	1
Deccan College.		None.
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád, *formerly* Elphinstone College...	1	
	1	1
	6	2

Of the successful candidates 1 was a Hindu, and 1 was a Pársi.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination 97 candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	52	27
Deccan College	24	8
Free General Assembly's Institution ...	10	6
St. Xavier's College	11	10
	97	51

Of the successful candidates 30 took up Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin and 14 Persian. In the selected Groups 4 passed in Language and Literature (Group A), 29 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 6 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 10 in Mathematics (Group D), and 2 in Natural Sciences (Group E).

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination in the Second Class; one being a Hindu from Deccan College who had taken up Sanskrit as his second language, and one a European who had taken up Latin as his second language.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only 1 candidate, who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 candidates from Elphinstone College, who passed the Examination in the Second Class. One was a Pársi, and one was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 29 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom

20 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Division and 18 in the Second Division. 17 were Hindus, 2 Pársis, and 1 a Portuguese.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 39 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 28 passed the examination. 3 passed in the First Division, and 25 in the Second Division. 6 were Hindus, 17 Pársis, 3 Portuguese, 1 a European and 1 a Hindu-Christian.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 23 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 16 passed the examination, 12 in the First Class, and 4 in the Second Class. 3 were Hindus, 10 Pársis, and 3 Portuguese.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 31 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 28 passed the examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 16 in the Second Class. 18 were Hindus, 7 Pársis, 2 Europeans and 1 a Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 19 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 11 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the First Class, and 6 in the Second Class. 7 were Hindus, 3 Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese. In the selected subjects 3 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 4 in Mining and Metallurgy, 3 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Optics and Astronomy.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Bhugwandass Purshottumdass Scholarship.—To Váman Shivrám Apte, of Deccan College.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarships.—First to Lakshuman Rámchandra, of Ratnágiri High School. Second to Malhár Khanderáo Chitnis, of Poona High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Erasmo Xavier Dias, of St. Mary's Institution.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—To Krishnáji Venkáji Khot, of Fort High School.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Sorábji Mánikji Kángá, of St. Xavier's College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Moreshvar Náráyan Ovalekar, of Government Law School.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarship.—First to Chhaganlál Lakshmidás Thákur, of Bhávnagar High School. Second to Becharḍás Chhaganlál Párekh, of Bhávnagar High School.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—First to Pránshankar Jatáshankar Anantáni, of Alfred High School, Kutch. Second to Kaliánji Ratansi Thakar, of Alfred High School, Kutch.

The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship.—To C. W. Dudley, of Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship.—To Bháilál Purshottam Sháh, of Nariád High School.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Dhanjishah Hormasji Dastur, of Elphinstone College.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Bálkrishna Náráyan Patvardhan, Private Tuition, Poona.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale, of Elphinstone High School.

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—To Kávasji Navroji Mehtá, G.G.M.C.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Frank Charles Pereira, of St. Xavier's College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Manilál Nabhubhái Dvivedi, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Shridhar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, of Elphinstone College.

The Vinayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize.—To Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya, of Elphinstone College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Bastisinh Duniásinh Chaván, of Amráoti High School, Berár.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Jehángier Barjorji Sanjáná, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The Cobden Club Silver Medal.—To Rastam Kharshedji Cámá, of St. Xavier's College.

The following Medals and Prizes were not awarded:—

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal,
" Homejee Cursetjee Prize,
" Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal,
" James Berkley Gold Medal,
" Chancellor's Medal, and
" Karsandas Mulji Prize.

Wilson Philological Lectures.—The series for 1879 was delivered by Mr. Edward Rehatsek, the subject being "Hebrew and other Semitic Languages". Professor Selby was elected to deliver the series for 1880 on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources." Mr. Selby has already delivered five of the six lectures required by the Regulations of the Endowment.

ENDOWMENTS.

During the year under review the Cobden Club offered to the University a Silver Medal to be annually awarded to the candidate who passes the B. A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University £1,000 Stock in the "British India Tea Company, Limited," in the endowment of the Annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

The Major-General also offered to hand over to the University Rs. 2,000 in Byculla Club 6 per cent. Debentures for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur or Káthiáwár.

These offers were accepted by the Senate with their best thanks at their meeting held on the 22nd November last.

The Gibbs Memorial Committee handed over the aggregate sum of Rs. 12,000, of which the sum of Rs. 3,000 is to be devoted to defray the cost of a bust of the late Vice-Chancellor the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, to be placed in the University Library Hall, and Rs. 9,000 to the purchase of books on History and the Science of Politics to be placed as the Gibbs Collection in the University Library.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, several alterations in, and additions to, the Bye-Laws and Regulations have been made.

The Gujarát College, which has been recently established at Ahmedábád, has been recognized for the purposes of the First Examination in Arts.

The Regulations for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize have been altered. The Prize will in future be awarded for an Essay, to be written by graduates or undergraduates of not more than six years' standing, on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject to be prescribed by the Syndicate from time to time.

Regulations for awarding the Gibbs Prize in Science at the First Examination in Arts and the Náráyan Vásudev Prize in the same subject at the B.A. Examination, were made by the Senate, and have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Regulations for awarding the Cobden Club Medal in Political Economy at the B.A. Examination of this University were also made, and have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

On the motion of His Excellency the Chancellor a new Degree in Science has been established, and a complete course for this branch of study has been prescribed.

An additional Syndic to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences has been added to the Syndicate, and the Grant Medical College and the Poona Civil Engineering College have been added to the list of Institutions recognized in the Faculty of Arts, as qualified to teach candidates for the Science Degree.

The Regulations for the B. A. degree have been revised with the view of enabling the student, to a still greater extent than has been hitherto possible, to specialize his studies, if he desires to do so, after having given a sufficient guarantee of a fair amount of general culture. The degree will in future be awarded to candidates who have passed three examinations. The first of these will continue, as at present, to include English, a Classical Language, Mathematics, Logic, History and Natural Science. For the second the candidate will have to continue his studies in English, his Classical Language and Mathematics. In the third and final examination the place still held by English and the Classical Language is subordinate to that of the particular line of studies which the student may have chosen more especially to prosecute, with regard to which he will be allowed a free choice between the five Schools of Language and Literature, History and Political Economy, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Science. The student may present himself for the second and third examinations either at the same time or in successive years.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen, Members of the Senate, Graduates and Undergraduates of the University,—Since I last addressed you from the Chancellor's Chair on the 2nd February 1878, some changes have occurred in the Vice-Chancellorship. You have had to regret the departure of Mr. James Gibbs, and the consequent loss of that assistance, which comprehensive intelligence, judi-

cious considerateness, and lengthened experience, were so well able to afford. But in his successor, Mr. Raymond West, we have secured for you an executive chief, eminent by reason of his varied culture and liberal sympathies. During his absence, again, I have, with the concurrence of my colleagues, and, as we hope, with the approbation of the University, nominated Dr. Hunter to be Vice-Chancellor, the head of our medical profession which is so distinguished for the attainments of its members in many studies cognate to their own department,—whereby we pay some tribute of acknowledgment to that cultivation of physical science and to that technical education which are fast gaining ground amongst us.

The object of my last address, delivered in February 1878, was to bespeak the continued, even the augmented, attention of the University to certain principles which, as we believe, command the general assent of its members; namely, the maintenance and development of our higher education in arts, including philosophy, logic, history, law, political economy, literature; the better regulating and systematizing of education in natural and physical science, with a further view to the promotion of that technical instruction which forms, year by year, a larger and larger part of the public education amongst the most advanced nations; and, lastly, the reverent study of that moral philosophy which, as being the science of human duty, must be common to the pursuits of all students in all departments of knowledge.

Experience has recently shown, and doubtless in future will continue to show, that these principles need to be constantly inculcated, because, notwithstanding their manifest importance, and despite all our care, it is but too often seen that they are imperfectly observed.

Without repeating on this occasion anything which I said on these three main principles in my last address, I will now offer some additional remarks on each of them.

In the first place, then, our higher instruction in arts—including the various subjects mentioned above—has of late suffered some discouragement. The late Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Gibbs), in his farewell address to Convocation last year, presented a statistical summary of the results of examinations for entrance to the University and for degrees,

during the last decade of years; for all which results we may be truly thankful, and the contemplation of which may encourage us to persevere in our academical efforts. Still, a consideration of the educational statistics in detail show us that although the number of those who annually present themselves for matriculation is maintained—though without any tendency towards material increase—the number of matriculated undergraduates studying for future degrees in the Arts Colleges affiliated to the University, has, during the last two or three years, shown fluctuations and in the main a tendency to decrease. Such a circumstance cannot fail to cause regret and anxiety, not only to us who are connected with the University, but also to all who desire the moral and mental advancement of the Natives of this country. As the teaching establishment is maintained in full strength and undiminished efficiency; as the professorial chairs continue to be filled by gentlemen whose talents and zeal are undisputed: the decrease of the students must be due to extraneous causes which are not fully discernible. But some of the causes can be partly discerned.

In Western India the agricultural distress which has lasted for three years and the commercial depression which has existed for two years, the consequent diminution of income, and augmentation of the cost of necessaries of life, —have rendered parents and guardians unwilling to incur the cost of collegiate education for the students. The same circumstances shut the avenues to some employments, darken the prospects of some walks of life, and thus damp the aspirations of those who hope to carve out a career for themselves by the force of intellectual training. These adverse tendencies have proved so unyielding that we dare not predict their immediate cessation. Still, we cherish the hope that ere long they must, under Providence, yield to the benign influences of returning plenty and reviving commerce.

Again, notwithstanding the considerate intentions of the Government that those who acquire the higher education should have due advantages respecting admission to the upper grades of the public service, it has been found that University graduates in arts frequently fail, through no fault of their own, to obtain the situations or positions to which their attainments might be expected to entitle them,

and which they see filled by those who had not been reared in the Colleges, but who had won their way by actual work. This non-fulfilment, in some degree, of the intentions of Government has somewhat lowered the value of high education in the estimation of those who are to incur the cost, and undergo the toil, of the instruction. The defect has existed not in the judicial but in the executive departments. We have, therefore, after revision of previous orders, framed such rules as shall secure to graduates the recognition of their preferential claims to employment in the upper grades of the executive service. Doubtless, young Natives of promise and ambition seek University degrees for many other objects besides admission to, or promotion in, the service of Government—indeed, this University has never ceased to impress on its *alumni* that its degrees should be sought for their own sake. Still, in such a country as India, the public service offers a large field for the educated youth,—the largest, probably, of all the fields as yet open to them. It is due to the cause of education that its followers should have a surer access to that field, in proportion to the superiority of their attainments. And it is incumbent on the Government, in the selection of men for its service, to set the most influential example of reliance placed on the examinations and tests of the University.

In my last address (1878), I acknowledged the many merits of the youth educated under the direction of the University—such as their retentiveness of memory, their power of mental application, their ambition to excel, and, above all, their improved standard of rectitude and integrity. But I also reminded you of their faults, as perceived by their critics or acknowledged by their friends,—such as immaturity of thought, rhetorical exaggeration, substitution of borrowed ideas for original reflection, subjection of the reasoning power to the imagination, inaptitude for testing theory by practice, and the like. These faults, which are common more or less to the youth of all nations in the world, have in India arisen and grown from many and various causes operating for a very long time. Therefore, they will not be speedily cured,—though the cure is beginning, and, if gradual, must in the end be sure. Meanwhile these faults become more saliently presented and more prominently noticed, according as criticism becomes more and more pointedly directed to our educational system, and as observers have a larger mass of educational results on

which to make their observations. Consequently, we see that many persons, whose practical knowledge gives authority to their opinion, affirm that much of our higher education is superficial where it ought to be fundamental and airy when it ought to be substantial. I am, as you will be, far from a full admission of such criticism. Still, the prevalence of such a notion does render the employers of intellectual labour less anxious than might have been expected to have recourse to those who belong to this University. It had something to do with the hesitation displayed by civil authorities in respect to obtaining the services of our graduates. Though such an education as that which we secure for our *alumni* ought to be a passport to high employment in any profession, yet if an idea gains ground that they become what is termed unpractical, and are prone to imagine that after having learnt so much at college they have little or nothing more to learn in life, then they will fail to reap the fruit of their labours at college.

The moral to be pointed is this, that a really good general education should enable a man to apply himself to the acquisition of any sort of knowledge, however novel or alien it may be; to perceive the points and bearings of every case or class of cases which may be presented to him; to assimilate into the mental system the ideas peculiar to any profession he may enter. In a word, general knowledge should be so ordered as to be a key wherewith to unlock the door of any special subject which its possessor may need to approach. If our graduates will act up to these maxims, they will find themselves more competent than heretofore to turn their abilities to profitable account.

It is sometimes remarked that educated young Natives become too apt to discuss fluently all sorts of topics with which they have no mature acquaintance. Consequently, an opinion arises that they are restless and discontented, expecting too much of immediate result from the fact of having passed the University examinations, and inclined to condemn thoughtlessly the Government and the administration under which they live. Doubtless, the Government and the University never take these manifestations of discontent to mean more than is really meant. We all appreciate the freedom of thought, the latitude of expression, that will ever characterize the youth of a nation which is being exercised in new ways of thinking. We know that the

existing state of things in this country often invites legitimate criticism, and we desire that the sentiments of educated Natives should be unreservedly made known to us. Such outspoken frankness will never be mistaken by us for disaffection.

But discussions of this nature, if conducted to an extreme point and in an unreasonable spirit, may convey an impression, which was not intended, but which is detrimental to the cause of education as well as to other national interests, namely this, that some of our educated youths are not properly grateful for the privileges to which their education has admitted them, are not duly loyal to the ideas, nor just to the motives, of the administration that has made them what they are.

Now, it is not for us to read the hearts of men; and if any of our *alumni* be really disloyal or ungrateful, let his own heart condemn him. But it is our firm hope and trust that the vast majority of our educated youth are true and loyal to us in mind, in spirit, in sentiment, in disposition. We feel assured that those Natives who have learnt to think through the medium of our language, have been imbued with our literature and philosophy, have imbibed our ideas,—are faithful to us, and bear towards our nation that heartfelt allegiance which men may feel without at all relinquishing their own nationality. We believe that the education imparted by us to the Natives, so far from leading them towards disaffection, has, happily, the very opposite effect. We do not disguise from ourselves that in a community, like that of Western India, composed of so many diverse elements, there may be, indeed must be, some whose thoughts are misguided, and that although the masses in all ranks, high and humble, are thoroughly well-affected, there are some who feel wrongly and think amiss. But those few, who are thus ill-disposed, do not become so by reason of their English education; their ill-disposition springs from causes with which such education has neither concern nor connexion; and the education must mitigate, if it cannot remove, their discontent. With the great majority, however, education has the result of confirming in them that loyalty which the general tenour of British administration is calculated to inspire. And the higher the education, the more certain is this result. At all events, we have solemnly undertaken to educate the Natives in all the Western

learning and philosophy which have helped to raise England to her height among the nations of the earth. We anticipate nothing but the most favourable consequences politically from such education. But be the consequences what they may, we shall, I trust, persevere in that educational policy which, being liberal and enlightened, is prescribed to us by the dictates of our duty as trustees for the people of India.

The second topic relates to instruction in natural and physical Science. Our object is to obtain for this a larger place than heretofore in our educational system. The study of the physical sciences is now recognized in all countries as an integral part of the national education, and the recognition is everywhere assuming forms more and more tangible and definite. Besides its general value, which is felt in all countries, this study has in India a special value. It qualifies our Native youth for professions in which they have hitherto had little or no place. It diverts from the elder professions, namely, the law and the public service, some of those surplus students who would otherwise overcrowd those professions. It displays before the Natives not only new ranges of thought, but also fresh methods of thinking. It initiates the Natives from their early youth in those sciences, the successful pursuit of which distinguishes the Western civilization of modern times. It applies the whole force of education to the promotion of that material progress, in which India has so much way to make up, before she can come abreast of the more advanced nations. It tends to correct some of the mental faults which are admitted to exist in the Native mind, while educing and developing many of its best qualities and faculties. It affords a far better gymnasium for the general training of the mind than has been heretofore supposed by many. We observe with thankfulness that the Natives are awaking to a consciousness of the importance of this study. As this University is the lawfully constituted controller of the higher education, is the acknowledged leader of independent opinion regarding intellectual progress, and is the embodiment of enlightened ideas, we felt that the recognition of the study must spring from the University, and must culminate in the granting of Degrees in Science. We remember that education is generally sought for by the student as a means of rising in

a profession, and that if his profession is to be science, he must make use of the five years of his collegiate course for this purpose,—that spring season of his mind when the faculties are most elastic and the memory most receptive—a season to be enjoyed while it lasts, for to him it will never return! The influence even of the University would not, indeed, cause such degrees to be largely sought, unless the graduates of science found scope in after-life for the due employment of their scientific knowledge. But such scope is widening constantly: scientific pursuits are expanding together with the material progress of the country. That progress will itself be sustained and invigorated by the existence of a growing class of Natives educated in science. Such Natives, too, are wanted to supply the teaching power in the sciences for our various educational institutions. Therefore, as foreshadowed in my last address to Convocation, I formally laid the matter before the Syndicate in September 1878, with my proposal that such Degrees in Science should be conferred.

After full consideration of details, both in the Syndicate and in the Senate, this University has adopted a scheme for granting Degrees in Science, which scheme was promulgated in April last (1879), and takes effect during the current year, 1880. In preparing the scheme the Syndicate availed itself of the experience gained by the rules and practice of the London University. According to this scheme, the student—after matriculating at the Bombay University, undergoing an examination which proves him to have been grounded in general education, and passing through the First Arts course to further qualify himself in such education—will be able to devote himself to science if he aspire to obtain a degree therein. With this view he will enter upon a preliminary course of general scientific study, so that he may have a foundation consisting of that knowledge which trains the mind for thereafter acquiring any particular science which may be selected—the course consisting of mathematics and natural philosophy, inorganic chemistry, experimental physics, and biology. After that he will devote himself to the particular sciences in which his Degree is to be taken—and these must be at least two in number, that is, a graduate in science must be qualified in at least two branches of science, qualification in one science only not being deemed sufficient,—in which respect it is essential that our practice should conform with that of

the Universities in Europe. Nor will this condition prove unduly burdensome to a Native student, because adequate proficiency in a science cannot be acquired without a knowledge of at least one of the sciences allied to it, and because he can so select his two sciences, that knowledge in the one shall help his studies in the other. For instance, if he looks to botany as his future speciality, he may take up chemistry as his second science, if to zoology, he may take up physiology, if to physics, he may take up chemistry, if to physical geography, he may take up experimental physics, and so on. In addition to the two sciences as above explained, he must pass an examination either in pure mathematics or mixed mathematics, which latter are much allied to several of the sciences, or if he does not take up mathematics, he must take up a third science which will form a group with any of the two sciences above mentioned

We know that the Government will perform its part by providing the necessary teaching power in the Colleges. We hope also that as wealth shall again accumulate in Western India, many munificent Natives will emulate the examples set by the last generation of Natives at Bombay, whose benefactions to education we now witness around us, and will in this generation endow professorships of science in our colleges. If any patriotic Native, blessed with abundant means, and having himself risen in life by his own capacity, shall be moved by a desire to enable his countrymen to raise themselves by that scientific knowledge the usefulness of which is especially patent to practical men, let him give something of his well-earned substance to permanently provide teachers of science The education in arts has heretofore been sustained principally by Government and partly by private contributions. We hope that the wealthy Natives will similarly assist the Government in defraying the cost of education in science.

When in 1878 I proposed to the University that Degrees in Science should be conferred, it was contemplated that a separate Faculty of Natural and Physical Science should be established The Syndicate, however, preferred that education in science should form part of the charge of the Faculty of Arts, and that an additional Syndic for science should be appointed. To this the Senate assented, and we all are indebted to the Arts members of the Syndicate, gentlemen eminent in humanistic learning, for their co-operation in preparing and passing the scheme for Degrees

in Science. This decision is in its nature provisional, and as such is accepted, I trust, by many gentlemen of the several scientific professions, who are most useful members of the Senate. But if the scheme succeeds and grows in importance, the science members of the Senate will doubtless desire a separate Faculty of their own. I earnestly hope that the success may be so considerable as hereafter to justify the creation of such a Faculty.

Meanwhile, although instruction in science is very far from occupying the great position which we hope it will one day occupy in our public instruction, still we are constantly advancing in that direction. Viewing its intrinsic importance, we might well desire that the advance were faster than it is. But much apathy, and even some prejudices, have to be overcome. And the advance is slow even in some countries more civilized than India. Therefore, the lovers of science may await without discouragement the irresistible march of events.

Nevertheless, something—however insignificant, as compared with the greatness of the need—is being accomplished. During the two years which have elapsed since I last addressed Convocation, the two previously existing institutions relating to the applied sciences, namely, Medicine and Civil Engineering—the Engineering College at Poona, with its workshops forming a technical school, and the Grant Medical College at Bombay—have been fostered and improved, and have been recognized by the University as qualified to send up candidates for the new Science Degree. Several lesser institutions have been brought into existence. Two new medical schools have been established—one at Poona for the Deccan, one at Ahmedabad for Gujarát. The importance of hygiene and sanitary science has been pressed on the attention of both teachers and students. We have encouraged medical education, not only because medicine is a rising profession which, with the progress of sanitation, may attain indefinite development; but also because medical men, in order to qualify themselves for their own profession, have to learn much of some of those very sciences which we desire to impart largely to the Natives. A school of scientific forestry has been opened at Poona in connexion with a Botanic Garden, which garden has been formed out of the old garden established for the culture of medicinal herbs. A commencement has been made of what we hope will one

day become a system of national education in scientific agriculture. Several school classes have been opened in different parts of the country, and a class has been successfully added to the Engineering College at Poona for superior instruction in agricultural practice. The College has been empowered by Government to grant certificates of proficiency to those who pass an examination after going through the higher agricultural course. It was at first proposed that this University should confer degrees in agriculture; but after some consideration the Syndicate decided not to include it in our scheme of degrees, deeming that under the circumstances the College certificates will suffice. The Poona Engineering College is, indeed, becoming a College of Science, inasmuch as engineering, geology, chemistry, botany, forestry, agriculture, are more or less taught there. A chair of biology has been established in the Elphinstone College. Some steps have been taken to develop the zoological section of the Victoria Museum in connexion with what is the nucleus of a zoological garden adjoining the Museum. The technical School of Art at Bombay has been maintained and encouraged.

The third topic relates to instruction in moral philosophy or ethics, or the science of human duty. Though necessarily precluded from adverting to religion, I neither forget, nor expect you to forget, that it is impossible to teach human duty, comprising the relations between man and man, without also teaching something at least of man's duty towards God. 'No doubt, one of the effects of really good teaching in arts, say in the branches of history or literature, must be to inculcate always incidentally, and often directly, much of the general duty of man. Good teaching of physical science also must, as I believe, enlarge the ideas, and elevate the sentiments of man in respect of God, and must impress upon him at least some part of his duty towards his Creator. But such teaching cannot furnish him with instruction in his duty towards his fellows, an instruction needed by all students alike, whether they belong to the department of arts or of science. Again, there are, as we believe, abstract principles and moral truths wholly independent of, and immeasurably above, the material universe in which we live. No doubt, these are incidentally inculcated by the teaching in arts. But the inculcation of moral truth by teaching in physical science is not possible. Never-

theless ethical instruction is specially requisite for the student of science, in order to prevent his imagining that there is nothing beyond the conceptions with which he is familiar, however lofty and wide these may be.

Moral philosophy, then, comprises a knowledge which is necessary to all students in all departments of education, which they must bring with them to all their studies, and which they ought to retain in their inmost hearts and minds throughout their lives. Therefore, it ought not, in my judgment, to be left to incidental or indirect teaching, but ought to be taught systematically in all our institutions from the highest to the humblest. Nevertheless, in Western India it is taught indirectly rather than directly; it is not systematically and specifically prescribed; as one subject among many, it is made optional rather than obligatory. If this be a great defect, as I believe it is, then the remedy can be applied only by this University. If the existence of the defect be satisfactorily shown to the Senate, then I am sure that the members of that governing body will feel the responsibility which devolves on them. Indeed, the University did in former times indicate moral philosophy as an optional subject for students after their entrance into the University, and therein commanded the cordial assent and the loyal adherence of the students. From various causes this honoured practice has, during recent years, been intermitted. If the Senate shall see fit not only to resuscitate, but also to enlarge and enforce it,—that is, to render it obligatory rather than optional,—their action will approve itself to the conscience of the Natives For the action of the University determines the teaching in the colleges and high schools, and the example of these superior institutions is sure to be followed by the middle class institutions, and ultimately even by the primary schools,—until, at length, we have a complete system of national instruction in ethics adapted to the degrees of intelligence and capacity as found in the different grades of students. To found, to elaborate, to establish such a system should, I think, be an object of ambition and of anxiety to this University and to all engaged in the work of public instruction. The Natives will certainly be the willing subjects of such teaching. Moral philosophy is a theme on which the sages, lawgivers, and philosophers of the Hindus have dilated from the earliest times, and which has engaged the reverential thoughts,

and attracted the affectionate regards, of the best men amongst the Natives for many generations,—though the aberration of the practice of most people from its maxims has been as frequent and patent in the Indian nation as in any nation. I apprehend that many thoughtful Natives, while thankfully acknowledging all that has been done in this direction by the public instruction under British rule, do yet lament that a more systematic effort is not made to unfold and evolve before the minds of the young those eternal principles of right and wrong, which serve as beacons for the due conduct of life, and which ought specially to be included in an educational system that necessarily excludes religious teaching. With the majority of the Natives, such a systematization of ethical teaching would augment the popularity of our national education. It would elevate and crown the moral edifice already founded by the effects of our liberal education, by the discipline of our institutions, and by the personal example of our teachers.

I have already urged this most important matter on the consideration of the Syndicate, who, finding some difficulty at present in effecting the requisite alteration of the educational course, intimate that they will take an early opportunity of bestowing their renewed and careful consideration on the matter.

Lastly, I would remind you of the stimulus afforded to high education by the recently promulgated rules for the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. Though the admission may operate very slowly, yet the fact of even a few being admitted, will animate the educated classes with hopefulness, and will display to their gaze a goal which, though distant perhaps, is yet shining. The merits of Natives in the judicial and legal profession have long been acknowledged; while their aptitude for the higher branches of the executive and administrative professions has been doubted. All things being duly weighed, I should consider the success of Natives as civil administrators to be the truest test of that combined mental and moral training which our education seeks to give.

In conclusion, permit me to express my satisfaction at meeting the Fellows of the University in Senate assembled. More than two years ago I found a Senate consisting of

men notable for learning, or for science, or for social influence, or for public services. As vacancies frequently occur by reason of the shifting and changing of society in this Presidency, it has devolved on me to nominate many Fellows, and in every nomination I have striven to strengthen the Senate by adding to its body men of proved capacity in arts or in science. To this Senate I now confidently commend the observance of the principles which have been presented to their consideration. We should be considerate in not overburdening the students, remembering how few years there are for education and how heavy is the weight upon those who have to learn through the medium of a language not their own. The art of teaching should be cultivated, so that the labours of the students may be simplified, and that knowledge may be presented, not in a dull and uninteresting form, hard for the memory to retain, but in a vivid and striking light that pierces, penetrates, and fills the mind. The field of education should be restricted, so that its culture may be deep, rather than that it should be extended with culture of lesser depth. Our general instruction should strive to arm the student with those mental resources that may render him victorious in any special arena he may enter. Let us, as an University, proceed in the van of that beneficent movement with which natural science is stirring mankind, and which, if directed aright in India, will raise the Natives to an economic and social status unparalleled even in grandest records of their antique civilization. And to all our other instruction in whatever branch let us be mindful to add that moral culture which shall impress on every youth his duty towards God and towards his neighbour.

His Excellency the Chancellor after a short pause declared the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 11,049.

The total amount of Benefactions received is as follows :—

For University Buildings	...Rs. 1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ...	... „ 1,200
For University Library Building	... „ 2,00,000
For the Rájábái Tower	... „ 2,00,000
For University Mace	... „ 1,200
Total...	Rs. 5,02,400

Eight Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

The number of Matriculated Students is 4,001.

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Year 1879-80.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Europeans.	First	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination ..	1,093	437	41	315	300	253	15	132	36	11	317	96	1	..	11	..	..	..
First Examination in Arts ..	144	119	..	25	..	52	..	11	..	2	48	12	..	..	1	1	8	54
Optional First Examination ..	6	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. Examination	97	76	..	21	..	35	..	16	..	1	36	13	1	..	..	1	25	25
M.A. Examination	6	5	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	4	..
LL. B. Examination	29	29	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	18	1	..	..	..	2	18†	..
Honours in Law Examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Medicine and Surgery	39	39	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	4	6	17	..	..	1	3†	25†	..
L.M. & S. Examination ..	21	21	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	3	10	..	..	..	1	4	..
M.D. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Civil Engineering	31	31	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	1	18	7	..	..	2	2	16	10
L.C.E. Examination	19	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	3	1	6	4
M.C.E. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Number of Candidates..	1,485	773	41	362	300	448	15	160	36	24	456	158	2	..	19	22	106	93

* Applies to higher Examination only, and not to Matriculation.
† Division.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, AT THE CONVERSAZIONE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1880.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen, as you are probably aware, this conversazione is about to be commenced in honour and in commemoration of the opening of this library for reading. This occasion takes our memories back to the year 1868, when the foundation-stone of these University buildings was laid by my predecessor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, in the presence of the Earl of Mayo. The twelve years which have elapsed since that gathering may appear to you a long time to take for the erection and completion of these buildings; but remember, that this design—this beautiful design—prepared by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, was considered at that time so expensive that it could not possibly be carried out, and our engineers were obliged to wait for cheaper prices and lower wages before the design could be executed. There was also another reason, namely, this, that the engineers were obliged to be very careful in laying the foundation-stone of this lofty tower, which rises 180 feet above the level of the plain. Nevertheless, our late distinguished engineer, Colonel Fuller, and his architectural assistant, Mr. Molecey, have been able to carry out the design within the cost originally estimated. They have both left Bombay, but a distinguished native coadjutor, Mr. Makund Rámchandra, is, I believe, present here this evening to receive the commendations of this great company. It is to his skill and exertions that the University owes the statues which adorn the tower. Had it not been for him, and his cheap labour, and his excellent Porebunder stone, it would have been impossible for the University to have borne the cost of the statues, and it is he who arranged the modelling for our beautiful cupola. I venture to think he will hold a distinguished place in the architectural and artistic education of the future in Bombay. However, one thing yet remains to be done, namely, the erection of the clock and joy bells on the summit of the tower. I, in common with the rest of the University, greatly regret the delay which has occurred. I can only assure the Bombay public that it has been unavoidable on our part. It has arisen out of some complications with the contractor for the construction of the

bells, and I fear that these complications will not be speedily ended. In the meantime the University may rely upon the Government of Bombay doing all it can to expedite the arrival of these articles, in which the public, naturally enough, feel so great an interest.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you are interested by the spectacle which is now presented to you, I entreat you to recollect that this structure has not been built from Government funds, or from any public funds whatever—but solely from the donation given about fifteen years ago by a native gentleman, who is present to witness this ceremony. I allude to Mr. Premchund Roychund who is standing on my left. Remember, he gave two lakhs of rupees, or £20,000, for this library, and another two lakhs of rupees, or £20,000, for the tower—in all £40,000,—and the interest accumulated on those sums to the extent of another £15,000, so that actually we are indebted to his benevolence and munificence for the sum of between £55,000 and £60,000, for the erection of this building. And these are not his only donations, for at the same time he gave another £20,000 towards the Calcutta University. Thus these three donations hardly fall short of £80,000, or £90,000. Now, gentlemen, we are all aware that since that time Mr. Premchund has experienced many reverses of fortune, in all of which we have felt much sympathy and commiseration with him; but at all events, while his prosperity lasted he made the noblest use of it;—and now that we—the University, the educated natives, and the public—are reaping the benefits of his munificence, we are bound, I maintain, upon an occasion like this, to remember him with gratitude. He desires me to say that he wishes those to be remembered who gave him the good advice, which he followed with so much advantage to his native citizens, namely, the late Sir Henry Lacon Anderson and the late Dr. Sinclair, both of whom advised him with regard to the distribution of his bounty, and also to his agent, Mr. Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, who is present to receive your congratulations, whilst, unhappily, we lament the fact that Sir H. L. Anderson and Dr. Sinclair have passed away.

Well, now, as regards the library for the sake of which this ceremony is held, I am anxious to impress upon you, ladies and gentlemen, that it is only the beginning and the nucleus of a library. At present it mainly consists of the collection of the late Dr. John Wilson. This library was

purchased for the University from his executors, and I am sure that this generation of young educated natives whenever they open the books that once belonged to Dr. Wilson, will do so with affectionate recollections of him. Remember, that he was one of the greatest Vice-Chancellors that ever held that office, which you, sir (Surgeon-General Hunter), now hold. Besides that, we are beginning to collect the books, for the purchase of which a memorial fund was raised in memory of Mr. Gibbs, our late Vice-Chancellor. Still I am anxious to impress upon all the wealthy native gentlemen present, who may be munificently disposed, that they should imitate, in a greater or a lesser degree, the example of Mr. Premchund, and make donations for the benefit of this library. I am sure that those native gentlemen who wish to advance the cause of education, cannot possibly find a better means of doing so than by making donations to the University library.

Then, gentlemen, you will ask, "Now that the library is to be opened from to-morrow for reading, for whose sake is it to be opened?" In the first place, it will be opened for the members of the Senate, and then for the graduates and undergraduates; but I beg to announce, on behalf of the Senate, that we hope immediately to frame rules which will enable all students, even though of the poorest class, to enter this library for the purpose of reading, provided they get a certificate of admission from the Senate. Our hope is, then, that even the poorest students—those who are, with force of intellect, waging an uphill battle against adverse circumstances—may have the priceless boon of reading in this library. I venture to read a passage from the address of Dr. John Wilson, who "though dead, yet speaketh"; and to those students who may enter this library, the following words, which I shall read, are applicable:—"The inquisitive and ingenious Indian youth may effectively study the rich and varied languages, literature, history, and laws of England, of Italy, of Greece, of Arabia, and of India; have his mind disciplined and exercised by the sciences of mathematical demonstration and investigation, and of the dialectic art; expatiate in the near and remote, minute and grand regions of physical science; contemplate, what are still more wonderful, the faculties, functions, intentions, and phenomena, of the human mind; and dwell on the moral relationship of man to his Maker and to his fellow-creatures."

Well, then, the library will be opened from to-morrow; but to-night you are to witness the varied scenes which will be presented to you by the many scientific gentlemen connected with this University.

I am sure you will agree with me that the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate have exercised a wise discretion in determining that this conversazione should be of a scientific character, inasmuch as it commemorates the fact, or assists in commemorating the fact, that the University of Bombay is the first of the Indian Universities which granted degrees in science. Now, in the various interesting experiments which will be presented, it is a remarkable fact that several of the principal exhibitors belong to the medical profession, namely, Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Dymock, Dr. Lyon, Dr. MacDonald, and Dr. Cook. This circumstance may be properly considered, by all native students present, as showing that the medical profession, though not the sole, is yet the principal, depository of science in this country. But, besides the medical men, we have several scientific exhibitors in what may be called purely civil life. I allude to Mr. Chambers, to Dr. Theodore Cooke, to the Rev. Mr. Park, and to Mr. Kemp. It is singularly satisfactory that upon this occasion we find that some of the exhibitors are natives of Bombay, more especially I would mention Mr. Anná Moreshvar Kunté, Mr. Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, Mr. R. D. Sethná, and to those I would venture to add the name of Mr. K. D. Contractor, who is, I won't say the first, but one of the first, I believe the third, native of Bombay who has obtained a Master of Arts degree in the branches of science. I hope, as scientific education is to be extended, that before long a useful, an honourable, and lucrative sphere of employment may be found for such men as Mr. Contractor.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will not further detain you from witnessing the spectacle which, I have no doubt, you are all so anxious to see. I will merely say, that presently your nerves will be electrified, your senses will be dazzled, your thoughts and your minds will be struck by the exhibition of the unseen, yet potent and mysterious, agencies which surround us; your thoughts and imaginations will turn, not only towards the undiscovered, and perhaps undiscoverable, vastness, but also towards the indescribable, the infinitesimal, minutiæ of the material universe.

Examination Papers.

1879-80.

Examination Papers.

[A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page,

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, and tie them together with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet

   1st, Your number on the List.

   2nd, Your Name, beginning with your Surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Exmination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

P. PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1879-80.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. The Rev. J. HAMILTON, S.J. P PETERSON, M.A. J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. .. The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D. F. G. SELBY, B.A. ... . A. BARRETT, B.A.	In English and in Elementary History and Geography.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E REHATSEK, M.C.E.	In Arabic.
Khan Bahadur HOSHANG JAMASP DASTUR.	In Persian.
The Rev. A. BOURQUIN	In French.
A P DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C. ...	In Portuguese
Rao Bahadur DADOBA PANDURANG ...	In Marathi.
AMBALAL SAKARLAL DESAI, M.A., LL.B	In Gujarathi.
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq. ..	In Canarese.
RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.	In Hindustani.
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq.	In Sindhi.
THEODORE COOKE, M. A., M.I., LL.D GOVIND VITHAL KUNKARAY, B.A.	In Arithmetic and Algebra, and Euclid.
MORESHVAR ATMARAM TARKHAD, Esq.	In Natural Science.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. | The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.
The Rev. J. HAMILTON, S.J. | F. G. SELBY, B.A.
P. PETERSON, M.A. | A. BARRETT, B.A.
J. T. HATHORNTWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase or Translation— 40

Candidates are to do the Paraphrase or any one of the pieces set for translation.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals lingering like a river smooth,
Along its glassy borders.

But as the careworn cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye Stars, that measure life to man,
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is vapid,
Why, as we reach the Falls of death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding,
When one by one our friends have gone
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth, a seeming length,
Proportion'd to their sweetness.

असा तो मित्रवियोगेंकरून व्याकूल झालेला व तृषेनें व्यापलेला अगदीं दीनवाण्या स्वरानें शोक करीत असतां, पहाटेचा सुमार झाल्यानें पूर्व दिशा तांबूस दिसूं लागली, जिकडे तिकडे पक्ष्यांचा कलकलाट सुरू झाला. मधून मधून कोकिल पक्ष्यांचे सुस्वर कर्णाला रिझवूं लागले. रात्रिचर श्वापदांची आपआपल्या गुहेंत जाण्याची धांदल होऊन गेली. अशा समयीं सुदैवेंकरून ते दोघे अरण्यवासी हरी ज्या स्थळीं शोक करीत होता त्या स्थळीं आले. इतक्यांत हरीचे दीनवाणे शब्द त्यांनीं ऐकिले, तेव्हां "एवढ्या वेळीं ह्या निर्जन स्थळीं कोण रडत असेल बरें ?" अशा संशयानें ते एकमेकांस म्हणतात कीं,—

येथें मनुष्याचें वारें नसतां एवढ्या वेळेस कोण रडत आहे ? हाय हाय! बिचारा किती हो दीनवाण्या स्वरानें रडत आहे! बापड्यास एवढें कोणतें संकट पडलें आहे कीं त्याच्यानें शोक केल्यावांचून राहवत नाहीं.

तूं म्हणतोस तें खरें आहे, पण एवढ्या वेळीं येथें कोण रडत असेल बरें? मला वाटतें हें श्वापद नसेलना! कारण अशा बिकट जागीं रानटी श्वापदांच्या जबड्यांत आपल्या प्रिय प्राणाची आहुति देण्यास इतका कोण उदार झाला असेल ? आपण नेहमीं सर्व

अरण्यभर रात्रंदिवस फिरत आहों तरी आपणांस किती जपावें लागतें?

नाहींरे दादा! खरोखर हें जनावर नाहीं. जर तूं नीट कानवसा घेऊन ऐकशील तर तुझी खातरी होईल.

અમેરિકા પૃથ્વીનો નવો ખંડ કેહવાય છે. કારણ એ છે, કે તેના વિષે પેહલાં યૂરોપ, આશિઆ તથા આફ્રિકાનાં લોક કાંઇ જાણતા ન હતા; આટલાંટિક મહાસાગરની પેલી પાસે કોઇ ખંડ છેએટલું પણ નતા જાણતા. કોલંબસે એ ખંડ શોધ્યો કાહડ્યો. એ ખંડ છે, એ જાણવામાં આવ્યા પછી, યૂરોપની તરફથી ઘણા લોક ત્યાં જઇને વસ્યા. પણ તેઓના ત્યાં ગયા પેહલાં અમેરિકામાં કોઇ લોક હતા; તેઓ ત્યાંના મૂળ રેહેવાસી કેહવાય છે. એવું દેખાય છે કે તેઓ આશિઆની તરફથી, સમુદ્રને માર્ગે થઈને, ત્યાં જઈ પોંહોંચ્યા હોશે. તે લોકોએ, કોઇ કોઈ પ્રગણાઓમાં, રાજ્યવ્યવહારની કંઇ સારી રીતિ ચલાવેલી દેખાય છે ખરી; તો પણ, ઘણું કરીને, દેશ અરણ્ય રૂપ રહેલો હતો; અને ઘણી જૂદી જૂદી જાતિના લોક જંગલોમાં રહીને, જ્યાં ત્યાં ફરયા કરતા.

ત્યાંના અરણ્યોમાં, બહુકાળનાં મોટાંમોટાં ઝાડો મળે છે. સાંક્રાંસિસ્કો નામે પ્રગણામાં એવા કેટલાંએક ઝાડો છે. થોડા વખત ઉપર તેઓમાંનું એક કાપી પાડવામાં આવ્યું. તેને ભરી જોતાં, જાણવામાં આવ્યું કે તે ઝાડ ૨૪૩ ફુટ ઉંચું હતું. તેના થડનો ગાળો ૨૭ ફુટ, અને ઘેરો ૮૦ ફુટ છે. એનો ૧૮ ફુટનો કટકો કાપવામાં આવ્યો છે. એને ઊભો કરીને

વચેનો ભાગ એવો કાપી કાઢેલો છે કે વચે કોટડી થઈને રહી છે. એ કોટડીમાં ૨૦૦ માણસ ઉભાં રહી શકે છે. એ કોટડીને ઉપલે ભાગે એક વાજુ મૂકેલું છે, અને ત્યાં રોજ વાજુ વગાડવાનું અને ગાયન ચાલે છે.

એ લાકડામાંના કુંડાળાં ગણી જોવાથી જણાય છે, કે આ ઝાડ ૪૮૪૦ વર્ષનું છે. વર્ષોવર્ષ ઝાડના થડમાં એક કુંડાળું વધે છે, એક વર્ષમાં એક કુંડાળું થાય છે. ઝાડને આડે વાહડે વેહરીને કાપિયે, તો આ કુંડાળાં જોવામાં આવે છે. ઝાડ દશ વર્ષનું હોય, તો દશ કુંડાળાં, વીશનું હોય તો વીશ કુંડાળાં, અને શોનું હોય તો શો કુંડાળાં, ગણવામાં આવે. એ મોટા ઝાડના થડમાં ૪૮૪૦ કુંડાળાં છે; તે ઉપરથી એને કેટલાં વર્ષ થયાં છે એ કેહવામાં આવે છે.

ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಯ್ಯನೆಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೌಡನಿರುವನು. ಅವನು ಒಂದು ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂತೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರಲಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಶವಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಂಗುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಗೆ ಒದನು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಹಂಗುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ತೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ ಯಂದನು. ಈ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷ ವಾಯಿತು ಅವರು ಈ ಫಲಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿಂದರು. ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಲಗುವಾಗ ರಾಮಯ್ಯನು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಮುದ್ದು ಮಕ್ಕಳೆ ಆಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಂಗು ಹ್ಯಾಂಗಿದ್ದವು ಯಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿರಿಮಗನು ಅವ್ವಾ ಆ ಹಂಗು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸವಿಯಾಗಿ ತೋರಿತು; ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಉತ್ತಮ ಫಲವೇ ಸರಿ, ಮಿನು ಸವಿ ಹೇಳಲೀ, ಬಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಬೆಂಗಳೆಯಂತೆ ಕರಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು: ಅದರ ಬೀಜ ಜೋಪಾನ ಮಾಯಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ; ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು

ಬಿತ್ತುವೆನು; ಅದು ಮೊಳೆದು ಮರವಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಂಣ ಶಿಕ್ಕುವವು ಅಂದನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೆಯು ಚಲಾ ಮಗನೇ ನೀನು ವಿಚಾರ ಉಳ್ಳವನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುವಂಥವನು ಇದ್ದೀ. ಜಾಣನಾದ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು ಇದೇಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

No Domingo depois desta importante victoria, a principal mesquita tendo sido benta, o Rei com seus filhos e os fidálgos forão dahi ao som da musica marcial para ouvir a primeira missa Elles erao esperados á entrada por um grande numero de padres com rica vestimenta, e o som dos instrumentos foi respondido por dous sinos que se achavão na mais alta torre da mesquita Como vieram elles ahi? era a natural pergunta daquelles que sabião que os Mahometanos não usavão sinos A resposta não era sem seu interesse Alguns annos antes, os Mouros tinhão attacado e roubado a cidade de Lagos, e levado estes sinos, que tinhão sido cuidadosamente mas em vão escondidos, e que agora outra vez espalhavão por toda parte o convite para assistir ao serviço da Egreja Christãa

بعد اسکی کہا ای بادشاہ اس گروہ
کی ضعف و ناتوانی پر کچھہ غم نکر کیونکہ
خالق انکا جسنی پیدا کیا اور رزق دیا
ہمیشہ خبرگیران رہتاہی جسطرح کہ ما باپ
اپنی اولاد پر شفقت اور مہربانی کرتی ہین
اسیطرح وہ بھی انکی حال پر رحم کرتاہی
اسواسطی کہ خدا نی جسوقت حیوانات
کو پیدا کیا اور صورتین شکلین ہر ایک کی
مختلف بنائین کسیکو قوّت عطا کی اور کسیکو

کم زور رکّھا بعضون کو ڈیل ڈول بڑا بخشا
اور بعضون کو چھوٹا جسم دیا مگر اپنی
بخشش اور جود مین سبکو برابر رکّھا ھی ہر
ایک کی موافق اسباب حصول منفعت اور
آلات دفع مضرت کی عطا کیی اس نعمت
مین سب برابر ھین ایک کو دوسری پر کچھہ
فوقیّت نہین ھاتھی کو جب کہ ڈیل ڈول
بڑا دیا اور قوّت زیادہ بخشی دو دانت
بھی لمبی بنائی کہ جنکی سبب درندون کی
شرسی محفوظ رھتا اور سونڈ سے فائدہ اٹھاتا
ھی پشی کو اکر جسم چھوٹا دیا تو اسکی
بدلی دو بازو نہایت لطیف و سبک عطا کیی
جنکی باعث اڑکر دشمنون سے بچ رھتا ھی
اس نعمت مین کہ جسکی سبب منفعت
اٹھاوین اور شرسی محفوظ رہین چھوٹی
بڑی سب برابر ھین

گهڻنِ ماڻهُنِ کي اِهڙي بُڇڙي عادت
پڄِئي ويِئي آهي جو اَڃانْ ڪنْهِنْجو ڪو
عَيبُ ڏِسڻ ۾ اَچينِ ته هُن تي ويهِي کِلنِ
هُنجِي چٽرِ ڪنِ هُن کي ڌِڪارِينِ ۽ هُنجِي
گِلا ڪنِ—پر ڪو دِل مينْ اِهو وِيچارُ نٿو
ڪري ته اِهڙِي لِياقت ۽ حقُ مُونْکي ڪِهڙو
آهي جو ٻِئِنِ تي کِلانْ—ڪنْهِنْ بِه ماڻهُنْ
۾ سڀِ گالْهِيُونْ بي عَيب ۽ پُورِيُونْ نه آهِنِ
ڪو نه ڪو عَيبُ سڀڪنْهِنْ منْجِهه آهي—
تنْهِنْڪري اِئينْ ٿِيو ته سڀڪو سڀڪنْهِنْ تي
کِلي يعنِي ڪو ماڻهُونْ ڪنْهِنْ تي نه کِلي—
مثلا ڪنْهِنْ جي اَکِه ۾ ڪا حرْڪت
هُجي يا ڪنْهنْجو نڪُ وڍِيلُ هُجي ته ماڻهُونْ

هُن ڏي نِهاري اَجايو پِيا کِلنِ—عُضْونِ ۾
جو عَيبُ ٿِيو تنْهِنْ ۾ هُن ويچاري جو ڏوهُ
ٿِيو ڇا؟ ڪو هُن تي کِلنْدو ته پنْهِنْ جي
عُضْوي کي هُو سڄو ڪري سگهنْدو ڇا؟
يا جي هُن تي کِلڻ وارا آهِنِ تِنِ کي طاقت
آهي جو هُن جي عُضْوي کي سڄو ڪنِ؟
هِئَ ڳالْهِ پر وسِ آهي—ڌڻِئي تعاليٰ ماڻهُئَ
کي جي عُضْوا ڏِنا آهِنِ تِنِ کي چڱا بُڇڙ
چَوَڻُ اَسانْ ماڻهُنِ کي لايِقُ نه آهي—
اِهو کِلڻُ اَنْڌي يا مِني ماڻهُئَ تي نه آهي
پر ڌڻِئَ تعاليٰ تي يعنِي جنْهِنْ عُضْوا ڏِنا
آهِنِ تنْهِنْ تي ڄڻُ آهي—

2. Write about 30 lines of original composition, in the form of a letter to a friend, stating how you have spent the past year. 30

3. Paraphrase the following in such a way as to show that you fully understand the meaning :— 25

(*a*) If the cap fits, you may wear it.

(*b*) His father threatened Govind that he would thrash him within an inch of his life.

(*c*) You should not cast in his teeth that he has failed to carry his point.

(*d*) It strikes me, my dear friend, that the world is not going well with you.

(*e*) In strength and skill he was more than twenty times a match for his adversary.

(*f*) He informed his friends that if they wished to see him off, they had not a moment to lose.

(*g*) The gentleman took his departure with the remark that he would look in presently.

(*h*) Presuming upon old acquaintance I ventured to call upon him.

Distinguish, according to the rules of analysis, the various kinds of sentences which occur in the above.

4. Re-write the following, correcting all the mistakes :— 20

The master informed to us that our knowledge will be tasted in a different way than formerly. He said that "I have made my best for teaching you, and I am not believing that you will be much losers by the change. The Matriculation paper is not consisted of same kind of questions as last year, but you can get passable marks." By hearing this we were too surprised, and few boys grumbled. Master was much angry on them and said that "if you talk I will fine four annas to you, and object you from appearing at the Matriculation Examination. By such mischiefs you deprive the chances of the other boys. I am to give you pieces for translation, because you may accustom to translate." No sooner he finished to speak, we said, by doing this favour we will be highly obliged, and we will avail of this opportunity to learn.

5. Give the meaning of each of the following words and phrases. Illustrate your answers by short sentences :— 10

Ingenious, ingenuous ; successfully, successively ; make mischief, do mischief ; turn upon, turn out, turn up ; as long as, until ; I have a great mind to, I have a great wish to.

6. (*a*) Trace the connection between the roots and present meaning of *officious, anecdote, plausible, allow, merely.* 10

(*b*) Illustrate the common origin of English, Sanskrit and Latin by citing at least five English words with their equivalents in Sanskrit or Latin.

7. How are English plurals formed? Give examples of irregular formations. Give instances of nouns that vary their meaning with their Number, and of nouns that have no Singular. 10

Give the first person of the present and past tenses, and the past participle of *lay, sit, awake, chose, set, tore, lie, fly, bear, flee.*

8. Give Saxon equivalents for the following words of Latin origin :— 5

Puerile, animation, unavailing, mortal malady, disregarded, solitude, collaterally, precipitous, liberty.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J. W. S. TAYLOR, B.A.
The Rev. J. HAMILTON, S.J.
P. PETERSON, M.A.
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.
F. G. SELBY, B.A.
A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. What were the circumstances which led to the conquest of Ireland? 5

2. What were the principal conditions of the Treaties of Bretigni, Utrecht and Dover? 12

3. In whose reign and between what powers were the following battles fought :—Camperdown, Dunbar, Bunker Hill, Tenchebrai, Dettingen, St. Vincent, Flodden, Sedgemoor, Corunna, Killiecrankie, Worcester, Culloden, and Shrewsbury? 6

4. Write a short account of any two of the following :— 12

The Duke of Wellington, Stephen Langton, Anselm, William Caxton, Sebastian Cabot, John Knox, Graham of Montrose.

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. Over what period did the reign of the Mughul Emperors in India extend? Give a detailed account of the policy and campaigns of Akbar. 12

2. Describe the circumstances of the annexation of the Punjab. 4

3. What part in Marathi history was played by the Peishwas after the death of Sivaji? 4

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Enumerate the British possessions throughout the world, describing briefly the nature and position of each. 5

2. Draw a Map of India representing the boundaries of the British Provinces and Native States, also the mountain ranges and rivers with their names 5

3. Trace the course of the following rivers, naming the cities which are situated on them :—The Elbe, St. Lawrence, Rio de la Plate, Indus and tributaries. 5

4. Explain how the climate of a country depends on its latitude. 5

The latitude of Moscow is 55° N. The same parallel of latitude passes Labrador and near Edinburgh. The average height of the thermometer in these three places is 40° in Moscow, 28° in Labrador, and 47° in Edinburgh. Explain the causes of these differences.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :—

a. आनन्दमृगदावाग्निःशीलशाखिमदद्विषः।
ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः॥

6. गीर्भिर्गुरूणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता 6
यान्ति नरा महत्त्वम् ।
अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु
मौलौ मणयो वसन्ति ॥

कदाचिद्राजा बहिरुद्यानं मध्येमार्गं प्र- 20
णम्रोच्छ्वसनं कमपि विप्रं ददर्श । तस्य करे चर्ममयं
कमण्डलुं वीक्ष्य तं चातिदरिद्रं ज्ञात्वा मुखश्रिया
विराजमानं चावलोक्य तुरंगं तदग्रे निधायाह
विप्र चर्मपात्रं किमर्थं पाणौ वहसीति । स च वि-
प्रो नूनं मुखशोभया मृदूक्त्या च भोज इति वि-
चार्याह । देव वदान्यशिरोमणौ भोजे पृथ्वीं शास-
ति लोहताम्राभावः समजनि तेन चर्ममयं पात्रं
वहामीति । राजाह भोजे शासति लोहताम्राभावे
को हेतुः । तदा विप्रः पठति

अस्य श्रीभोजराजस्य द्वयमेव सुदुर्लभम् ।
शत्रूणांशुद्धलैलोहं ताम्रं शासनपत्रकैः ॥

2. Name and dissolve the compounds underlined in the above passages. 9

3. Write down the forms of the accusative and instrumental of महत् *m.*, उपेयिवस् *m.* and *n.*, पुंस्, पथिन्, सखि and दोष्. 8

4. Give the dative *sing.* and *plur.* of विश्वसृज्, मर्म स्पृश्, उदञ्च् *m*, दिव् and खलपू. 4

5 Give the feminine forms of नृदत्, शाम्यत्, आत्मीय, लघुतम, गाङ्गेय, त्रिंशत्तम, यशस्कर, वार्षिक, भयंकर, स्थापक. 5

6. Give (*a*) the 3rd person of the present of गुह्, छो, कृ, and नू; (*b*) of the imperfect of शास्, निज्, *parasm*, पिष् and रुद्; and (*c*) of the aorist of स्था *âtm*, मन्, तन् *parasm.* and *âtm*, दुह् *parasm* and *âtm*, and भ्रस्ज्; and (*d*) the 2nd person of the perfect of भी, वद्, अर्द्, and वे *parasm.* and *âtm.* 15

7. Give the rule about the change of the radical अ to ए and the dropping of the reduplicative syllable in the perfect, together with the exception, with instances. 3

8 Write down the 3rd pers. sing. present of the causal of हे, क्री and रुह्, and of the desiderative of रभ, सिव्, and बन्ध्. 3

9 Translate into Sanskrit:— 20

Two or three days after that, the jackal was drinking at the pond, and the crocodile saw him directly and seized his foot tightly; but the jackal said cunningly "You have seized a stick which is put here for measuring the height of the water" The crocodile looked at it, and thinking it to be really a stick let it go; and the jackal leaped out of the water and exclaimed, "I have escaped, or else he would have killed and eaten me."

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the accusative sing. and dative plural of tussis, incus, vis, aer, ver, caro, supellex, caput, jecur, acer, uterque, and idem; the comparative and superlative of difficilis, celer, nequam, dubius, diu, and graviter; the first person singular perfect indicative, active and the supine in um of gigno, sepelio, tango, tendo, cerno, lavo, discedo, sino, lego; the meanings of quidam, quilibet, quivis, quot, aliquot, num, nonne, coram, citra, en, semel, nonagies, Idus, esurio, and puerasco; and the various uses of the conjunction ut and the ablative case in Latin. 25

2. Put into Latin— 15

He told the soldiers to use their swords.
He told them he was dying.
He is envied
He asked how many had gone to Rome, and was answered that no one had gone.
Do not remember my words.
He besought them never to forget him.
He was so faithless that no one believed his words.
He is ashamed of the deed.
Twenty ships sailed from the city of Athens.
If Pompey had conquered Cæsar, he would have slain many of Cæsar's friends.

3. Translate into English— 30

Fulvius consul profectus in Ligures, per invios montes vallesque saltus cum exercitu transgressus, signis collatis cum hoste pugnavit; neque tantum acie vicit, sed castra quoque eodem die cepit. Tria milia ducenti hostium omnisque ea regio Ligurum in deditionem venit. Consul deditos in campestres agros deduxit, praesidiaque montibus imposuit. Celeriter et ex provincia litterae Romam venerunt: supplicationes ob eas res gestas in triduum decretae sunt; praetores quadraginta hostiis majoribus per supplicationes rem divinam fecerunt. Ab altero consule L. Manlio nihil memoria dignum in Liguribus est gestum. Galli Transalpini trid milia hominum, in Italiam transgressi, neminem bello

lacessentes, agrum a consulibus et senatu petebant, ut pacati sub imperio populi Romani essent. Eos senatus excedere Italia jussit, et consulem Q. Fulvium quaerere et animadvertere in eos qui principes et auctores transcendendi Alpes fuissent.

4. Translate into Latin :— 30

But when King Tarquinius found that the Veientians and Tarquinians were not able to restore him to his kingdom, he went to Clusium, a city in the farthest part of Etruria, beyond the Ciminian forest, and besought Lars Porsenna, the King of Clusium, to aid him. So Porsenna raised a great army, and marched against Rome, and attacked the Romans on the hill Janiculum, the hill on the outside of the city beyond the Tiber; and he drove them down from the hill into the city. There was a wooden bridge over the Tiber at the bottom of the hill, and the Etruscans followed close upon the Romans to win the bridge, but a single man, named Horatius Cocles, stood fast upon the bridge and faced the Etruscans; two others then resolved to stay with him, Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius; and these three men stopped the Etruscans, while the Romans, who had fled over the river, were busy in cutting away the bridge.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the uses of the letters י and ת as Serviles. 5

2. When is the light Dagesh omitted in the letters בגדכפת? 3

3. Distinguish Qamets from Qamets Hatuph in the following words, giving rules for Qamets Hatuph :—חָק, וַיֶּרֶץ הַכְּמָה and הָנִנִי : 5

4. Decline the noun שֵׁם and the pronoun הוא : 5

5. Show the difference in the significations of הַתּוֹרָה הוֹאת and זֹאת הַתּוֹרָה : 3

6 Give the plural of אָדָם, אָב, יוֹנָה, צִבְיָא, אִשָּׁה; and the feminine of לְוִי and עֶבֶד. 7

7. Give with examples the rules for changing the plural and dual of masculine nouns into construct forms. 5

8. What do you understand by verbs פא, סנ, פ, עו, עי, לא, לה, and עע? Give an example of each. 8

9. Give the future Niphal of נָגַד and the future Kal of 6

10. Parse the following sentence :— 10

וַיֵּלֶךְ הָלוֹךְ לְדַרְכּוֹ וַיִּמְצְאוּ בוֹ מַלְאֲכֵי אֱלֹהִים :

11. Translate the following passage into English :— 18

וּתְרָא מִלַּפְתּ שִׁבְעָא אִתּ כָּל חָכְמַת שְׁלֹמֹה וְהַבַּיִת אֲשֶׁר בָּנָה : וּמַאֲכַל שֻׁלְחָנוֹ
וּמוֹשַׁב עֲבָדָיו וּמַעֲמַד מְשָׁרְתָיו וּמַלְבֻשֵׁיהֶם וּמַשְׁקָיו וּעֲלָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר יַעֲלֶה בֵּית יְיָ
וְלֹא הָיְתָה בָהּ יוֹתֵר רוּחַ : וַתֹּאמֶר אֶל חִפְּרֵךְ אֱמֶת הָיָה הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעְתִּי
בְּאַרְצִי עַל דְּבָרֵךְ וְעַל חָכְמָתֵךְ : וְלֹא הֶאֱמַנְתִּי לַדְּבָרִים עַד אֲשֶׁר בָּאתִי וּרְאִיתִי
עֵינַי וְהִנֵּה לֹא הֻגַּד לִי הַחֲצִי הוֹסַפְתָּ חָכְמָה וְטוֹב אֶל הַשְּׁמוּעָה אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַעְתִּי :
אַשְׁרֵי אֲנָשַׁיִךְ אַשְׁרֵי עֲבָדַיִךְ אֵלֶּה הָעֹמְדִים לְפָנַיִךְ תָּמִיד הַשֹּׁמְעִים אֶת חָכְמָתֵךְ :
יְהִי יְיָ אֱלֹהַיִךְ בָּרוּךְ אֲשֶׁר חָפֵץ בָּךְ לְהוֹשִׁיבְךָ עַל כִּסְאוֹ כְּאֱלֹהֵיכֶם יְיָ אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל
לְעֹלָם וַיִּשְׂמְךָ לְמֶלֶךְ לַעֲשׂוֹת מִשְׁפָּט וּצְדָקָה :

12. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And it came to pass, when Jacob saw Rachel, the daughter of Laban his mother's brother, and the sheep of Laban his mother's brother, that Jacob went near, and rolled the stone from the well's mouth, and watered the flock of Laban, his mother's brother. And Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice, and wept. And Jacob told Rachel that he was her father's brother, and that he was Rebekah's son: and she ran and told her father. And it came to pass when Laban heard the tidings of Jacob, his sister's son, that he ran to meet him, and embraced him, and kissed him, and brought him to his house.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Arabic :— 30

The Fox and the Goat.

A fox having tumbled by chance into a well, had been casting about a long while, to no purpose, how he should get out again ; when, at last, a goat came to the place, and wanting to drink, asked reynard, whether the water was good. Good ! says he, ay, so sweet, that I am afraid I have surfeited myself, I have drunk so abundantly. The goat, upon this, without any more ado, leapt in ; and the fox, taking the advantage of his horns, by the assistance of them, as nimbly leapt out, leaving the poor goat at the bottom of the well, to shift for himself.

2. Translate into English :— 30

من بعض الادبا قال حضر رسول الملک
الروم عند المتوکّل فاجتمعت به فقال لما
أُحضر الشراب ما لکم معاشر المسلمين قد حُرّم
عليکم في کتابکم الخمر و لحم الخنزير فعملتم
باحدهما دون الاخر فقلتُ له امّا انا فلا
اشرب الحمر فسل من يشربها * فقال ان
شيتَ اخبرتک فقلتُ له قل فقال لمّا حُرّم
عليکم لحم الخنزير وجدتم بدله ما هو خير منه

لحوم الطيور و امّا الحمر فلم تجدوا ما يقاربه
فلم تنتهوا عنه * قال فخجلت منه ولم ادر
ما اقول له *

3 Put the proper marks on the phrase انف الولد الصغير 10
firstly so that the word الصغير should qualify انف and secondly so as to qualify الولد Give in both instances also the meaning of the phrase in English

4 What do you mean by a broken plural? Give several examples of broken plurals. 5

5. Give the masculine and feminine present participle 10
singular number of باس — اكل — رقّ — قبل
يسر — سير — ورث — قول — غزو — هن

6. Parse in English the phrase لا تطلب سرعة العمل 5
و اطلب نجودة

7 Explain why the three letters ا و ى are called 10
letters of prolongation, حروف المدّ *letters of augmentation*, حروف الزوايد *soft letters*, حروف اللّين and حروف العلّة *infirm letters*.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

KHAN BAHADUR HOSHANG JAMASP DASTUR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Translate into English

روزی اسماعیل با دوستی همراه اُفتاد
آن دوست بدر خانهٔ خود رسید اسماعیل
را گفت من همرا هی ترا دوست میدارم
وعده کُن که درین موضع نشینی تا من
درون روم کاری دارم بسازم وزود بیرون
آیم اِسماعیل وعده کرد آن مرد بخانه
در آمد اورا کاری بزرگ اُفتاد و از
وعدهٔ خود فراموش کرده بچارهٔ کار خود
مشغول شُد و بعد از سه ۳ روز بدان موضع
باز رسید اسماعیل را دید بر در خانه
نشسته گفت ای اِسماعیل اینجاچه نشسته
گفت از ان وقت که مرا بوعده اینجا
نشاندهٔ نشسته م چرا که وعده کرده بودم

روا نداشتم که خلاف کُنم و ازین سبب حق سُبحانهُ در کلام خود اسماعیل را پیغمبر راست وعده و درست عهد صفت کرده

2. Translate into Persian :— 20

Oh, blessed health! thou art above all gold and treasure. 'Tis thou that enlargest the soul, and openest all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for; and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee!

3. (*a*) Give the imperative of زیستن — هشتن and 14
the aorist 3rd pers. sing. of انباشتن — سودن and
خُفتن

(*b*) Give the ماضی متشکی 3rd pers. sing. of داشتن; the ماضی استمراری 2nd pers. pl. of بودن; the ماضی امکانی 1st pers. sing. of سوختن and the ماضی بعید 1st pers. pl. of فریفتن

4. Give the etymology and meaning of each of the follow- 11
ing words :

دروگر — شبپره — دشنام — سبکتگین — مهست
دُشمن and مُرغابی — ماهتاب —

5. Give the اِسم فاعل or صفت مشبه (noun of 9
agent) of the following Persian and Arabic words :—

حکمت — عمل — کرد — سوختن — رفته
قدرت and شرف

6. Write in the Persian character the grammatical names of the '*alif*' '*be*' '*te*' and '*ye*' in the following words :— 9

رویت — بخاطر او — بسر تو — شبا روز — دانا

حجتی and دلجوئی — مستت کند —

7. (*a*) Give the technical term or grammatical name for each of the following اِسم 12

اسپ — زیر — پنج — تُرش — فردا —

بیرون and بهرام — امروز — دوازدهم —

(*b*) Define or explain اضافت تخصیصی and اضافت توصیفی give examples.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 PM.]

FRENCH.

The Rev. A. BOURQUIN.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

When is the French vowel *e* mute? (State only the general rule.) 2

Give the rule to be followed in the pronunciation of the numeral adjectives *cinq* and *neuf*. 2

What is the feminine form of the following words :— 3

Danseur, revendeur, bienfaiteur, empereur, pêcheur, serviteur?

State any rule you know concerning the genders of substantives. 2

What is the peculiarity of the gender of the following words :—Amour, délice, orgue? 2

Give the principal rule for the formation of the plural of nouns 2

What is the plural of—éventail, cheval, canal, travail, bal, chacal, oeil, ciel? 4

Give the feminine form of the following adjectives:—Muet, poltron, secret, vieux, jaloux, épais. 3

Translate into French:— 14

France has always been the friend of Switzerland.
One is not a slave to be thus treated.
I have not seen a single one of them
Let them both be silent
Most men use one part of their life to make the other miserable.
Every one thinks himself better than his neighbour
He came first.
You are the cause of it.
Let him do as much for himself as I have done for him.
Her letters have not been received.
The ladies were already gone, when we arrived.
I have not seen her
He had that house built for his cousin.

Translate into English:— 12

Un enfant aux yeux bleus.
Mangerez-vous de cette tarte à la crème.
Tout-à-l'heure.
Cet homme a l'air grand, aussi voyez quel grand air il se donne
Il a le ton haut.
C'est un homme de haut ton.
Ce mousse est tout nouveau.
Cette mousse est toute nouvelle.
Il n y a pas de quoi se fâcher
Un seul homme peut porter ce fardeau.
Un homme seul peut porter ce fardeau
Je l'ai aperçu en courant
Je l'ai aperçu courant

Conjugate the présent de l'indicatif, futur simple, passé du subjonctif of the following verbs:— 12

Marcher, finir, rendre

Translate into French:— 20

I began my discourse by informing his majesty, that our dominions consisted of two islands, which composed three mighty kingdoms under one sovereign, besides our posses

sions in America. I dwelt long upon (to dwell upon = s'étendre sur) the fertility of our soil and the temperature of our climate. I then spoke of the constitution of an English parliament, partly made up of an illustrious body called the House of Peers (Chambre des Pairs), and partly of an assembly called the House of Commons (Commons = Communes), who were all freely chosen by the people themselves for their great abilities and love of their country, to represent the wisdom of the whole nation.

Translate into English :— 20

L'historien qui vondrait se faire une idée approximative de l'état de l' Europe au moyen âge, n'aurait qu'à visiter le Rajpoutana. Il y trouverait le système féodal en pleine vigueur : des princes belliqueux, fiers et ignorants, qui professent un souverain mépris pour les lettres et pour l'agriculture et ne sortent de leurs châteaux que pour lever des taxes sur le paysan, chasser le sanglier ou combattre quelque prince voisin ; des brahmanes qui se considèrent comme les seuls propriétaires légitimes du sol et vivent dans une oisiveté philosophique aux frais de leurs adorateurs ; les cultivateurs du sol enfin, végétant dans la misère et prospérant le moins qu'ils peuvent, de peur d'amorcer la cupidité et des prêtres et des seigneurs.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 30

O misterio que desde a creação tinha estado suspenso sobre o Atlantico e havia escondido do conhecimento do homem uma ametade da superficie do globo, tinha reservado um campo de nobre empreza ao Principe Henrique o Navegador. Ate o seo dia as veredas da raça humana havião sido o monte, o rio e o plano, o estreito, o lago, e o mar ; mas foi elle quem primeiro concebeu o pensamento de abrir um caminho atravez o oceano não explorado—caminho repleto de perigo mas abundante em promessa. Ainda que filho d'um rei, deixou os prazeres da côrte e tomou para sua residencia o promontorio inhospito de Sagres no extremo angulo sud-oeste da Europa.

Era uma pequena peninsula, cuja superficie de rochedos não apresentava nenhum signal de vegetação excepto ûmas poucas arvores, para mitigar a tristeza d'um lugar desolado da arêa. Outro lugar tão frio, tão esteril ou tão solitario seria difficil achar no terreno quente e genial de Portugal. Pelo lado da terra os ventos do nor-oeste erão quasi incessantes, em quanto que tres quartos do horizonte erão occupados pelas poderosas e misteriosas agoas do até então não medido Atlantico.

2. Write down and define the parts of speech in Portuguese. 5

3. Conjugate fully the verb *Pôr*. 6

4. A que classe de pronomes pertence: *Que*, *Oque*, *Isto*, *Quem* e *Aquelle*? 4

5. Quaes saõ os superlativos de:— 5

Bom, *Mau*, *Frio*, *Aspero*, *Sagrado*, *Difficil* e *Humilde*?

6. A que genero pertencem:— 4

Grei, *Bosque*, *colher*, *talher*, *nó*, *ndo* e *enzó*?

7. Dé-me exemplos dos verbos *Regular*, *Irregular*, *Auxiliar*, *Impessoal*, *Transitivo* e *Intransitivo*. 6

8. Que se entende por verbo *reflectivo* ou *reciproco*? Dé-me exemplo. 6

9. Analyse a seguinte sentença grammaticalmente:— 8

"Vou partir amanhaa."

10. Que preposição rege o dativo na oração Portugueza? 6

11. Vêrta em Portuguez:— 20

"It was in Portugal," said Ferdinand Columbus, the son and biographer of the most illustrious navigator that the world has seen, "it was in Portugal that the admiral began to surmise, that, if the Portuguese sailed so far south, one might also sail westward, and find lands in that direction." The period of Christopher Columbus' sojourn in Portugal was from 1470 to the close of 1484, during which time he made several voyages to the coast of Guinea in the Portuguese service. While at Lisbon he married Felipa Moniz de Perestrello, daughter of that Bartholomeu Perestrello to whom we have already seen that Prince Henry had granted the commandership of the island of Porto Santo.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

MARATHI.

RA'O BAHA'DUR DADOBA PANDURUNG.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passage into Marathi :— 20

The next great object of the Dutch was to gain possession of the island of Ceylon, from which they not only expelled the Portuguese, but reduced the native princes under their dominion, and thus gained the monopoly of the cinnamon trade.

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

या खेरीज त्या धरलेल्या लोकांत अफ्झूलखानाची स्त्री व पुत्र सांपडलीं. एक शिवाजीचा सरदार खंडोजी कांकडा नांवें असे, त्याच्या तीं स्वाधीन होतीं; त्यांणें त्यांपासून काहीं लांच घेऊन त्यांस सोडून दिलें, यास्तव शिवाजीनें त्या कांकड्याचें डोकें मारविलें.

3. In their declension, into how many ganas are all the masculine nouns ending in (उ) u divided? Name them, and give examples of each as far as the 3rd case. 5

4. How are the letters 'च, 'ज, 'ह, and स changed when nouns ending in them are to be declinod? Give examples of each in one or two cases. 5

5. Has declension any effect on the उपान्त्य or penultimate ई and ऊ? And if so, show by examples in what nouns and how these effects are produced. 5

6. Can you conceive any difference or shade of meaning in the two sentences—आम्हा बायकांत काहीं भोंड समज नसतो, and आमच्या बायकांत काहीं भोंड समज नसतो? If so, show it. 6

7. Mention the past tense of the verbs धुणें, विणें, म्हणणें, होणें, निघणें, and लपणें. 4

8. Conjugate the verbs जाणें and करणें in the विध्यर्थ (potential mood), past tense, and first person singular only. 6

9. What are the present participles (वर्तमानकालवाचक धातुसाधित अव्ययें) of the verbs देणें and घेणें in their causal forms? 6

10. What other terminations are added besides पण and पणा to form abstract nouns from the adjectives मोठा, धिट, भोलेराव, मगरूर, गोड, चतुर, and सुंदर, showing the abstract nouns thus formed? 7

11. Give examples of the द्विगु and समाहारद्वंद्व compounds, and mention the samása of चुलतभाऊ, आतेगौरव, and आडेसासरा. 8

12. Is the following construction correct? If not, set it right according to the rules of syntax:—आम्हा भाऊ त्याला जाऊन दोन छड्या लगाविल्या, तेव्हां आरोळी ठोकल्यावर फौजदार शिपाई तेथे आले. 8

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARA'THI.

AMBALAL SAKARLAL DESAI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Give the feminine of— 5

ધાંચી, ડાકોર, ઢેડ, ચાકર, ભોર, વાઘરી, ઉંદર.

2. Explain with examples the following grammatical terms :— 5

પ્રયોગ, ભેદ, એકારી, કૃદંત, સમાસ.

3. Parse according to Taylor the following sentence :— 10

તેમજ પરમેશ્વરના જ્ઞાનવિષે પણ અનુભવથી પરીક્ષા કરી લેવાય છે.

4. Give the causal (પ્રેરક) of the following roots :— 5

પી, સૂ, જો, મળ, રહે, ભૂલ, પૂછ, માંડ.

5. Translate into Gujarathi the following passage :— 35

If, on any point, indeed, we may safely dissent from the conclusions of those historians, who have seen no beneficial results in the Crusades, it will be in remarking the obvious effect of those expeditions to the East in enlarging the commerce of Europe. The rapid extension of the trade of the Maritime Italian republics is clearly referible to their share in the Crusades, not only in the mere transport of warriors and pilgrims for hire, but in the warlike naval co-operation, which won for them numerous lucrative establishments in the Levant. Thence they drew and poured into Europe the rich products of the East, and accumulated a commerce which, though not previously altogether unattempted, had acquired little activity until the commencement of the Crusades.

It is not therefore too strong an assertion that the Crusades were more instrumental in the dissemination of commerce throughout Europe, than any other circumstances, until the

discovery of the New World, and the accomplishment of a maritime passage to India.

6. Translate into English the following passage :— 40

પૃથ્વીરાજે કોપીને પોતાનો ઘોડો મારી મૂક્યો. તેની ખરીની પડધીથી પૃથ્વી ધ્રુજવા લાગી. જેમ પીપળાનાં પાંદડાં પવનથી ધ્રુજી જાય, તેમ શત્રુની હાર ડગમગવા લાગી. બાણથી આકાશ એવું છવાઈ ગયું, કે પક્ષિઓને ઉડવાને પણ માર્ગ મળવા માંડ્યો નહીં. ભયંકર યુદ્ધ મચ્યું, યોદ્ધાઓના એક બીજા ઉપર ઘા પડવા લાગ્યા, તે જાણે લવારની હેરણ ઉપર ધાણ પડતા હોય, એમ દીસવા લાગ્યું. આ યુદ્ધમાં જે સાંમંતો પડયા તેજ જીવ્યા. છેવટે ચાલુક્યની સેના સ્વર્ગમાં જવાનો માર્ગ છોડીને પાછી નાઠી. દેવ દાનવો બોલી ઉઠયા કે "જે ક્ષત્રિય સૂર્યનો માર્ગ ભેદીને સ્વર્ગમાં પ્રવેશ કરે છે, તેને ધન્ય છે." ઘોડા ઓંખારવા લાગ્યા, તલવારો ખખડવા લાગી, શીપાયઓ રાજાના સોગન દેઇને એક બીજાને સૂર ચઢાવવા લાગ્યા. વામને જ્યારે ત્રણ ડગલાં ભર્યા, ત્યારે એક જગત જીત્યા, પણ યોદ્ધાઓ માત્ર એકજ ડગલું ભરવાથી ત્રણે જગત જીત્યા. વીરોનીસાથે રૂદ્ર જેમ રમે છે, તેમ તેઓ નાચવા લાગ્યા. જેમ ચાલુક્યની સેનાનો હાર ટૂટવા લાગી, તેમ ચોહાણની હાર બલિષ્ઠ થવા લાગી. ઘણાએક યોદ્ધા ઘવાઇને પડયા ખરા, તથાપિ ધ્રુવના તારાની પેઠે સેના અચળ થઇ રહી. જેમ ધડી ઠોકવાની માલર ઉપર બાગરીનો માર પડે, તેમ તેમના ઉપર ઘાનો વર્ષાદ વર્ષી રહ્યો.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CA'NARESE.

SHAMARAV VITHAL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How are verbal nouns formed in the Cánarese language? Give examples. 5

2. State the principal rules of *Sandhi*, and illustrate your answers by examples. 10

3. What is the effect of joining the particles ಉ ಎ and ಒ to the end of a word? 10

4. What words are used in the Cánarese language as exclamations to indicate surprise? 10

5. ಎಲೈ, ತಮ್ಮನೇ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯು ವಸಂತಋತು ವೆಂಬ ಪತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಲಿಂಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾಳೆ. 15

Translate the above sentence into English, and parse it fully.

6. Translate the following sentence into English :— 20

ಇಗೋ, ಈ ವಸಂತನೆಂಬ ರಾಜನು ಸತ್ಪುರುಷರ ನಯೀ ಸ್ನಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಾದ ತಾವರೆಗಳ ಅಂದವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸುತ್ತ, ಲೋಕೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಕಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುಂದಿಸಿ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಡವರಾಗಿರುವವರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಛಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕ್ಲೇಶ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತ, ಮಾರ್ಗಸ್ಥರ ಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮನೆಳಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವ ಮರಗಳ ಎಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದುರಿಸಿ ಬರಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ, ಲೋಕ ಕಂಟಕನಾಗಿರುವ ಹಿಮಂತ ಋತುವೆಂಬ ಅರಸನ್ನುಗೆದ್ದು, ವನರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತನಾದನೋ ಎಂಬ ಹಾಗೆ ಇರುವನು.

7 Translate the following into Cánarese — 20

"He had spent a week here once with a student friend at the time when he was a pupil in the school. And to this place he returned to hide, to suffer, and to die. We all saw that he was a man crushed and broken by some great sorrow, and we respected him and his affliction He lived alone, and only came out of doors towards evening, when he used to sit on the brow of the hill yonder, with his head on his hand looking towards England. That place seemed a favourite with him He revealed the story of his past life to no living soul here but me ; and to me he only spoke when his last hour was approaching"

8 How are gerunds formed in the Cánarese language, and in what manner are other verbs compounded with them? 10

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI.

RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What words are generally used to supply the place of the English definite and indefinite articles *the*, *a*, or *an*? 5

2. How are the degrees of comparison generally expressed? 5

3. Parse the following sentence :— 7

فقیر نے پوچھا صاحب کا اسم شریف کیا ہی

4 In what part of a verb is the Hindustani root found? 2

5 Explain how the primitive neuter verb پکنا (to grow ripe) is rendered active, and further how it can be rendered causal? 5

6 Translate into English :— 25

جب پادشاہ کے دل کو تسلی ہوی
تب وزیر سے پوچھا کہ اور سب امیر

و دبیر کیا کرتے ہین اور کس طرح ہین
اس نے عرض کي سب ارکان دولت
قبلہ عالم کے جان و مال کو دعا کرتے
ہین آپ کي فکر سے سب حیران و
پریشان ہورہے ہین جمال مبارک اپنا دکھائے
تو سب کی خاطر جمع ہوے چناچہ اس
وقت دیوان عام مین حاضر ہین یہہ سنکر
پادشاہ نے حکم کیا — انشاالله تعالی کل
دربار کرونگا سب کو کہدو حاضر رہین
خردمند یہہ وعدہ سنکر خوش ہوا اور
دونون ہاتہہ اٹھا کر دعا دی کہ جب
تلک یہہ زمین و آسمان برپا ہین تمہارا
تاج و تخت قایم رہی اور حضور سے
رخصت ہوکر خوشی خوشی باہر نکلا اور
یہہ خوشخبری اَمراون سے کہی سب
امیر ہنسی خوشی گھر کو گئے سارے
شہر مین آنند ہوگئی کہ کل پادشاہ بارعام کریگا

7. Translate the following passage into Hindustani :— 25

Urdu, otherwise called Hindustani, is the current language of a large portion of Hindustan, and especially of Upper Hindustan. It is, in the main, a mixture of the mother-tongue of the Hindus with the language of their Mahomedan con-

querors It is Hindi with a compound of Persian and Arabic The structure of the language, with its particles and auxiliary verbs, and that large portion of words and phrases which express the most homely, elementary and familiar ideas, is Hindi With these are mingled Persian and Arabic words and idioms, employed sometimes in the place of Hindi phrases, sometimes in combination with them.

8 Give the general order of words in a sentence 6

9 Translate into Hindustani— 20

(*a*) Light and serious topics are alternately treated in these papers

(*b*) America was discovered by Columbus

(*c*) Glass is a very useful invention.

(*d*) He has made a mess of it.

(*e*) All his best intentions fell to the ground.

(*f*) Let me get a footing there and you will see what I shall do for you.

(*g*) Things here are now wearing a gloomy appearance.

(*h*) The more you will learn, the wiser you will grow.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI.

KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Give all the case-terminations that begin with a vowel, and state the way they are applied to nouns. 10

2 When is the accusative identical in form with the nominative, and when with the dative? Illustrate your answer by examples. 6

3 How is the feminine formed from masculine nouns ending in *o* و and *i* ي or ا ? Give two examples of each 4

4. Give the verbs of which the past participle ends in ٽو , ٻو , تو , ٺو and ٿو. 5

5. How are patronymics and abstract nouns formed? 5

6. What does the potential imply? What are its terminations? Which verb with these terminations alone denotes present? 10

7. Correct the following sentences, and give reasons for your correction :— 8

(١) مُونْ چڱنِ ڪمنِ ڪرڻ آيو آهيانْ—

(٢) هِنُ ڪِتابُ اڳِي گُجراتِئ ۾ ترجِمو ٿِيلُ هو—

(٣) مُنْکي اِهڙا ميوا کائِڻُ نه گُهرْجنِ—

(۴) هِڪڙا به ٻِلا پُڻِ اُتي آيا جي ٿُلْهو متارا هُيسِ—

8. Paraphrase and translate into English :— 10

مِلِي تنْهِنْ محبُوب کي ٿو عاشِقُ ڪري اورَ

هوسِ سِڪايو سُپرِي جِينْسو چنْڊ چڪور

بِلڪُلِ اَچي باز تي مِهِر رکِي تو مور

چُرْج کنْئِي جنْهِنْ چور تنْهِنْ بِه پاتِي پانْهنْجِي—

9. Translate the following into Sindhi :— 25

In the time of Mahmood Begurra, says another bard, Ránpoor was held by a Gohil Chieftain named Ránji, who resided in a fort situated at the confluence of the Gomá and Bhádur rivers, upon the spot where stands the present edifice, subsequently erected by Azim Khán Oodáí. Ránji Gohil and the padishah had, it is said, married sisters, daughters of a king of Marwar. The queen of the padishah, being once at her father's house on a visit, met there Ránji's wife, whom she invited to dine with her. The Gohil's wife excused herself, saying, "You have married the padishah, and my husband is called his servant, therefore I am not worthy to sit at dinner with you." This and many other excuses she offered; but the elder sister, pressing with great urgency, she entreated her forbearance, and then confessed her real reason—that the queen, having married a Muhammadan, she would lose caste by eating with her. The queen, however, was very angry, and determined that she would, by whatever means, have her sister brought to Ahmedabad, and there cause her to dine with her.

10. Translate the following into English :— 17

ڪو ٻاڻيڻ پنهن جن پُٽن کي سُمجهائڻ لڳو

ته جيڪو جُئا ٿو کيڏي اُنجي گهر منجه هُوندِ

نه ٿِي ٽِڪي—موٽِي چيو ته راڄنيتِ مين اِئين

لِکِئو آهي ته جُئارِءَ جو نڪُ ڪنُ وڍي ديس

کانْ ڪڍِي ڇڏِجي هِن لاءِ ته ٻِئا ماڻهُون

جُئا نه کيڏِن—۽ جُئارِءَ جي جوءِ ۽ ڇوڪرن

کي گهر مٺجِه هُوٺدي پُڻِ گهرِ نه ڄاڻِج ڇو
ته سماءَ نه آهي ته ڪنهن ٽاڻي هُو هُنِن کي
هاري ڏِئي— ۽ جي ڪڇِرءَ جي چٽنِ تي
ٺڳِجنِ ٿا سي پنهن جي جِيءَ تي ڏُکُ ٿا
وسائِنِ ۽ ڪسبِيءَ جي وس ۾ ٿِي پنهِن جو
مڙيوئِي ڌنُ ڏيئِي نيٺِ چورِي ٿا ڪن— ۽
جيڪا زال ما نُکجي من کي هِڪ پلڪ ۾
موهي وٺي تنهِن کان ڏاها ڏُورِ ٿا رهنِ پر
ڏ ڏ اُن ساڻُ پِريتِ ڪري پنهن جو سِيلُ
جسُ آچارُ نِيَمُ ٿا کو هِنِ ۽ اُنِکي پنهن جي
گُرُوءَ جِي هلتِ چلتِ ڀلِي نه ٿي لڳِي—
اِئين بِه چيو آهي ته جنهن پنهن جِي لڄ
کو هِي سو ٻِئي کي بي آبرُو ڪرڻ ڪنان

ڪڏِيْن نه ٿو ڏِرجي ۽ چَوَڻِي آهي ته جا ٻِلي
پنهنجي ٻار کي ٿِي کائي سا ڪُئي کي
ڪڏهِيْن نه ڇڏِيندِي—ٻانْيِن نيٺِ هِي چئو
ته جِنِن ننڍپڻ ۾ وِدْيا نه پڙهِي ۽ جي
جُواڻِيءَ ۾ کام ڇولِجِي جوڀن جي هٿ منجِه
رهنداسي ٻُڍپڻ ۾ پڇُتائي اَبُوجه باهِ ۾
ٿا ٻرِن—

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

MORESHVAR ATMARAM TARKHAD, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Mention the different states in which matter exists. By what means can you change these states? Give examples. 5

2. What is meant by "conservation of energy"? It is said about simple machines that "what we gain in force, we lose in space": explain this. 5

3. If the shorter arm of a lever of the 1st kind be 8 inches, what is the length of the lever, if P be 48 when W is 312? 3

4. In the simple wheel and axle the radius of the axle is 2 inches, what must be the radius of the wheel if P = 10 when W = 160? 3

5. Four pulleys are arranged according to the 1st system the weight of each pulley is 1 lb, what power will sustain a weight of 95 lbs.? 3

6. If the same pulleys be arranged according to the 3rd system, what alteration in the power will be necessary to sustain the same weight? 3

7 An inclined plane rises 28 in 100 what power acting parallel to the plane, will support a weight of 1 ton? 4

8. The diameter of a screw is 2 inches, and the distance between the threads is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch: find the mechanical advantage. 4

9 Explain the principle and construction of the *barometer*, *air-pump* and *telephone*. 6

10 How are the following units determined according to the metric system? 14

(*a*) The units of *length*, *surface* and *volume*.

(*b*) The unit of *mass*.

(*c*) The units of *velocity* and *force*.

(*d*) The unit of *work*.

Section II.

11. State all you know about *nitrogen*, and name its different compounds with *hydrogen*, *oxygen* and *carbon* 15

12. What weight of *calcic carbonate* must be dissolved in order to evolve 40 grammes of *carbonic acid*? 10

13. Write down the symbols and atomic weights of *oxygen*, *sulphur*, *nitrogen*, *phosphorus* and *carbon*. 10

14. What are the constituents of pure water? Mention some of the processes employed to decompose water. 8

15. What is the difference between water-vapour and steam? 7

Section III

16. Define *equinox*, *latitude*, *longitude*, *orbit*, *perturbations* and *transit*. 12

17 Give the mean distances from the sun, and the times of revolution round the sun of each of the planets. 10

18. What are *satellites?* Name all Jupiter's satellites. 8

19 What is meant by *apparent solar day, mean solar day, sidereal day* and *mean lunar day?* Give the length of each. 12

20. In reading the sun-dial how is it that some correction is generally necessary to obtain mean time? And on what days does the sun-dial indicate mean time without any such correction? 8

N.B.—(*a*) Candidates should answer *at least* one question out of each section.

(*b*) Candidates are not to attempt more questions than will score in the aggregate 75 marks.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.L., LL.D.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Add the following numbers:—Eighty-four thousand three hundred and one; nine hundred and thirty-three thousand; forty-seven million six thousand three hundred; and subtract from the result two million eighty-one thousand and eighty. 4

2. Explain the terms *measure, common measure,* and *greatest common measure,* and prove that every common measure of dividend and divisor is a measure of the remainder. 6

3. Find the value of ·45 of 1£ 3*s.* 9*d.* + ·2$\dot{5}\dot{7}$ of 11£ 5*s.* 6*d.* + ·3125 of 5£. 6

4. Find the value of $\frac{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{8}}{\frac{9}{14} + \frac{1}{7}} \div \frac{\frac{5}{8}}{9\frac{1}{2}}$ and also of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$. 6

5. If by selling wine at Rs. 6 per gallon I lose 25 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain 25 per cent.? 8

6. A person borrows 130£ on the 5th of March, and pays back 132£ 10*s.* 6*d.* on the 18th October; find the rate of interest charged. 7

7. Reduce to the simplest form— 4

$$a^2 + 2d^2 - (2e^2 - b^2) - \left\{(d^2 - e^2 - c^2) + (d^2 - e^2)\right\}.$$

8. Find the square root of— 6

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} - \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{9}{4}.$$

9. Find the G. C. M. of— 6

$$2x^2 - xy - 6y^2 \text{ and } 3x^2 - 8xy + 4y^2.$$

10. Add together— 6

$$\frac{x(x+3)}{(x+1)(x+2)} \text{ and } \frac{2}{3x(x+2)}$$

and find the value of the result when $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

11. Find the values of x and y from the equations— 7

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = c^2 \\ \dfrac{a}{b+y} - \dfrac{c}{a+x} = 0. \end{cases}$$

12. A and B invest equal sums in speculation; A gains Rs. 1,000 and B loses so much that his money is now $\frac{3}{5}$ of A's money. If each gave the other $\frac{1}{3}$ of his present sum, B's loss would be diminished by one half. What did each adventure? 9

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another. 7

2. ABCD is a parallelogram. A straight line EF drawn parallel to the diagonal AC meets AD, DC or these produced in E and F respectively; show that the triangle ABE is equal to the triangle BCF. 10

3 A, B, C are three points in a straight line, such that AB is equal to BC. Show that the sum of the perpendiculars from A and C on any straight line which does not pass between A and C is double the perpendicular from B on the same straight line. 10

4 Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure 7

5. In any triangle the squares on the two sides are together double of the squares on half the base and on the line joining the middle point of the base with the opposite angle 15

6 Draw a straight line from a given point either without or in the circumference which shall touch a given circle 7

7 If from any point without a circle there be drawn two straight lines, one of which cuts the circle and the other meets it, and if the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle be equal to the square on the line which meets the circle, the line which meets the circle shall touch it 8

8 Inscribe a circle in a given triangle 6

9 Give without proof the construction for inscribing an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. 5

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS (December)

EXAMINERS

PETER PETERSON, M A The Rev A C. GRIEVE	In English
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B. ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.	In Sanskrit.
F G. SELBY, B A	In Latin
E REHATSEK, M C.E	In Persian
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. .. T S. TAIT, B A , B.Sc.	In Mathematics
The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.	In Logic.
H C KIRKPATRICK, M.A. ...	In History
S COOKE, M.A , Assoc. M. Inst C. E. D. MACDONALD, M.B , B.Sc ...	In Natural Science.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

PARADISE LOST, BOOKS IX. AND X.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When was "Pride and Prejudice" published? By reference to the novel, show the appropriateness of the name. 5

2 Write notes on the following passages :— 10

(*a*) Fordyce's sermons.

(*b*) Unless we expect to say something that will be handed down to posterity with all the eclat of a proverb.

(*c*) The very shoe-roses for Netherfield were got by proxy.

(*d*) Rob it of a few petrified spars.

(*e*) Having finally resolved against taking orders.

3. Wherein lies the chief charm of Miss Austen's style? Give *a general account* of the kind of characters she describes. Analyse the characters of any two of the various members of Mr. Bennet's family. 10

4. Besides explaining the following passages, mention who were the speakers, and in what circumstances or connection they were spoken; and show in the case of as many of them as you can how they were peculiarly characteristic of those who spoke them :— 10

(*a*) There is so much of gratitude or vanity in almost every attachment that it is not safe to leave any one to himself.

(*b*) It seems to me to show an abominable sort of conceited independence, a most country-town indifference to decorum.

(*c*) The far and the near must be relative.

(*d*) There is a fine old saying, which everybody here is of course familiar with—'Keep your breath to cool your porridge.'

(*e*) I wish you had been there to have given him one of your set-downs.

5. Explain :— 10

(*a*) A circulating library.

(*b*) Before I am run away with by my feelings.

(*c*) Her feelings found a rapid vent.

(*d*) She could write of it without material pain.

(*e*) My fingers wait your orders.

(*f*) The incumbent of the living.

(*g*) He never cared three straws about her.

(*h*) A nobler fall of ground.

(*i*) There seemed an embargo on every subject.

(*j*) It had come with a fare from London.

6. Paraphrase the following passages :— 10

(*a*) O Earth, how like to Heaven, if not preferred
More justly.

(*b*) I reck not, so it (revenge) light well aimed,
Since higher I fall short, on him who next
Provokes my envy, this new favourite
Of Heaven, this man of clay, son of despite.

(*b*) She ended there, or vehement despair
Broke off the rest; so much of death her thoughts
Had entertained as dyed her cheeks with pale.

(*c*) Ceres in her prime
Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove.

(*d*) Say how cam'st thou speakable of mute.

(*e*) Nor was Godhead from her thought.

(*i*) Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
Misgave him. He the faltering measure felt,
And forth to meet her went.

(*j*) I miss thee here,
Not pleased, thus entertained with solitude,
Where obvious duty erewhile appeared unsought.

7. Explain the following :— 10

(*a*) Sad task! yet argument
Not less but more heroic than the wrath
Of stern Achilles on his foe pursued

Thrice fugitive about Troy wall : or rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespoused ;
Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long
Perplexed the Greek, and Cytherea's son.

(*b*) Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still shades thee and protects.

(*c*) Serpent thy overpraising leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit, in thee first proved.

(*d*) So besides
Mine own that bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce reflux on me redound
On me, as on their natural centre, light :
Heavy, though in their place.

(*e*) Some say he bid his Angels turn askance
The poles of Earth twice ten degrees and more
From the sun's axle.

8. Write down all the *latinisms* you observe in the passages given. Give other examples of them. 8

9. (*a*) What material for the story of Milton's life can be drawn from Books IX. and X. 10

(*b*) What inferences can you draw from them with regard to his conception of the feminine character?

10. (*a*) How did Satan get into Paradise ?

(*b*) Where is the "Ocean barred at Darien."

(*c*) How does he contrive to separate Adam and Eve on the fatal day.

(*d*) Quote as much as you can of the description of the serpent approaching Eve. If you cannot quote, give the substance of the description.

(*e*) How does Milton deal with the question as to why God should have permitted the temptation of Man.

11. Paraphrase, and write out properly, marking the feet and punctuating, the following passage :— 7

O fleeting joys of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woes did I request thee maker from my clay to mould me man did I solicit thee from darkness to promote me, or here place in this delicious garden as my will concurred not to my being it were but right and equal to reduce me to my dust.

12 (*a*) Give from the books set some words that have changed their accent since Milton's time 10

(*b*) In what sense or senses does Milton use the following words?—

Familiar, answerable, sewers, arbiter, maugre, officious, gradual, obnoxious, to motion, to approve, event, to traverse, hand, spirited, conduct, fluctuates, humane, import, virtuous, must, entertained, pretended.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P M]

SANSKRIT.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M A, LL.B.;

ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

RATNA VALI

1 Translate into English :— 9

(*a*) प्रसीदेति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपेन घटते
करिष्याम्येवं नो पुनरपि भवेदभ्युपगमः ।
न मे दोषो ऽस्तीति त्वमिदमपि हे ज्ञास्यसि-
मृषा
किमेतास्मिन्वक्तुं क्षमामति नवेद्मि प्रियतमे ॥

(*b*) अम्भोजगर्भसुकुमारतनुस्तदासौ
कण्ठग्रहे प्रथमरागघने विलीय ।
सद्यः पतन्मदनमार्गणरन्ध्रमार्गै-
र्मन्ये मम प्रियतमा हृदयं प्रविष्टा ॥

(*c*) योद्धुं निर्गत्यविन्ध्यादभवदभिमुखस्तत्क्षणं
दिग्विभागा-
न्विध्येनेवापरेण द्विपपतिपृतनापीडबन्धेन
रुन्धन् ।
वेगाद्बाणान्विमुञ्चन्नथसमदगजोत्पिष्टपात्ति-
र्निपत्य
प्रत्यायाद्वाञ्छितात्तिद्विगुणितरभसस्तं रुम-
ण्वान्क्षणेन ॥

2. Fully explain the following, stating the context in each case :— 8

(*a*) आत्मा किल दुःखमालिख्यते ।

(*b*) अस्माकं तातस्यान्तःपुरे चित्रगतोऽर्च्यते ।

(*c*) यदात्मकृतं तन्मयि संभावयसि ।

(*d*) अस्ति सादृश्यम् । तत्किं वसन्तकात्प्रभवमव-
गच्छाम्यस्याः ।

(*e*) मया मन्दभागिन्या चिरं प्रेक्षितुमपि न
पारितोऽयं जनः ।

(*f*) आर्ये नैतद्युक्तं समानप्रतिपत्तिषु सखीषु ।

(*g*) अथवा चित्रशालिकाद्वारउपस्थितो वसन्त-
क एव ते प्रत्यय मुत्पादयिष्यति ।

(*h*) किमद्यापि सहजाभिजात्येन सेवादुःखमनु-
भूयते ।

3. In what sense or senses is the word धृति used in Ratnávali? Quote the passages if you can.

4. Write out fully the verses in which any two of the following lines occur. If you cannot quote the verses, indicate their context :— 4

रमयतितरां संकेतस्था तथापि हि कामिनी ।
प्रियाप्रायेणास्ते हृदयनिहितातङ्कविधुरा ।
सर्वाकारकृतव्यथः क्षणमपि प्राप्तोभिनो निर्वृतिम् ।
सत्यं दर्शयितुं तथापि वदनं शक्नोमि नो लज्जया ।

5 What are the characteristics of a Nátiká? 4

6. What do you know of the geographical position of Kausámbi? Is king Udayana mentioned in any other book you have read? 6

RA'MA'YANA.

1 Translate :— 18

(a) मानिषादप्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः ।
यत्क्रौञ्चमिथुनादेक मवधीः काममोहितम् ॥

Note the grammatical anomaly in this stanza, give its context, explaining its connexion with the plot of the Rámáyana, and parse यत्.

(b) तमुवाच ततो ब्रह्मा प्रहसन्मुनिपुङ्गवम् ।
श्लोकएवत्वयाबद्धो
v. l. श्लोकएवास्त्वयंबद्धो } नात्रकार्या विचारणा ॥

Which of the two readings in the second hemistich do you prefer, and why?

(c) अवधूते तथाभूते तस्मिन्नियमनिश्चये
कृतश्रमो निरुत्साहस्तस्माद्देशादपक्रमे ॥

न च मे क्रोधमुत्स्रष्टुं बुद्धिर्भवति पार्थिव ।
तथाभूताहि सा चर्या न शापस्तत्रयुज्यते ॥

Give the context of these verses—

(*d*) शनै र्नियुज्यते संध्या नभो नेत्रैरिवावृतम् ।
नक्षत्रतारागहनं ज्योतिर्भिरिव भासते ॥

2. (*a*) Dissolve and name the following compounds :— 8

अनुत्तमम्, स्त्रीतृतीयः, कमलपत्राक्षम्, काक-
पक्षधरः, आर्यभावपुरस्कृतः.

(*b*) Explain the construction कृत्वारामं प्रदक्षिणम्।

(*c*) Explain the meaning of the words कोविद, काकपक्ष, पुङ्खव and comment on the forms उत्स्मयित्वा and कुशीलवौ.

3. How does Válmíki state the occasion of his composing the Ramáyana? What indications have you in the work in regard to the time when it was composed? 4

4. (*a*) Name and give the English equivalents of the रस or sentiments laid down in the Sanskrit treatises on composition.

(*b*) Name the places which Ráma crossed while going from Ayodhyá to the hermitage of Vis'vamitra?

RAGHUVAMS'A.

1. Translate :— 16

(*a*) क्षत्रियान्तकरणोऽपिविक्रमः
तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि ।
पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते
कक्षवज्ज्वलतिसागरेऽपि यः ॥

(*b*) पक्षच्छिदा गोत्रभिदात्तगन्धाः
शरण्यमेनं शतशो महीध्राः ।
नृपाइवोपप्लविनः परेभ्य
धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयन्ते ॥

Give the legend referred to in the first hemistich—

(*c*) तथैवसुग्रीवविभीषणादी-
नुपाचरत्कृत्रिम संविधाभिः ।
संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते
क्रान्ता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन ॥

Dissolve the underlined compound—

(*d*) अपि प्रभुः सानुशयो धुनास्या-
त्किमुत्सुकः शक्रजितोऽपि हन्ता ।
शशंस सीतापरिदेवनान्त-
मनुष्ठितं शासनमग्रजाय ॥

Explain the meaning of अपि in the first quarter?

2. Explain and give the context of the following :— 9

(*a*) सद्यएव सुकृतां हि पच्यते कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि-
काङ्क्षितम् ।

(*b*) तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ।

(*c*) उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः ।

(*d*) अपिस्वदेहात्किमुतेन्द्रियार्थाद्यशोधनानां हि
यशो गरीयः ।

(*e*) आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया ।

(*f*) रामादेशादनुगता सेना तस्यार्थसिद्धये ।
पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत् ॥

3 (*a*) Dissolve and name the following compounds :— 5

बद्धदेहः, त्रिदशगोपमात्रके, उपप्लतरूः, यथाक्रमम्

(*b*) What is the story alluded to in—

येन रोषपरुषात्मनः पितुः शासने स्थितिभिदोऽपि
तस्थुषा । वेपमानजननीशिरश्छिदा प्रागजीयत
घृणा ततो मही ॥

Is this story again alluded to any where in the five cantos you have read? Either quote the verse or indicate the context.

4. Name the metres of the following :— 5

(*a*) रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियाम्

(*b*) क्रोशार्धं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा

(*c*) अपश्यतां दाशरथी जनन्यौ
छेदादिवोपप्लतरौ व्रतस्य ।

(*d*) Define an *Anushtubh* metre.

[*The following Questions must be done by all the Candidates.*]

1 Translate into English :— 10

इदमाकर्ण्य ब्रह्मराक्षसो मामपूपुजत्। अस्मिन्नवक्षेण नातिप्रौढपुन्नागमुकुलस्थूलानि मुक्ताफलानि सह सलिलबिन्दुभिरम्बरतलादपतन्। अहं तु किंचिदभित्युच्च

क्षुरालोकयन्कमपि राक्षस कांचिदङ्गनां विचेष्टमानगात्रीं माकर्षन्तमपश्यम्। कथमपहरत्यकामामपि स्त्रियमनाचारो नैर्ऋतइति गगनगमनमन्दशक्तिरशस्त्रश्चातप्ये। स तु मत्संबन्धी ब्रह्मराक्षसास्तिष्ठानिष्ठ पाप कापहरसीति भर्त्सयन्नुत्थायापरराक्षसेन समसृज्यत।

2. Translate into Sanskrit— 20

An ass by name Lambakarna and a jackal by name Sumati both lived for some days in the forest eating the fields of the people. One day after they had eaten their full, they were sitting down, when Lambakarna says, 'The moonlight nights do not pass pleasantly with me. I will therefore sing.' Sumati says, 'Lambakarna do not sing, because the peasants will wake on hearing your song and will chastise you; pray therefore be silent.' To this Lambakarna replied 'you know nothing of the art of singing, that is why people offering to sing are often forbidden by dunces like yourself.' The ass reproaching him thus commenced singing. The peasants being awakened by the melodious voice of the ass repaired to the spot with cudgels in their hands, and belaboured the poor amateur singer in appreciation of his exquisite singing.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

DE BELLO GALLICO V. PRO LEGE MANILIA: PRO ARCHIA.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate— 20

(i) Deinde, quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, certe id quidem calamitate docti memoria retinere debemus Nam tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romæ, solutione

impedita, fidem concidisse Non enim possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem calamitatem trahant. A quo periculo prohibete rempublicam, et mihi credite id, quod ipsi videtis : hæc fides atque hæc ratio pecuniarum, quæ Romæ, quæ in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohæret. Ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefactata motu concidant. Quare videte num dubitandum vobis sit, omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, in quo gloria nominis vestri, salus sociorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunæ plurimorum civium coniunctæ cum republica defend antur.

(ii) Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, si qui fœderatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent : *si tum, cum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent : et si sexaginta diebus apud prætorem essent professi.* Cum hic domicilum Romæ multos iam annos haberet, professus est apud prætorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus nihil dico amplius : causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest ? Heracleœne esse tum ascriptum negabis ? Adest vir, summa auctoritate et relligione et fide, L. Lucullus, qui se non opinari sed scire, non audivisse sed vidisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit.

2 (i) What was the extent of Mithridates kingdom ? 12

(ii) In what year was the 'Oratio pro lege Manilia' delivered, and what exploits had Pompey performed before that date ?

(iii) To whom was the 'Oratio pro Archia' addressed, and for what was Cicero contending ?

(iv) What rights did Roman citizenship confer upon a foreigner ?

3 Translate into Latin, both in direct and indirect narration :— 12

(i) I send you the best wine that I have.

(ii) I should have called upon him yesterday if I had had time.

(iii) How soon do you expect that your brother will be here ?

(iv) I never see him without envying him his good fortune.

(v) It is a long time since I was in Rome.

(vi) You and I will go there together.

4 Give the perfects and supines of cano, iuvo, demo, mulgeo, cœdo, languesco, lacesso, lino, gaudeo : and discuss the etymology of templum, hibernus, saluber, imus and virtus. 6

5. Translate Britanniœ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt : maritima pars ab iis qui prœdœ ac belli inferendi causa ex Belgio transierant qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt et bello illato ibi permanserunt atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo creberrimaque œdificia fere Gallicis consimilia : pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur aut œre aut nummo œreo aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, sed eius exigua est copia : œre utuntur importato. Materia cuiusque generis ut in Gallia est prœter fagum atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant : hœc tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causa. Loca sunt temperatiora quam in Gallia, remissioribus frigoribus. 15

6. Frame short Latin sentences to illustrate the use of the following words :— 10

Ut, ne, quin, quamvis, non, num, neve, and quippe.

7. Translate into Latin— 25

He was seized and brought before the king, and the guards threatened him with sharp torments unless he would answer all their questions. But he said, "See how little I care for your torments," and he thrust his right hand into the fire that was burning there on the altar. Then King Porsenna marvelled at his courage and said "Go thy way, for thou hast harmed thyself more than me : and thou art a brave man, and I send thee back to Rome unhurt and free." But Caius answered, "For this thou shalt get more of my secret than thy tortures could have forced from me. Three hundred noble youths of Rome have bound themselves by oath to take thy life. Mine was the first adventure : but the others will each in his turn lie in wait for thee : I warn thee therefore to look well to thyself." Then Caius was let go, and went back again into the city.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GULISTAN AND HAFEZ.

1 In English newspapers the names of the stations between Ali Khel and Kabul are given and spelt as follows :— Hozar-Darakht, Hazra, Dobandi, Khushi, Zargar-Shahi, Sufid-Sang, Char-Asiah. Give the names of those places which you think possible to restore in Persian characters, and also their English meanings, if any. 20

2. Translate into English :— 20

جوانی پاکباز پاکرو بود
که با پاکیزه روی در کرو بود
چنین خواندم که در دریای اعظم
بکردابی در افتادند با هم
چو ملاح آمدش تا دست گیرد
مبادا کاندر آن حالت به میرد
همی گفت از میان موج و تشویر
مرا بگذار و دست یار من گیر
درین گفتن جهانی بروی آشفت
شنیدندش که جان میداد ومیگفت
حدیث عشق از آن بطّال نمینوش
که در سختی کند یاری فراموش

3. Explain the locutions — حلق داودی — کون ومکان — مرغ سحر — جمال یوسفی — کنج قارون — دیر مغان — باغ جنان 8

4. Translate into English :— 14

چه لطف بود که ناگاه رشحهٔ قلمت
حقوق خدمت ما عرضه کرد بر کرمت
بنوک خامه رقم کردهٔ سلام مرا
که کارخانهٔ دوران مباد بی رقمت
نکویم از من بیدل بسهو کردی یاد
که در حساب خرد نیست سهو بر قلمت
مرا ذلیل مکردان بشکر این نعمت
که داشت دولت سرمد عزیز و محرمت
بیا که با سر زلفت قرار خواهم کرد
که گر سرم برود بر ندارم از قدمت
ز حال ما دلت آگه شود مگر وقتی
که لاله بر دمد از خاک کشتگان غمت
روان تشنهٔ ما را بجرعهٔ دریاب
چو میدهند زلال خضر زجام جمت

5. Give a very brief account of the person mentioned in the last line.

6. Describe the use of the *Hamza* in the Persian language.

ANVARI SOHAILI AND SHAHNAMAH.

1. Analyse the word پیغمبر, state its present meaning, and also that which bears in the Shahnamáh. 5

2. Describe the طنبور 3

3. Translate into English :— 16

چنین گفت کای بی خرد شهریار
همانا که شد تیره ات روزگار
مگر پهلوان رستم سرفراز
بگنج و سپاه تو دارد نیاز
شه نیمروزست فرزند زال
کسیرا بگیتی ندارد همال
ازین باب دیگر مجنبان زبان
که ارد زبانت برون از دهان
بشد تافته شاه ازین گفتگوی
بخونریز بدگوهر آورد روی
بگیر این فرستاده را پیش من
زتختش فرود آر و گردن بزن
بشد تیز دژخیم تا پای تخت
که گیرد سر دست آن نیک بخت
فرود آرد او را ازین جا بزیر
که رستم بغرید چون نرّه شیر

4. Give pure Persian words for تیغ — هضم — 6
عزم — غرم — نغز — غریدن

5. Mention the Singulars of فضایل — فنون — 5
and state their significations in English. ملاحده — نعلین — محافل

6. Translate into English :— 25

حکما در باب دوستی میزانی نهاده اند و فرموده که اگرچه بیدوست نباید اما هرکس نیز دوستی را نشاید * دوستی با یکی از سه طایفه لازم است * اوّل ارباب علم و عبادت که به برکت صحبت ایشان سعادت دنیا و آخرت حاصل توان کرد * دوم اهل مکارم اخلاق که خطای دوست را بپوشانند و نصیحت از یار دریغ ندارند * سوم جمعی که بی غرض و طمع باشند * وبنای دوستی بر صدق واخلاص نهند * و احتراز کردن از دوستی سه طایفه از فرایض است * یکی فاسق و اهل فجور که همت ایشان بر مشتهیات نفس مصروف بود * و محبّت ایشان نه سبب راحت دنیا باشد و نه موجب رحمت آخرت * دوم

دروغ گویان و ارباب خیانت که صحبت ایشان عذاب الیم و معاشرت با ایشان بلای عظیم بود * و پیوسته با دیگران از تو سخنان غیر واقع باز گویند و از دیگران بتو پیغامهای وحشت آمیز فتنه انگیز بخلاف راستی باز نمایند * سوم ابلهان و بیخردان که نه در جرّ منفعت بر ایشان اعتماد توان کرد و نه در دفع مضرّت * و بسیار افتد که آنچه عین خیر و نفع تصوّر کرده باشند محض شر و ضرر بود

[The following questions must be done by all the candidates.]

7. What is the meaning and use of the اضافت in the Persian language? 5

8. Translate into Persian :— 35

In the Ghazel the poet is not obliged to confine himself to one particular train of thought, but is allowed to introduce into every couplet a new and distinct topic. Yet, notwithstanding this deficiency in unity and variety, such are the charms of the Persian language, and so agreeable the association of ideas occasioned by the subjects of these odes, that it is impossible to peruse them without their affording the greatest pleasure. In this mode of composition the Persians principally delight; and there is scarcely a single one of their poets who has not completed a *Diwán*. But, amongst so great a number, all cannot be expected to have attained the same excellence; and the palm of pre-eminence has therefore been universally assigned to Hafez, who died A.D. 1389. The poets whose Diwáns are held next in estimation to the Diwán of Hafez, are Jami, who died A.D. 1494; Sadi, who died A.D. 1291; and Amir Khosru, who died A.D. 1324.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.; T. S. TAIT, B.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the value of— 8

$$\frac{\sqrt{a+x}+\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x}-\sqrt{a-x}} \text{ when } x = \frac{2ab}{b^2+1}$$

2. If $x + y + z = 0$, prove that— 7

$$(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)^3 = 27\, x^3\, y^3\, z^3.$$

3. Solve the following equations :— 10

(1) $(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(x-6) = 24.$

(2) $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{13}\left(x + x^{-1}\right).$

4 Given that $s \propto t^2$ when f is constant, and $s \propto f$, when t is constant: also that $2s = f$ when $t = 1$. Find the equation between f, s, and t. 8

5. In an arithmetical progression prove that— 10

$$b = \frac{(l+a)(l-a)}{2s-(l+a)},$$

where a is the first term, b the common difference, l the last term, and s the sum of the series.

6 In a geometrical series if l_1, l_2, l_3 be the nth, $2n^{\text{th}}$, $3n^{\text{th}}$ terms respectively, prove that— 7

$$l_2^2 = l_1\, l_3.$$

7. If a, b, c be three quantities such that a is the arithmetic mean between b and c, and c the harmonical mean between a and b, show that b is the geometrical mean between a and c, and compare a, b, c. 10

8. Find for what value of r the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is greatest. 10

9. Prove that if n be any positive integer, the integral part of $(2 + \sqrt{3})^n$ is an odd number. 10

10. Find the $(r + 1)^{th}$ term in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-3}$ 10

11. Write down the 8th term of $(1 - x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ and find the greatest term in the expansion of $(1 + \frac{1}{2})^{16}$. 10

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.; T. S. TAIT, B.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a quadrilateral, a trapezium, a parallelogram, and a rhombus. Prove that the diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular. Show that the lines joining the points of bisection of the sides of a quadrilateral form a parallelogram. 7

2. If, at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines on the opposite sides of it make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line. 10

A B C D is a parallelogram whose diagonals meet in O. Show that if the parallelograms A O B P, D O C Q be completed, the straight line P Q passes through O.

3. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and of the square on the line between the points of section. 13

If a straight line A B be produced to D, and B D be bisected at C so that the square on A D is equal to twice the square on A C, prove that the square on B D is equal to twice the square on A B.

4. Prove that equal arcs of equal circles subtend equal angles at the centres. 12

A, B, C, D, E are points in order on a circle such that the angles B A C, D A E are equal: prove that B E is parallel to C D.

5. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles. 15

From a fixed point O outside a circle any chord O P Q is drawn cutting the circle in the points P and Q. A point C is taken in the line O P Q so that the sum of O P and O Q is equal to twice O C. Prove that C lies on a fixed circle.

6. Describe a circle about a given triangle. Show that the bisector of an angle of the triangle bisects also the angle contained between the lines drawn from that angle to the centre of the circumscribed circle and perpendicular to the opposite side. 13

7. If the vertical angle of a trjangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another. In the base B C of a triangle A B C a point D is taken so that B D : D C :: B A : A C, and in B C produced a point E is taken so that B E : E C :: B A : A C. Prove that a circle can be described on D E as diameter passing through A. 15

8. In a right-angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another. Hence show how to find a mean proportional between two given straight lines. 15

Three points A, B, C lie in a straight line and A P is drawn in any direction a mean proportional between A B and A C: prove that the angle A P B is equal to the angle A C P.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. H BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain— 10

(*a*) How the grammatical predicate differs from the logical.

(*b*) Why the logical copula must be expressed in the present tense of the verb 'to be.'

(*c*) How modal propositions ought to be stated logically.

2. What propositions are true, false or doubtful (*a*) when *E* is false, and (*b*) when *O* is true? Give reasons for your answers. 10

3. Put the following propositions into logical form: then contradict and convert them logically:— 13

(*a*) The wicked shall fall by his own wickedness.

(*b*) Nothing is beautiful except truth.

(*c*) Probably one of his own relations was the murderer of that man.

(*d*) Only the brave deserve the fair.

4. Explain and illustrate by examples the difference between contrary and contradictory terms, separable and inseparable accidents, quantity of a proposition and quantification of the predicate, begging the question and shifting ground, illicit process of the major term and illicit process of the minor term. 12

5. Which mood is valid in all syllogistic figures? Write down syllogisms of that mood in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th figure, and bring them back to the first by ostensive reduction. 10

6. Construct a progressive sorites of 3 premises and of an *O* conclusion, and resolve it into distinct syllogisms. 10

7. Do you consider the following definitions logically correct, and how would you express them according to genus and specific difference?— 11

(*a*) A snare is any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.

(*b*) A broker is one who transacts business for another.

(*c*) Delusion is a false belief.

8. Would it be logically admissible to divide 'books' into 'entertaining and unentertaining,' and 'men' into 'those who lend and those who borrow'? Give reasons for your answers from the rules of division. 10

9. Throw into syllogistic form the following arguments, and examine their validity, mentioning mood and figure :— 14

(*a*) This task is too difficult and therefore nobody will attempt its solution.

(*b*) His imbecility of character may be inferred from his proneness to favourites; for all weak princes have this failing.

(*c*) Good always triumphs and vice always fails; therefore the victor cannot be wrong, nor the vanquished right.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short sketch of the changes effected in the Roman constitution by Sulla during his dictatorship. Which of his regulations were set aside in the year 70 B.C.? 21

2 When, and under what circumstances was Cyprus annexed to the Roman Empire? 10

3. Write a *brief* account of the life and political conduct of Julius Cæsar subsequently to his return to Rome in May B.C. 46. 12

4. What social evils was the Agrarian law of Tiberius Graochus intended to remedy? What were its provisions, and how did it differ from the Licinian law of B.C. 367? 10

5. What were the Sempronian laws of Caius Gracchus, and to what objects were they mainly directed? 10

6. What Roman Generals were distinguished by the following names :—Callaicus, Numantinus, Creticus, Numidicus? Mention the events which gave occasion to these names. 9

7. What were the causes, chief circumstances, and results of the Social War? 12

8. Give the dates, names of the Commanders on either side, and the results of the following battles :—Zela, Charræ, Actium, Pharsalia, Philippi. 8

9. Mention the names of the three most distinguished writers, (*a*) of prose, (*b*) of poetry, who flourished at Rome during the period under review B.C. 146—B.C. 30. 10

10. When and by whom was (*a*) the first public library, (*b*) the first stone theatre, established at Rome? 7

THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

S. COOKE., M.A., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

1. Explain the physical meaning of each of the following terms :— 10

Force, mass, weight, velocity, momentum.

2. Describe, in detail, any experiment which serves to prove that 'while the moving force remains constant, the velocity generated in a unit of time varies inversely as the mass moved.' 10

3. Define the term specific gravity; and state how you would proceed to determine the specific gravity of a solid soluble in water. 15

4. Define Energy. What are its two types? Explain what is meant by the 'principle of the conservation of energy.' 15

5. Describe carefully the effects of heat on the volume and condition of bodies. 10

6. Explain the meaning of the term 'coefficient of expansion;' and state, approximately, the coefficients (for 100° C) of the following bodies:— 10.

Air, water, spirits of wine, iron, mercury.

7. Distinguish between 'evaporation' and 'ebullition, and describe some simple experiment tending to show that the temperature of ebullition depends on the pressure a liquid is subjected to. 10

8. Describe the ordinary barometer, and explain its action. Explain how the barometer may be used to find the heights of mountains; and state why it is necessary, in such cases, to note the temperature of the air at the time of making observations. 20

BOTANY.

1. Describe in detail the minute structure of the transverse section of a leaf from the upper to the lower surface, when examined under the microscope. 25

2. Define the following botanical terms:—Chorisis, loculicidal, carpophore, glume, umbel, cone, hilum, aperispermic, scalariform, latex. 20

3. What are the general characters of the Natural Order Leguminosæ? Give briefly the characters of the Sub-Orders. What are the chief properties possessed by the plants of the Order? Name some of the important plants, stating their uses. 25

4. What is a Drupe? Describe the different parts from without inwards, and point out the parts which correspond with the parts of a Carpellary leaf. 15

5. Describe the plant put into your hands:— 15

(1) Leaves, (2) Inflorescence, (3) Calyx, (4) Corolla, (5) Stamens, (6) Pistil. Refer it to its Natural Class, Sub-Class, and Order.

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1879-80.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN NUGENT, ESQ. ... ... T. B. KIRKHAM, Esq.	In English, and in English (Group A).
P PETERSON, M.A. ... RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.	In Sanskrit, and in Sanskrit (Group A).
F. G. SELBY, B.A.	In Latin, and in Latin (Group A).
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ...	In Persian.
Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE .. JAMES JARDINE, M A.	In Mathematics, and in Mathematics (Group D).
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. S. NEWCOME FOX, B A.	In History and Political Economy
M MACMILLAN, B A. The Rev. H BOCHUM, S.J.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
T. COOKE, M A, M. I, LL D. I B LYON, F.C.S	In Natural Science.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.—PAPER I.

JOHN NUGENT, ESQ.; T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MACBETH. THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING.

1. Paraphrase :—

To be thus is nothing,
But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
Stick deep; and in his royalty of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd: 't is much he dares;
And, to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and under him
My Genius is rebuk'd; as, it is said,
Mark Antony's was by Cæsar. He chid the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him; then, prophet-like,
They hail'd him father to a line of kings:
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand,
No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind;
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd:
Put rancours in the vessel of my peace,
Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
Given to the common enemy of man,
To make them kings, the seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the utterance! 50

2. Explain the allusions in the following passages :—

(*a*) Why should I play the Roman fool? 5

(*b*) He is already named and gone to Scone
To be invested. 5

(*c*) Memorise another Golgotha. 5

(*d*) Come, seeling night, 5

Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day,
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel, and tear to pieces, that great bond
Which keeps me pale

(*e*) Destroy your sight
With a new Gorgon

(*f*) Have we eaten on the insane root?

3 "The progress of Macbeth in crime is an unparalleled lecture in ethical anatomy" Explain this fully, giving quotations in illustration of your remarks 10

4 State the meaning of the following passages :— 8

(*a*) Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only

(*b*) In them nature's copy's not eterne

(*c*) The flighty purpose never is o'ertook
Unless the deed go with it

(*d*) Wear thou thy wrongs
The title is affeer'd

(*e*) My mind she has mated

(*f*) Their malady convinces
The great assay of art

5 Give the derivation and meaning of the following words as used in Macbeth — 5

Clep'd, missives, forbid; weird, dudgeon; limited; cling; brunted, sudden

6 What were Bacon's views regarding the learning of the schoolmen"?

7. How and by what examples does Bacon support his contention that "under learned princes and governors there have ever been the best times"? 10

8 What are the three kinds of 'just and perfect history' as mentioned by Bacon? Give concisely the substance of his remarks concerning the value and characteristics of each kind 13

9 How does Bacon distinguish between what he terms 'summary philosophy' and 'metaphysic,' and what does he assign to each? 11

10 Explain :— 8

(*a*) This age of the world is somewhat upon the descent of the wheel

(*b*) The canker of epitomes.

(*c*) This great building of the world had never through lights made in it till the age of us and our fathers.

(*d*) God's first pen.

(*e*) In all times, in the opinion of the multitude, witches and old women and impostors have had a competition with physicians.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH.—PAPER II.

JOHN NUGENT, ESQ.; T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CHILDE HAROLD.

REFLECTIONS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

1. Where, when, and under what circumstances was each canto of Childe Harold written? Which do you consider the best canto, and on what grounds? The work has been said to want unity. Justify or controvert this criticism. 7

2. What reasons does Byron himself assign for choosing the Spenserian Stanza? Explain minutely the construction of the stanza. 8

3. Paraphrase the two following stanzas:— 15

(*a*) Where'er we tread 't is haunted, holy ground;
No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mould,
But one vast realm of wonder spreads around.
And all the Muse's tales seem truly told,
Till the sense aches with gazing to behold
The scenes our earliest dreams have dwelt upon:
Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold
Defies the power which crush'd thy temples gone:
Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gray Marathon.

(*b*) I live not in myself, but I become
Portion of that around me; and to me,
High mountains are a feeling, but the hum
Of human cities torture: I can see
Nothing to loathe in nature, save to be
A link reluctant in a fleshly chain,
Class'd among creatures, when the soul can flee,
And with the sky, the peak, the heaving plain
Of ocean, or the stars, mingle, and not in vain.

4. What three celebrated persons have made Clarens, Lausanne and Ferney famous? How does Byron describe their characters? 8

5. Explain the meaning of the following:— 12

(*a*) Here thou too, Vathek, England's wealthiest son.

(*b*) Oh! Where Dodona! is thine aged grove?

(*c*) Like to the apples on the Dead Sea's shore.

(*d*) Fandango twirls his jocund castanet.

(*e*) More than her fell Pizarro once enchained.

(*f*) They keep his dust in Argua where he died.

(*g*) He wore his sandal shoon and scallop shell.

How does the Poet describe—

The Iris of Terni.
The Apollo.
The dying Gladiator.
The tomb of Metella Cæcilia.

6. What, according to Burke, was the effect of the French Revolution on the cause of liberty? Sketch the historical situation in the year 1795. 9

7. State briefly the main issues on which Burke separated from his political associates. 9

8. Explain the following passages:— 12

(*a*) No longer a thought of a barrier in the Netherlands to Holland against France.

(*b*) The two most eloquent men which this country ever saw.

(*c*) Never did Nature say one thing and Wisdom say another.

(*d*) Is his charge equal to the finding of the grand jury of Europe, and sufficient to put you upon your trial?

(*e*) There is a legal presumption against men *quando se nimis purgitant*.

(*f*) A *Punick* style.

(*g*) He is an Origenist, and believes in the conversion of the Devil.

(*h*) These are the *douceurs* by which we are invited to regicide.

(*i*) The Sansculotte gallery burst out into a horse laugh.

(*j*) I have a great opinion of Thomas Paine and of all his productions.

9. Give the substance of Burke's exposition of the grounds of "just war." 10

10 Mention the most striking characteristics of Burke's style, quoting examples from the "*Regicide Peace.*" 10

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.—PAPER I.

P. PETERSON, M.A.;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

KADAMBARI; MALATI MADHAVA.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate :— 7

अतिनिष्पन्दतया मत्पदशब्दामिवाकर्णयन्तमन्तःकृतान्तोपशमितमदनसंतापतया तत्क्षणलब्धसुखप्रसुप्तमिव मनःक्षोभप्रायश्चित्तप्राणायामावस्थितमिवातिप्रस्फुरितप्रभेण त्वत्कृते ममेयमवस्थेति कथयन्तमिवाधरेणेन्दुद्वेषपरिवर्तिततदेहतया पृष्ठभागनिपतितैर्मदनदहनविह्वलहृदयन्यस्तहस्तनखमयूखच्छलेन छिद्रितमिव शशिकिरणैरुच्छ्वष्कपाण्डुरया स्वविनाशोत्पातोत्पन्नया मदनचन्द्रकलयेव चन्दनलेखिकया रचितललाटिकमीषदालक्ष्यपरिवृत्ततारकेणानवरतरोदनाताम्रेण प्राणोत्सर्गोपजाताश्रुक्षयतया रुधिरमिव क्षरता नातिमीलितेन लोचनयुगलेन मामसूययेव विलोकयन्तं मत्तः प्रियतरस्तवापरो जनो जात इति कुपितेनेव जीवितेन परित्यक्त मन्मथव्यथया सहैतानसून्स्वयमिवोत्सृज्य निश्चेतनतासुखमनुभवन्तन्तमहं पापकारिणी मन्दभाग्या महाभागमद्राक्षम् ।

2. Translate, state briefly the context, and add critical or explanatory notes :— 18

(*a*) तस्य च दक्षिणां मुर्तिमाश्रियाभिमुखीमासीनामुपरचितब्रह्मासनामातिविस्तारिणा सर्वदिङ्मुखप्लावकेन प्रलयविप्रुतक्षीरपयोधिपयःपूरपाण्डुरेणातिदीर्घकालसंचेतेन तपोराशिनेव विसर्पता पादपान्तरैस्त्रिस्रोतोजलनिभेन पिण्डीभूय वहतेव देहप्रभावितानेन सगिरिकाननं दन्तमयमिव तं प्रदेशं कुर्वतीमन्यथैव धवलयन्तीं कैलासगौरिमन्तर्द्रष्टुरपि लोचनपथप्रविष्टेन श्वेतिमानमिव मनो नयन्तीमतिधवलप्रभापरिगतदेहतया स्फटिकगृहगतामिव दुग्धसलिलमग्नामिव विमलचेलांशुकान्तरितामिवादर्शतलसंक्रातामिव शरदभ्रपटलतिरस्कृतामिवापरिस्फुटविभाव्यमानावयवां पञ्चमहाभूतमपहाय द्रव्यात्मकमङ्गनिष्पादनोपकरणकलापं धवलगुणेनैव केवलेनोत्पादितां कन्यकां ददर्श ।

(*b*) गुरुवचनममलमपि सलिलमिव महदुपजनयति श्रवणास्थितं शूलमभव्यस्य । इतरस्यतु करिण इव शङ्खाभरणमाननशोभासमुदयमधिकतरमुपजनयति । हरति च सकलमतिमलिनमप्यन्धकारमिव दोषजातं प्रदोषसमयनिशाकर इव गुरूपदेशः प्रशमहेतुः । वयःपरिणाम इव पलितरूपेण शिरसिजजालमलीकुर्वन्गुणरूपेण तदेव परिणमयति ।

(c) मनसा देवताध्यारोपणप्रतारणादसद्भूतसंभावनोपहताश्चान्तःप्रविष्टापरभुजङ्गयमिवात्मबाहुयुगलं संभावयन्ति । त्वगन्तरिततृतीयलोचनं स्वललाटमाशङ्कन्ते ।

vv. ll. प्रतारणासमुद्भूत, प्रतारणसभूत

(d) अभिषेकसलिलार्द्रदेहं च तं लतेव पादपान्तरं निजपादपममुञ्चत्यपि तारापीडं तत्क्षणमेव संचक्राम राजलक्ष्मीः ।

vv. ll. पादपं निजपादपान्तरममुञ्चत्यपि, निजपादपं पादपान्तरममुञ्चत्यपि

(e) शृण्वन्तोपि च गजानिमीलितेनावधीरयन्तः खेदयन्ति हितोपदेशदायिनो गुरून् ।

3. Write a short essay on any one of the following subjects :— 15

(a) The personal history and literary activity of Bâna.

(b) The (1) direct and (2) indirect historical value of *Kâdambari*.

(c) The author's power of delineating character.

(d) The topography of the work.

(e) Bâna's style.

4. Translate the following passages. Give, and criticise, any various readings you know :— 15

(a) । चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मदाकिनीवारयो
विद्युत्पायललाटलोचनपुटज्योतिर्विमिश्रत्विषः ।
पान्तु त्वामकठोरकेतकशिखासंदिग्धमुग्धेन्दवो
भूतेशस्य भुजङ्गवल्लिवलयस्त्रङ्मञ्जुला जटाः ॥

(*b*) निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं
मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरोध ।
नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा
मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न मुसलैरवताडनानि ॥

(*c*) संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते
यत्रालोकपथावतारिणि रतिं प्रस्तौति ने-
त्रोत्सवः ।
यद्बालेन्दुकलोच्चयादनुचितैः सारैरिवो-
त्पादितं
तत्पश्येयमनङ्गमङ्गलगृहं भूयोपि तस्या
मुखम् ॥

यत्सत्यमधुना तत्संदर्शनेनातिस्वल्पोपि न विशेषः । मम हि संप्रति सातिशयप्राक्तनोपलम्भसंभावितात्मजन्मनः संस्कारस्यानवरतप्रबोधाल्पतायमानस्तादृशदृशप्रत्ययान्तरैरतिरस्कृतप्रवाहः प्रियतमास्मृतिप्रत्ययोत्पत्तिसंतानस्तन्मयमिव करोत्यन्तर्वृत्तिसारूप्यतश्चैतन्यम् ।

(*d*) सखि एष खलु मधुरमधुरसार्द्रार्द्रमञ्जरीकवलनकेलिकलकोकिलकुलकोलाहलाकुलितसहकारशिखरोड्डीनचटुलचञ्चरीकनिकरव्यतिकरोद्दलितदलकरालचम्पकाधिवासमनोहरो मरालमांसलजघनपरीणाहोद्वहनमन्थरोरुभरावसंष्ठुलस्खलितचर-

णसंचारमसृणगमनोपनीतस्वेदशीकरसु-
धाबिन्दूयमानमुग्धमुखचन्द्रचन्दनायमा-
नशीतलस्पर्शस्त्वां परिष्वजाति कुसुमाक-
रोद्यानमारुतस्तत्प्राविशावः ।

5. Translate, and state briefly the context of the following passages :— 15

(*a*) भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि । औद्धत्यमायोजितकाम-सूत्रं चित्राः कथा वाचि विदग्धता च ॥

(*b*) इतरेतरानुरागो हि दारकर्मणि पराध्यं मङ्गलं गीतश्चायमर्थोऽङ्गिरसा यस्यां मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबन्धस्तस्यामृद्धिरिति

State and discuss any various readings here you may know.

(*c*) क्षिपन्निद्रामुद्रां मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभा
मवाप्नोत्कण्ठानां विहगमिथुनानां प्रथमतः ।
दधानः सौधानामलघुषु निकुञ्जेषु घनता-
मसौसंध्याशङ्खध्वनिरनिभृतः खे विचरति ॥

How does Jagaddhara take this verse?

(*d*) पणयिसखीसलीलपरिहासरसाधिगतैर्लीलेत-
शिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ताम्यति यद्वपुषि व-
धाय तत्र तव शस्त्रमुत्क्षिपतः पततु शिर-
स्यकाण्डयमदण्ड इवैष भुजः

What figure is this quoted as an instance of in the Kâvya Prakas'a.

Name the metre of this and (e), and write these verses out properly, marking the feet.

(e) अन्य एवाक्षुण्ण· कथाप्रकारो भगवत्याः ।

(f) अदत्तपूर्वेत्याशङ्क्यते.

Give the other reading here.

6. Examine carefully the form (where that seems necessary), and the meaning of the following: — 15

उदितभूयिष्ठ, नानादिगन्तवास्तव्य, किमिव, कुशलमिव जानन्ति ते किमपि, अपि नाम, ललितलुलित, कोपि कस्यापि तिष्ठति, किमप्यालिखति, कलाशेषा, मूर्तिः शशिनः, इदं गम्यते, आज्ञप्ति, न्यस्तषड्ज-कनिहितं, श्रोत्रसंवादमेति, उपर्यालिन्दकं, and यात्राभिमुख.

7. Examine briefly the use of the fourth and sixth cases, and that of the potential mood in Sanskrit. Give illustrations from your books and, so far as you can, from the grammar of cognate languages. 10

8. Discuss any one of the following themes :— 15

(1) The topography of the play.

(2) An estimate of Jagaddhara's commentary.

(3) The substance of the 7th and 9th Acts. Illustrate by quotations.

(4) A comparison between Bhavabhûti's style and that of Kâlidâsa.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.—PAPER II.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.;
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A
KAVYA PRAKAS'A, I., VIII., X.; S'IS UPALAVADHA, V.—VIII.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Explain fully :— 20

(a.) अर्थस्यायोनेरन्यच्छायायोनेर्वा यदि न भवति दर्शनं तत्कथं काव्यमित्यर्थदृष्टिरूपः समाधिरपि न गुणः ।

(b.) श्लेषच्छायया तु कलङ्कस्य करधारणमसदेव प्रत्यासत्त्योपचर्य योज्यते । शशाङ्केन केवलं कलङ्कस्य मूर्त्यैवोद्वहनात् ।

(c) लिङ्गवचनभेदोऽप्युपमानोपमेययोः साधारणं चेद्धर्मम-यरूपं कुर्यात्तदैकतरस्यैव तद्धर्मसमन्वयावगतेः सविशेषणस्यैव तस्योपमानत्वमुपमेयत्वं वा प्रतीयमानेन धर्मेण प्रतीयत इति प्रक्रान्तस्यार्थस्य स्फुटमनिर्वाहादस्य भग्नप्रक्रमरूपत्वम् ।

2 Name the *alankâras* in the following and point out the similarities and distinctions between them as involved in the several modes of expression employed :— 12

(a) त्वत्पादनखरत्नानां यथालक्तकमार्जनम् ।
तथा श्रीखण्डलेपेन पाण्डुरीकरणं विधोः ॥

(b) त्वत्पादनखरत्नानां यदलक्तकमार्जनम् ।
इदं श्रीखण्डलेपेन पांण्डुरीकरणं विधोः ॥

(*c.*) त्वत्पादनखरत्नानि यो रञ्जयति यावकैः ।
इन्दुं चन्दनलेपेन पाण्डुरीकुरुते हि सः ॥

(*d.*) त्वत्पादनखरत्नानि खज्यन्ते यावकैर्वृथा ।
नाहि चन्दनलेपेन पाण्डुरीक्रियते विधुः ॥

3 Mention the *alankâras* which depend on an apparent violation of a condition of the causal relation, and in each case state what condition is violated. 13

4. What are the *alankâras* in the following, and why?— 13

(*a.*) प्रकृतिललितमेतत्सौकुमार्यैकसार ।
वपुरयमपि सत्यं दारुणः पञ्चबाणः ।
चलितमलयवातोद्भूतचूतप्रसूनः
कथमयमपि कालश्चारुचन्द्रावतंसः ॥

(*b.*) आपूर्णश्चकलाभिरिन्दुरमलो यातश्च रा-
होर्मुखम् । त्वं चूडामणितां गतश्च
जगतः प्राप्तश्च मृत्योर्वशम् ।

(*c.*) अहंतु तेन तत्संबधिनालपिन श्रोत्रवि-
षेयणापि रोमोद्गमानुमितसर्वाङ्गनुप्रवे-
शेन मदनाविशमन्त्वेणेवावेश्यमाना ।

(*d.*) तनरुहाणि पुरोविजितध्वपेर्धवलपक्ष
विहंगम कूजितैः ।
जगलुरक्षमयेव शिखण्डिनः परिभवो
ऽरिभवो हि सुदुःसहः ॥

Is the *alankâra* in the last faultless according to Mammata? Give reasons.

5 Translate, giving grammatical and explanatory notes:— 12

(*a.*) प्रियतमेन यया सरुषा स्थितं
न सहसा सहसा परिरभ्य तम्
श्लथयितुं क्षणमक्षमताङ्गना
न सहसा सहसा कृतिवेपथुः ॥

(*b.*) नाभाजि केवलमभाजि गजेन शाखी ।

(*c*) कस्मिन्वा सजलगुणे गिरां पटुत्वम् ।

(*d*) गुणवदुपग्रहाय्ययेव ।

(*e*) इच्छतीव व्यवधिमधीरतया यदस्थितास्मै ॥

6. Translate into Sanskrit:— 30

Let any true man. go into silence; strip himself of all pretence, and selfishness, and sensuality and sluggishness of soul; lift off thought after thought, passion after passion, till he reaches the inmost depth of all; remember how short a time, and he was not at all; how short a time again, and he will not be here; open his window and look upon the night, how still its breath, how solemn its march, how deep its perspective, how ancient its forms of light; and think how little he knows except the perpetuity of God, and the mysteriousness of life;—and it will be strange if he does not feel the Eternal Presence as close upon his soul, as the breeze upon his brow; if he does not say, 'O Lord, art Thou ever near as this, and have I not known Thee?"

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO DE OFFICIIS—LIVY, BOOK XXIV.

How would you decide the following cases? :— 10

(i) Am I justified in appropriating something which does not belong to me, if it is universally agreed that I could make a better use of it than its owner does?

(ii) Is a man bound to deliver up a friend to justice?

(iii) Is a tradesman guilty of fraud if he asks more for his goods than they are worth?

(iv) Is an advocate justified in setting up a probable defence, though he knows that it is not true?

2 Explain, in connection with the philosophical system of which they form a part, the following statements.—

(i) Qui unam habet, omnes habet virtutes

(ii) Summum bonum convenienter vivere naturæ

3 Write a short essay on any three of the following —

(i) Tertium dubitandi genus est, cum pugnare videtur cum honesto id quod videtur esse utile

(ii) Omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditatem in qua excellere pulcrum putamus labi autem, errare, nescire, decipi, et malum et turpe ducimus

(iii) Cum tempora commutantur, commutatur officium et non semper est idem

(iv) Acceptorum beneficiorum sunt delectu habendi

(v) Negligere quid de se qui sque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnino dissoluti.

(vi) Nec quidquam aliud est philosophia si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiæ

4 Translate—

(i) Neque solum vivi atque præsentes studiosos discendi eruditunt atque docent sed hoc idem etiam post mortem monumentis litterarum assequantur Nec enim locus ullus præteimissus est ab iis qui ad leges, qui ad mores, qui ad disciplinam reipublicæ pertineret ut otium suum ad nostrum negotium contulisse videatur Ita illi ipsi doctrinæ studiis et sapientiæ dediti, ad hominum utilitatem suam intelligentiam prudentiamque potissimum conferunt Ob eam que causam eloqui copiose, modo prudenter, melius est quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare: quod cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, eloquentia complectitur eos, quibuscum communitate iuncti sumus

(ii) Secutus est qui in causa impia, victoria etiam fœdiore, non singulorum civium bona publicaret, sed universas provincias regionesque uno calamitatis iure comprehenderet Itaque vexatis et perditis exteris nationibus ad exemplum amissi imperii portari in triumpho massiliam vidimus, et ex

ea urbe triumpharı, sine qua nunquam nostrı imperatores ex Transalpinis bellis triumpharunt Multa præterea commemorarem nefarıa in socios, si hoc uno sol quidquam vidisset indignius Jure igitur plectimur Nisi enim multorum impunita scelera tulissemus, nunquam ad unum tanta pervenisset licentia : a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas

(iii) Sed qui sint boni, et quid sit bene agi, magna quæstio est Q quidem Scævola, pontifex maximus, summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitrıis, in quibus adderetur *'ex fide Bona'*. fideique bonæ nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis, societatibus, fiduciis, mandatis, rebus emptis, venditis, conductis, locatis, quibus vitæ societas continetur · in his magni esse iudicis statuere, præsertim cum in plerisque essent iudicia contraria, quid quemque cuique præstare oporteret

(iv) In Sicilia Romanis omnia mutaverat mors Hieronis regnumque ad Hieronymun nepotem eius translatum, puerum vixdum libertatem nedum dominationem modice laturum Ea ætas, id ingenium et tutores atque amici ad præcipitandum in omnia vitia acceperunt. Quæ ita futura cernens Hiero ultima senecta voluisse dicitur liberas Syracusas relinquere, ne sub dominatu puerili per ludibrium bonis artibus partum firmatumque interiret regnum. Huic consilio eius summa ope obstitere filiæ, nomen regium penes puerum futurum ratæ, regimen rerum omnium penes se suosque viros Andranadorum et Zoippum, qui regiorum primi relinquebantur. Non facile erat nonagesimum iam agenti annum, circumsessum dies noctes que muliebribus blanditiis, liberare animum et convertere ad publicam privata curam itaque tutores modo quindecim pueri reliquit, quos precatus est moriens ut fidem erga populum Romanum quinquaginta annos ab se cultam inviolatam servarent, iuvenemque suis potissimum vestigiis insistere vellent disciplinaque in qua eductus esset

5 Illustrate from Livy— 15

(i) The powers of a commander in the field

(ii) The influence of superstition in Rome

(iii) The importance of Sicily to Rome and Carthage respectively

(iv) The course of the war in Spain.

(v) The success of Hannibal in obtaining allies

6 Translate into Latin :— 20

When the Athenians in the war with the Lacedæmonians received many defeats, both by sea and land, they sent a message to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon to ask the reason why they who erected so many temples to the gods, and adorned them with such costly offerings : why they who had instituted so many festivals, and accompanied them with such pomps and ceremonies : in short, why they who had slain so many hecatombs at their altars, should be less successful than the Lacedæmonians, who fell so short of them in these particulars. To this, says he, the oracle made the following reply : "I am better pleased with the prayers of the Lacedæmonians than with all the oblations of the Greeks."

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE—ODES IV, EPODES ARS POETICA ; VIRGIL—GEORGICS, I, II.

1. In what sense can the Georgics of Virgil be called original ? 10

2. Mention any particulars regarding the life, tastes, and habits of Horace which may be gathered from those parts of his writings which you have read. 10

3. Account for the difference between the poems of Horace and Virgil in the matter of personal allusions. 10

4. How far was patronage necessary to a literary man in Rome ? 10

5. Translate— 40

(1) Humida solstitia at que hiemes orate serenas,
Agricolæ : hiberno lætissima pulvere farra,
Iacus ager : nullo tantum se Mysia cultu
Lactat et ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messes.
Quid dicam jacto qui semine comminus arva
Insequitur cumulosque ruit male pinguis arenæ,
Deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentis,
Et cum exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,
Ece supercilio clivosi tramitis undam
Elicit ? illâ cadiens raucum per levia murmur
Saxa ciet, scabrisque arentia temperat arva.

(2) His animadversis, terram multo ante memento
Excoquere et magnos scrobibus concidere montis,
Ante supinatas aquiloni ostendere glebas,
Quam lætum infodiar vitis genus. Optima putri
Arva solo : id venti curant gelidœque pruinœ
Et labefacta movens robustus iugera fossor.
At, si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit,
Ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur
Arboribus seges, et quo mox digesta feratur,
Mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
Quinetiam cœli regionem in cortice signant,
Ut, quo quœque modo steterit, qua parte calores
Austrinos tulerit, quœ terga obverterit axi,
Restituant : adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.

(3) Quem tu Melpomene semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
Curru ducet achaico
Victorem : neque res bellica Deliis
Ornatum foliis ducem
Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas
Ostendet Capitolio :
Sed quœ Tibur aquœ fertile prœfluunt,
Et pissœ nemorum comœ
Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.

(4) Condito mitis placidusque telo
Supplices audi pueros apollo :
Siderum regina bicornis audi
Luna puellas.
Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliœque
Litus etruscum tenuere turmœ,
Iussa pars mutare lares et urbem
Sospite cursu :
Cui per ardentem sine fraude Troiam
Castus Æneas patriœ superstes
Liberum munivit iter, daturus
Plura relictis :
Di probos mores docili inventæ,
Di senectuti placidœ quietem,
Romulœ genti date remque prolemque
Et decus omne.

(5) Nil intentatum nostri liquere poetœ,
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta,
Vel qui prætextas vel qui docuere togatas,

Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis
Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum
Quemque poetarum limæ labor, et mora. Vos O
Pompilius sanguis carmen reprehendite quod non
Multa dies et multa litura coercuit, atque
Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.

(6) Roges tuum labore quid iuvem meo
Imbellis ac firmus parum ?
Comes minore sum futurus in metur,
Qui maior absentes habet.
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis
Serpentium adlapsus timet
Magis relictis : non, ut adsit, auxili
Latura plus præsentibus.

6. Illustrate the uses of the following words in Virgil :— 5
Nequiquam, tenuis, improbus, iniquus, atque, enim.

7. What does Horace say about— 10
1 the connection between subject and metre.
2 the introduction of the marvellous into the drama.
3 the necessity for poetry being natural.

8. Quote and explain any peculiarities of idiom with which you are familiar in Horace. 5

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAHNAMAH AND ANVARI-SOHAILI.

1. In what forms do the words طيسقون and اصطخر occur in European books ? 4

2. Why was Shapur surnamed ذو الاكتاف 3

(a) Mention the names of the first five Sasanian Sovereigns. 10

3. Translate into English :— 35

چو شب بر زمین پادشاهی گرفت
ز دریا بدریا سیاهی گرفت
زمین قیر کون کوه چون نیل شد
ستاره بکردار قندیل شد
تو گفتی که شمع است سیصد هزار
بیاویخته ز آسمان حصار
بشد دایه لرزان پراز ترس و بیم
ز طایر همیشد دلش بر دو نیم
چو آمد بنزدیک پرده سرای
خرامید نزد یکی پاکرای
بدو گفت اگر نزد شاهم بری
بیابی ز من تاج و انگشتری
هشیوار بینا دل اورا ببرد
ز دهلیز پرده بر شاه کرد
بیآمد ز مژگان زمین را برفت
سخن هر چه بشنید باو بگفت
زگفتار او شاد شد شهریار
بخندید و دینار دادش هزار

دو پاره یکی طوق با افسری
ز دیبای چین بافته چادری
چنین داد پاسخ که با ماهروی
بخوبی سخنها فراوان بگوی
بگویش که گفت او بخورشید وماه
بزنار زردشت و تخت و کلاه
که هر چیز کز من بخواهی همی
گر از پادشاهی بکاهی همی
ترا بخشم از خود همه کان بود
بدینکونه ام با تو پیمان بود

4. Add a little explanatory remark on the word طایر 3
mentioned in the above lines.

5. Give the literal and also the idiomatic meanings of the 10
phrases :—

پای بر فرق کیوان نهاد—پشت بر تعلّقات
بیحاصل آوردن—مروحهٔ الرحیل بجنبانید—
دامن وفاق از مخالطت درچیدن—رشوتها
گرفته باشد—مرکب بد گوئی بجولان آوردند—
جانی که هست در سرکار تو میکنم

(a) Explain briefly the meaning of عزرایل of قطمیر 5
and of باغ ارم

6. Translate into English :— 30

حکما بر اوراق صحایف و صایا ثبت کرده اند که از مصاحبت هشت گروه احتراز فرمودن لازم است * و با هشت کس همنشینی و مخالطت کردن از لوازم * اما آن هشت تن که دامن موافقت از همدمی ایشان در باید چید اول آنست که حق نعمت منعمان نشناسد و خود را بکفران نعمت و ناسپاسی موسوم سازد * دوم آنکه بیموجبی خشم گیرد * و غضب او بر حلم مستولی باشد * سوم آنکه بعمر دراز مغرور کردد * و خود را از رعایت حقوق خالق و خلایق بی نیاز پندارد * چهارم آنکه بنای کار بر غدر و مکر نهد و آنها در نظر او سهل نماید * پنجم آنکه راه دروغ و خیانت برخود کشاده دارد و از راستی و امانت کرانه کند * ششم آنکه در ابواب شهوت رشته نفس دراز کیرد و هوس و هوارا قبلهٔ مقصود و کعبهٔ مراد شمارد * هفتم آنکه بقلّت حیا موصوف بود و بشوخ چشمی و بی ادبی کذارد *

هشتم آنکه بی سببی در حق مردم بد گمان شود و بی حجتی و بینیتی اهل خرد را متّهم سازد * اما آن هشت کس که بدیشان باید پیوست و صحبت ایشان را غنیمت باید شمرد * اول کسی است که شکر احسان لازم شمرد وادای حقوقی که بر ذمهٔ خود یابد مرعی دارد * دوم آنکه عقد محبت و عهد مودت او بحوادث روزگار و انقلاب دوران نا پایدار کسیخته نشود * سوم آنکه تعظیم ارباب تربیت ومکرمت واجب بیند و قولا و فعلا در مقام مجازات ومکافات باشد * چهارم آنکه از غدر و فجور و نخوت و غرور بپرهیزد * پنجم آنکه در حال خشم بر ضبط خود قادر باشد * ششم آنکه علم سخاوت بر افرازد و در تحصیل مقاصد طامعان بمقدار مقدور سعی نماید * هفتم آنکه باذیال شرم و صلاح تمسک نماید و هیچ وقت از طریق ادب تجاوز نکند * هشتم آنکه بالطبع دوست صلحا و اهل عفت باشد و از ارباب فسق و بدعت پهلوتهی کند *

و هر که با این جماعت که مذکور شد در مقام وفاق و اتفاق باشد و از آن طوایف که سابقا باز نموده گشت اعراض و احتراز نماید ببرکت صحبت ایشان عالی اخلاق رذیه از اوزایل گشته مزاج حالش باعتدال حقیقی نزدیک شود *

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

DIVAN-I HAFEZ AND FERISHTAH.

1. Translate into English :— 13

سالها دل طلب جام جم از ما میکرد
آنچه خود داشت زبیگانه تمنّا میکرد
گوهری کز صدف کون و مکان بیرون بود
طلب از گمشدگان لب دریا میکرد
دیدمش خرم و خوشدل قدح باده بدست
وندران آینه صد گونه تماشا میکرد
گفتم این جام جهان بین بتو کی داد حکیم
گفت آنروز که این گنبد مینا میکرد

بیدلی در همه احوال خدا با او بود
او نمیدیدش و از دور مدارا میکرد
فیض روح القدس ار باز مدد فرماید
دیگران هم بکنند آنچه مسیحا میکرد
این همه شعبدها عقل که میکرد آنجا
سامری پیش عصا و ید بیضا میکرد
گفتمش سلسلهٔ زلف بتان ازپی چیست
گفت حافظ کلهٔ از دل شیدا میکرد

2. Explain briefly the allusions made in the above ode to the Holy Spirit, to the Messiah, to Samery, to the Staff, and to the white hand. 5

3. Express the year given in the following chronogram, according to the Muhammadan and to the Christian era; state also what event it commemorates :— 15

همایون پاد شه از با م اُفتاد

4. Translate into English :— 20

واین خبر بحضرت رسیدہ بتعجیل تمام مریم مکانی را سوار کردہ شاهزادہ را از بیم گرمی وهوا در اردو گذاشته خود بابیست و دو کس که بیرام خان از آن جمله بود بی آنکه راهی معیّن باشد بجانب خراسان متوجه

گشت و میرزای نا دولتمند چون بارده و رسید
و دانست که آن حضرت بدر رفته دست
دریغ برهم سود و اسباب و اموال را متصرف
گشته شاهزاده را بقندهار برد و پادشاه را
از اندیشهٔ برادران نیک طینت هیچ جا
توقف میسّر نگشته چون بسرحد ولایت سیستان
رسیدا حمد سلطان شاملو که از جانب شاه
طهماسپ الحسینی حاکم آنجا بود استقبال
نموده بسیستان برد وچند روز لوازم خدمت
بتقدیم رسانید هر چه داشت پیشکش کرد
وخود را در سلک غلامان در آورده عورات
را برسم کنیزان بخدمت مریم مکانی فرستاد
آن حضرت ما یحتاج قبول نموده باقی را باو
ارزانی داشت واز آنجا بجانب هرات رفتند

5. Who were the persons designated above as حضرت — شاه زاده — میرزا — مریم مکانی — شاه طهماسپ

6. Translate into Persian :—

Humáyún was a good Musalmán, rigid in the observance of the stated prayers and ceremonial of the law. He was, however, strongly suspected of leaning to the Shyah sect, partly

from his patronage of many Persians or Shyahs of distinction, such as Biram Khán, Abul Maali, and others; partly perhaps from the show of adherence to it which his political situation induced him to manifest when in exile in Persia.

But though Humáyún was brave and good-tempered, liberal and fond of learning, his virtues all bordered on neighbouring defects, and produced little fruit. There seems to have been a frivolity in his mind that neutralized his good qualities; and it is probable that, had he continued to fill his father's throne, he might have been the last emperor of India of his race. The bold determined policy of Biram Khán, so different from the weak and vacillating conduct of Humáyún, had its full sway after that prince's death, and, aided by the rising genius of Akber, established the empire of the family of Timur.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

RAO BAHADUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *a pyramid, a cone, a parallelopiped* and *an icosahedron.* 4

2. If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they shall be parallel to one another. 8

Three straight lines not in the same plane, but parallel and equidistant from one another, are intersected by a plane and the points of intersection joined; show when the triangle thus formed will be equilateral and when isosceles. 6

3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point above it. 6

Through a given point, it is required to draw a plane parallel to both of two straight lines which do not intersect. 8

4. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles, which together are less than four right angles. 10

5. Having given six straight lines of which each is less than the sum of any two; determine how many tetrahedrons can be formed, of which these straight lines are the edges. 8

6 If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangle contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chord 10

7 From an external point O a pair of tangents OQ and OQ' is drawn to the parabola, and the chord QQ' joined show that the area of the figure bounded by QQ' and the curve is two-thirds of the triangle QOQ'. 10

8 If the tangent at any point P of an ellipse meets the minor-axis CB produced in t and Pn be drawn at right angles to CB, then— 8

$$Ct \cdot Cn = BC^2.$$

9. Given the foci, it is required to describe an ellipse touching a given straight line. 12

10 If from the foci S and S' of an hyperbola, SY and $S'Y'$ are drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, then Y and Y' are on the circumference of the circle described on AA' as diameter, and 10

$$SY \cdot S'Y' = BC^2.$$

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M]

STATICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What is the proposition known as the parallelogram of forces? Assuming its truth for commensurable prove it to be true for incommensurable forces 9

2 Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body. 8

3 What is meant by *centre of gravity*? Find the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid. 9

4 A uniform straight bar of length l and weight w, suspended from a fixed point by two cords of lengths a and b attached to its extremities, is in equilibrium under the action of gravity. Find the tensions on the cords. 9

5. Show that if the weight of each of a system of heavy particles be multiplied into the square of the distance of the particle from a given point, the sum of the products is least when the given point is the centre of gravity of the system 8

6 A force is represented by a given straight line AB. If this be resolved into two forces AC, AD at right angles to one another show that the locus of C and D is a circle. 10

7. A system of forces in a plane is such that the sum of their moments about a given point in the plane vanishes. What do you deduce therefrom with reference to the forces or their resultant? Give your reasons. 9

8. G is the centre of gravity of a system of points in a plane. Show that G will be in equilibrium under the action of forces represented by the lines joining G with the various points. 10

9. Describe the screw and find the ratio of the power to the weight when there is equilibrium. 9

10. Explain the principle of virtual velocities and, demonstrate it in the case of the lever. 10

11. A heavy rod rests with its ends on two given smooth inclined planes: determine the position of equilibrium. 9

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A.

ENGLISH.—PAPER I.

JOHN NUGENT, ESQ.; T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

A SELECTION FROM SWIFT.

1. Describe the condition of political parties in England in Swift's time, and give some account of their principal leaders. 15

2. What were Swift's objects in writing the Tale of a Tub? What do Peter, Martin and Jack represent? What effect had the publication of this work on Swift's career? 12

3. Give an epitomé of the contents of the first and fourth of The Drapier's Letters. What was the result of the publication of the fourth? 13

4. Who were Stella and Vanessa? Give some account of Swift's relations with them. 11

5. Sketch Swift's career from 1701 to 1713. 14

6. Write a brief account of Gulliver's adventures in Brobdingnag. Who was the Queen of that country supposed to represent? 11

7. Describe Gulliver's visit to the Academy of Lagado, mentioning some of the most notable projects on which he found its inmates engaged. 11

8. "From the life of Swift may be derived the important lesson that as no misfortunes should induce genius to despair, no rank or fame, however elevated, should encourage its possessor to presumption. And those to whom fate has denied such brilliant qualities, or to whom she has refused the necessary opportunities of displaying them, may be taught, while perusing the history of this illustrious man, how little happiness depends upon the possession of transcendent genius, of political influence, or of popular renown." 13

Explain and comment upon this passage.

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A.

ENGLISH.—PAPER II.

JOHN NUGENT, ESQ.; T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ.

POPE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following extracts, and state in what poem and in what connection each occurs: — 20

(*a*) 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

(*b*) But when to mischief mortals bend their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill.

(*c*) A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

(*d*) With thee in private modest Dulness lies,
And in thy bosom lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou varnisher of fools and cheat of all the wise.

(e) Respecting man, whatever wrong we call,
May, must be right, as relative to all.

(f) This clue once found unravels all the rest,
The prospect clears, and Wharton stands confest.

(g) Men, some to business, some to pleasure take,
But every woman is at heart a rake;
Men, some to quiet, some to public strife,
But every lady would be queen for life.

(h) Friend to my life, which did you not prolong,
The world had wanted many an idle song,
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?
Or which must end me, a fool's wrath or love?

(i) Here one poor word an hundred clenches makes,
And ductile Dulness new meanders takes.

2. What are the salient characteristics of the so-called Augustan period, and how are they reflected in the poetry of Pope? 10

3. What was the origin of the *Satires* and *Epistles*? What of the *Dunciad*? 8

4. "The *Rape of the Lock* was a novelty in English, but not in general, literature; in execution, though made up of two sets of materials, it nearly approaches perfection." Expand this statement, giving the literary history of the poem. 12

5. How does Pope illustrate the principle, "The sound should seem an echo to the sense"? How does he defend the use of rules in matters of taste? 10

6. Hazlitt says of Pope:—"He saw nature only dressed by art: he judged of beauty by fashion, he sought for truth in the opinions of the world, he judged the feelings of others by his own." Justify or controvert these statements, quoting passages in support of your view. 10

7. Who were Atticus and Atossa, Sappho and Sporus? What feature of Pope's genius do these characters illustrate? Quote one of the four characters in full. 10

8. The *Essay on Man* is said to be 'a poetical version of the religious creed of the age.' Explain this. What objections may be urged against the line of argument in the poem? 10

9. What did Cowper mean by the charge that Pope— 10

"Made poetry a mere mechanic art
And every warbler has his tune by heart"?

Comment briefly on Pope's metres and rhymes, and state the special benefits to be derived from a study of his works.

EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A., 1879-80.

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A.

SANSKRIT.—PAPER I.

PETER PETERSON, M.A. ;
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

KA'VYA PRAKA'SA.

1. Explain fully :— 30

a. न च वाच्यसिद्धयङ्गमत्र काकुरिति गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यत्वं शङ्क्यं प्रश्नमात्रेणापि काकोर्विश्रान्तेः ।

b. भूतभव्यसमुच्चारणे भूतं भव्यायोपदिश्यते ।

c. किंच वाणीरकडांग्वित्यादौ प्रतीयमानमर्थमभिव्यज्य वाच्यं स्वरूप एव यत्र विश्राम्यति तत्र गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्येऽतात्पर्यभूतोऽप्यर्थः स्वशब्दानभिधेयः प्रतीतिपथमवतन् कस्य व्यापारस्य विषयतामवलम्बताम् ।

d. अभिहितान्वयवाद and अन्विताभिधानवाद ; अर्थापत्ति and श्रुतार्थापत्ति.

2. शुद्धा लक्षणा द्विविधा । उपादानलक्षणा 10
लक्षणलक्षणाच । ते अपि प्रत्येकं सारोपा साध्यवसाना चेति द्विविधे ।

Give instances of each of these four *lakshanâs*, and show how the characteristics of the generic and specific *lakshanâs* are realised in each case.

3. Why are the causes, the effects, and the subsidiary circumstances of a particular sentiment in actual life called by the peculiar names *vibhâvas*, *anubhâvas* and *vyabhichârins* when it is represented in a poetic work, and what functions are attributed to them according to the view of Abhinavagupta. Answer the following questions in accordance with the view of the same writer :— 11

अन्यनिष्टैर्विभावादिभिः कथमन्यनिष्ठस्य स्थायिनो ऽभिव्यक्तिः । कथं वा स्थायिनस्तत्तदात्मनिष्ठत्वे सहृदयसंवादः ,

4 Mention an अनित्यदोष as regards each of शब्द, अर्थ and रस, and state under what circumstances it is a fault or दोष and under what not. 10

5 Show with reference to an instance why पुनरुक्तवदाभास and श्लिष्टपरंपरितरूपक are both शब्दालंकार and अर्थालंकार. Employ the same test as you may use in this case to explain the distinction between शब्दशक्तिमूल and अर्थशक्तिमूल as applied to ध्वनि.

6. Compare परिकर with काव्यलिङ्ग । 5

7. What *alankâras* depend on an identity between two things ? In each case state the peculiar mode, conditions, or circumstances of the identity, so as to bring out the distinction between the *alankâras* clearly. 13

8. A writer on *alankâras* says :— 15

अनयोरेव काव्यभेदयोर्जागरूकाजागरूकगुणी भूतव्यङ्ग्ययोः प्रविष्टं निखिलमलंकारप्रधानं काव्यम् (अत्रालंकारशब्दोऽर्थालंकारपरः) ।

Do you consider this to be the true view? If so why? Compare it with that of Mammata Give three instances of *alankâras* in which there is जागदृकाङ्गणीभूतव्यङ्ग्य and two in which there is अजागरूकगूणीभूत व्यङ्ग्य, and state what the व्यङ्ग्या is in each case. What is the meaning of the latter expression?

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A

SANSKRIT.—PAPER II.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

BALA RAMAYANA; VIDDHASALABHANJIKA.

1. (*a*) उपप्राकाराग्रं प्रहिणु नयने तर्कय मना- 15
गनाकाशे कोयं गलितहरिणः शीतकिरणः।

(*b*) तापोष्मः प्रसृतिंपचः प्रचयवान् बाष्पः प्र-
णालोचितः।

(*c*) तरंगयदृशोऽङ्गने पततु चित्रमिन्दीवरं
स्फुटीकुरुरदच्छदं व्रजतु विद्रुमः श्वेततां।
क्षणं वपुरपावृणु स्पृशतु काञ्चनं कालिमा
व्युदञ्चय मुखं मनाग्भवतु च द्विचन्द्रं नभः॥

Translate these lines. What is the *alankâra* in (*a*) in the existing context, and what would it be under a different context? Give this latter State your reasons. Mention and explain the alankâra in (*c*.)

2 Translate into Sanskrit and English, and explain where necessary— 15

(*a*) कधं लुक्क दंसाणि आहिं विअ अलोहिं समं खेलदि चंदो ।

(*b*) किं तुमं गन्धि वइल्लो व्व ट्ठाणे ट्ठाणे टक्कसि ।

(*c*) हं हो हिअअं ण अणेहिं दिट्ठो तुमं उत्तम्मसि त्ति अहो अच्छरिअं। अहवा मूले बउल लट्ठीए सुरागण्डुस सेओ कसुमेसु मइरा गन्धुग्गारोति ।

(*d*) किं उवे क्खी आदि कोलकदलाकन्दलाए करिशुण्डा दण्डावेदो ता एहि अणुसरेम्ह ।

What is the *alankâra* in (c).

3. (*a*) बामैराकृष्य वेगात् प्रगुणिताशीरसः पाणिभिः 35
केशबन्धान् सव्यैरव्याजशस्त्रप्रणयनपटुभिश्छिन्दतः
कण्ठपीठीः ।

मन्त्रानस्यानुरूपामुपकरणगतिं प्रीतये चन्द्रमौलेर्य
स्यान्तस्तोषपोषं व्यधित दशमुखी विंशतिर्बाहवश्च ॥

(*b*) चापाचार्यस्त्रिपुरविजयी कार्त्तिकेयो विजेयः
शस्त्रव्यस्तः सदनमुदधिर्भूरियं हन्तकारः ।
श्रुत्येवैतत् किमु कृतवता रेणुकाकण्ठबाधां
बद्धस्पर्द्धस्तव परशुना लज्जते चन्द्रहासः ॥

(*c*) मध्येनेरेश्वरसभं रभसेन येन
मुक्तं धनुस्ताडिते च त्रुटितं गुरोर्मे ।
रामेऽपि नाम भजतां भुजदण्डयुग्म-
मुद्दामधामनि तदेतदकाण्डचण्डम् ॥

(*d*) शेषः सोढाऽपि शङ्कां त्यजति न भवता कण्ठ-
सुत्रार्धकृष्टो गौरीसिंहेन्द्रदन्ताद्वितयरणविधिं
त्वत्प्रणीतं स्मरामि । तच्चास्ते त्वच्चारित्रं लि-
खितमिव पुरो मद्दृशां यत्सुमेरु र्वत्सेनोदस्य-
मानो रचितचटुशतं मोचितः स्वर्गिवर्गैः ॥

(*e*) निर्याते प्रथमप्रचारसमये स्फारध्वनद्भिण्डिम-
स्त्रस्ताधोरणदूरनामितगजेनाऽयं नभोवर्त्मना ।
अभ्रं वा जघनान्तदोलितकरः स्वर्वाहिनीं गाहितुं
रौधस्ताडनकोलिहरणदशनग्रावाश्रिरावणः ॥

(*f*) सखि धर्मनेतरि भीषणाविभीषणे विनेतरि
तत्रभवति किं सशोकशङ्कुरेव तन्निधिनाथ-
पूर्वबल्लभे लङ्के विरम-तु मध्यस्थगितैकावली-
कल्पा बाष्पजलकणश्रेणयः । विरज्यतु च
जरठकाञ्चनारकुड्मलकोटिपाटच्चरा दृष्टिः ।
धौतमाञ्जिष्ठपटच्चरदीनाधरमुद्रा समासाद-
यतु स्वां लक्ष्मीं लघूभवन्तु च प्रमाणानुकृ-
तमृणालदण्डाः श्वासदण्डाः ।

Translate these passages.

State briefly the context.

Give any *grammatical* notes that seem to you to be necessary.

4. राजा । संस्कृतेऽपि प्रगल्भसे । 15
विदू० । तुमं पि आल्लारिस जण जोग्गे पाउ-
दमज्झे पउत्तोसि ।

What do they mean? What element in the old Prâkrits is alluded to in this passage? State the several elements of those dialects as mentioned by the Prâkrit Grammarians, and give five instances of each. Give ten instances in illustration of the point that the dramatic Prâkrits occupy a middle position between Sanskrit and the modern Vernaculars of Northern India.

5. Does Mammata quote Râjas ekhara in the Kâvya Prakâsa? If so, on what occasions and to illustrate what? What other poets known to you does he draw his instances from? From what Prâkrit work edited by a German scholar does he derive a good many of his Prâkrit stanzas. Arrange all the poets quoted by Mammata in a chronological order, giving your reasons. 20

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A.

LATIN.—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SELECTIONS OF CICERO'S LETTERS.

1. Translate:— 20

(i) Nam ea veterum tribunorum pl. rogatio tria capita habuit, unum de reditu meo, scriptum incaute: nihil enim restituitur præter civitatem et ordinem, quod mihi pro meo casu satis est, sed, quæ cavenda fuerint et quo modo, te non fugit. Alterum caput est tralaticium de impunitate, *si quid contra alias leges eius legis ergo factum sit*. Tertium caput, mi Pomponi, quo consilio et a quo sit inculcatum, vide: scis enim Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset nec per senatum nec per populum infirmari sua lex. Sed vides

nunquam esse observatas sanctiones earum legum, quæ abrogarentur : nam si id esset, nulla fere abrogari posset : neque enim ulla est, quæ non ipsa se sœpiat difficultate abrogationis. Sed cum lex abrogatur, illud ipsum abrogatur, quo modo eam abrogari oporteat.

(ii) Erat in eadem epistola 'veternus civitatis' : gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum lœtabar otio. Extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo. Quid ais? Cœsarem nunc defendit Curio? Quis hoc putarat prœter me? nam, ita vivam, putavi. Di immortales! Quam ego risum nostrum desidero! mihi erat in animo quoniam iurisdictionem confeceram, civitatis locupletaram, publicanis etiam superioris lustri reliqua sine sociorum ulla querela conservaram, privatis summis infimis fueram iucundus, proficisci in Ciliciam Nonis maiis et, cum prima æstiva tetigissem rem militaremque conlocassem, decedere ex senatus consulto. Cupio to œdilem videre miroque desiderio me urbs adficit et omnes mei tuque in primis.

(iii) Sed tu quid ageres, quid acturus, ubi denique esses, nesciebam : fama nuntiabat te isse in syriam : auctor erat nemo. De Bruto, quo propius est, eo firmiora videntur esse quæ nuntiantur. Dolabella valde vituperabatur ab hominibus non insulsis, quod tibi tam cito succederet, cum tu vixdum xxx dies in syria fuisses : itaque constabat eum recipi in Syriam non oportere. Summa laus et tua et Bruti est, quod exercitum prœter spem existimamini comparasse. Scriberem plura, si rem causamque nossem : nunc quæ scribo, cribo, exopinione hominum atque fama. Tuas litteras avide sexspecto. Vale.

2. What do we learn from Cicero's letter as to— 15

(i) His attitude towards the popular party and its leaders.

(ii) The condition of the provinces.

(iii) The appointment of iudices.

(iv) The facilities for despatching letters.

3. What are the most amiable traits in Cicero's character displayed in his letters? 10

4. Translate and explain :— 15

(i) Tusculanum et Pompeianum valde me delectant, nisi quod me, illum ipsum vindicem æris alieni, ære non Corinthio, sed hoc circumforaneo obmerunt

(ii) Nunc reus erat apud Crassum Divitem Vittius de vi et, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus.

(iii) Interim cum ego in edicto tralaticio centesimas me observaturum haberem cum anatocismo anniversario, ille ex syngrapha postulabat quaternas.

(iv) Annuæ mihi operæ a-d. iii Kal. Sextil. emerentur.

(v) Exspecto Octavii contionem et si quid aliud, maxime autem, ecquid Dolabella tinniat an in meo nomine tabulas novas fecerit.

(vi) Dixit se, quoniam ex Senatus consulto proviciam haberet, lege cornelia imperium habiturum, quoad in urbem introisset.

5. Write short grammatical notes on the following passages illustrating any idioms that you can by the quotation of parallel passages :— 10

(i) Videtur, si insaniet, posse opprimi, modo ut urbe salva.

(ii) Ita sullaturit animus eius et proscripturit iam diu.

(iii) Pontii Neapolitanum a matre tyrannoctoni possideri ?

(iv) Quod si qui etrain inferis sensus est, qui illius in to amor fuit pietasque in omnes suos, hoc certe illa te facere non vult.

(v) Is enim, si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse.

(vi) Nec in ulla sum spe, quippe qui exceptionibus edictorum retinear.

6. Explain the etymology of the words— 10

Viginti, meridies, luna, augustus, ullus, socius, curia, quoniam, hibernus : and mention any present and past participles in Cicero which have comparatives and superlatives.

7. What is the special value to the historian of letters such as those of Cicero ? 15

8. State carefully the uses of the distributive numerals in Latin. 5

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A.

LATIN.—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID.

1 In what spirit has Virgil dealt with Homeric characters and traditions? 15

2 Consider the dramatic genius of Virgil as shown in the delineation of character. 15

3 Can you justify the conduct of Æneas in leaving Dido? 10

4 Translate— 25

(i) Nam qualis quantus que cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes, atque ubera pressat.
Centum alii curva hæc habitant ad litora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.
Tertia iam lunæ se cornua lumine complent,
Cum vitam in silvis, inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastoque ab rupe Cyclopas
Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.
Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,
Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbæ.
Omnia collustrans hanc primum ad littora classem
Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quæcunque fu sset,
Addixi · satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.

(ii) Haud ignarus eram quantum nova gloria in armis,
Et prædulce decus primo certamine posset.
Primitiæ iuvenis miseræ! bellique propinqui
Dura rudimenta! et nulla exaudita deorum
Vota precesque meæ! tu que, O sanctissima coniux,
Felix morte tua, nec in hunc servata dolorem!
Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata superstes
Restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum
Obruerent Rutuli telis! animam ipse dedissem,
Atque hæc pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret.

5. Translate and comment upon the construction of— 15

(i) Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederat que comam diffundere ventis.

(ii) Obstupuere animis gelidusque per ima cucurrit.
Ossa tremor : cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.

(iii) Omnibus idem animus scelerata excedere terra,
Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.

(iv) Quæ cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
Tros Rutulus ve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo.

(v) Hic Turnus ferro præfixum robur acuto
In Pallanta diu librans iacit, atque ita fatur.

(vi) At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
Iamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu :
Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus æquis.

6. Illustrate from the Æneid the following points :— 15

(i) The use and meaning of the past future.

(ii) Adjective with a double form in 'us' and 'is.'

(iii) The same expressions used with different meanings.

(iv) The different uses of Hendiadys.

(v) Two epithets to one substantive.

(vi) The uses of the Ablative.

7. What means have we of determining the pronunciation of the Latin 'c' and 'v' ? 5

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group B.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.)

1. It has been stated that the method of Adam Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, is essentially deductive. Is this statement correct, or nearly so ? or are there portions of the work where induction is freely employed ? 8

2 What are the conditions, according to Smith, for a high and increasing rate of wages ? Do those conditions exist in India or any other Asiatic country ? 8

3. What are the strongest arguments in favour of, and against, the theory of a "Wages fund"? Has the practical effect of this doctrine on the relations of capitalists and labourers been beneficial or the reverse? 10

4. To what causes may we attribute the recent reaction both in England and on the European Continent against certain portions of the later deductive economy? Has that reaction affected any of the essential doctrines of Smith, or not? 10

5. What did Ricardo mean by his statement that the rate of profits can never be increased but by a fall of wages, and how did he reach it? 8

6. What is trade, and what is the distinction between wholesale and retail trade? When is trade most effective and most remunerative? 8

7. What are the strongest arguments for and against an income-tax? Is the principle of a progressive income-tax consistent with received economical doctrines, or not? 8

8 How does Adam Smith account for the inequalities in the rate of profits in different industries? 8

9 Explain the doctrine that profit depends on the "cost of labour." 8

10. What effect have entails and settlements on the value of land as a productive instrument? 6

11. What are the principal objections to export duties? Are such duties advisable in the case of commodities for which there is "an almost irresistible demand"? 8

12. What is meant by the "co-ordination of industries"? And what by reciprocity? State and criticise the principal current theories opposed to freedom of exchange. 10

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group B.

HISTORY.—PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

HISTORY OF INDIA IN THE 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

(*Dates to give throughout. Only ten questions to be answered.*)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Trace the progress of the Portuguese in India during the 16th century. 10

2. Give a sketch of Babur's career. What is Mr. Elphinstone's estimate of his character? 10

3. Write short lives of any three of the following:—Chánd Beebee of Ahmednagar, Salabat Jung, Nizam-ool-Moolk-asof Jáh, Meer Jaffier, Dupleix, Nana Furnawis. 10

4. What was the attitude of Akbur and Aurungzebe respectively towards their Hindu subjects? 10

5. State briefly for what events the following places are memorable:—Talikote, Bassein, Arcot, Chándernagore, Pondicherry, Khurdiah. 10

6. Give the life and character of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. of Bijápur. 10

7. Examine the position of affairs in the Deccan during Akbur's reign. 10

8. What was the extent of the Marátha kingdom— 10

(*a*) At its foundation,

(*b*) At the period of its greatest prosperity?

9. Shortly describe the political condition of India after the battle of Pánipat in 1761. 10

10. Criticise the conduct of Warren Hastings with reference to— 10

(*a*) The Treaty of Benares.

(*b*) The Bégums of Oudh.

11. Give an outline of Pitt's East India Bill (passed into an Act on the 13th August 1784), and examine its merits and demerits. 10

12. What judicial reforms were effected by Lord Cornwallis? What is Mr. Mill's opinion as to their result? 10

13. Write a brief history of the Mysore State during the latter half of the 18th century. 10

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

1. Give a sketch of, and criticise the system of land tenure that prevailed during the reign of Saul. 19

2. What was the condition and extent of the Jewish kingdom— 10

(*a*) At the commencement of David's rule,

(*b*) Upon the accession of Solomon to the throne?

3 Give the position of the following places, and state briefly for what events they are memorable — 10

Hebron, Bethshemesh, Esdraelon, Jamnia, Gaza, Bethhoron, Jotapata.

4. Give details of Solomon's commercial relations with foreign States. 10

5. Write short lives, and examine the policy of any three of the following:— 10

Asa, Ahab, Hezekiah, Josiah, John Hyrcanus, Alexander Jannceus,

6. When did the prophets first appear as a separate and influential class in the Jewish State? What was their political position? 10

7. At what period did Samaria acquire importance? For what is it notable? 10

8. What was the nature and origin of the following Feasts:— 10

Pentecost, Purim, Tabernacles, Dedication.

9. What part was played in Jewish History by Amos, Ezra and Nehemiah? 10

10. Give an outline of the campaigns of Judas the Maccabee against the Syrians. 10

11. Trace the rise and progress of the Jewish community at Alexandria. 10

12. Criticise the character of Herod the Great, and examine the political condition of Judea during his reign. 10

13. What was the constitution of the Sanhedrim? Discuss the various changes in its nature during the period of history under review. 10

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group B.

HISTORY.—PAPER II

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

POLITICAL HISTORY.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1 What were the causes that led to Clarendon's impeachment? What articles, if any, of that impeachment do you consider well founded? 10

2 Give some account of, and comment briefly upon, the secret treaties between Charles II and Louis XIV. 10

3 What circumstances led to the attainder of Sir J. Fenwick? 8

4 What were the events that brought about the Treaty of Ryswick? Give shortly the substance of that treaty 12

5 Describe any two of the following battles.— 10

(*a*) The Boyne. (*c*) The Nile

(*b*) Oudenarde. (*d*) Salamanca

6. Give some account of the Cato Street Conspiracy 7

7. "The claims of two other families by descent were superior to George I." What families were they, and why were they set aside? 10

8 Sketch the public career of any two of the following Statesmen:—Harley, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chatham, Charles James Fox. 10

9. Give particulars of the quadruple alliance in the reign of George I., and the events that grew out of it. 11

10. What was the condition of England immediately after the close of the war in 1815? 12

ROMAN HISTORY.

1. Describe as exactly as you can the situation of Rome, and the political and commercial advantages of that situation. What were the names of the seven hills? Indicate on a sketch map their relative positions. 12

2. Write a short account of the Gaulish invasion. 8

3. What were the Licinian laws? How and when were they carried, and on what ground were they opposed? Who was the first prætor, and for what purposes was this officer and the Curule Ædiles created? 12

4. A sketch of the Carthaginian society and state, and an estimate of its weak and strong points when compared with Rome. 12

5. Describe the march of Hannibal from Spain into Cisalpine Gaul. 8

6. To what causes may the ultimate failure of Hannibal be assigned? 10

7. Enumerate the principal events, domestic and foreign, between the second and third Punic Wars. 8

8. Who are our principal authorities for the history of the Punic Wars, and what is their value? 8

9. What were the objects aimed at in the political arrangements of Sulla, and how far were they secured? 10

10. What were the principal provincial magistracies? And to what kind of supervision were they subjected by the Roman Government? Give some account of the government of Sicily during the first century after its acquisition by the Romans. 12

Greek History.

1. Write a short description of Attica. 9

2. Give a short account of the following nations as they existed in the sixth century before Christ:—the Scythians, the Phenicians, the Persians, and the Egyptians. To what Greek writer are we principally indebted for a knowledge of these nations? 14

3. What was the origin of the war between the Persian monarchy and European Greece? 7

4. Describe the battle of Salamis. 7

5. The origin, purpose, and history of the maritime confederacy under Athens. 10

6 Enumerate the principal Western Colonies of Greece, in Epirus, Italy and Sicily. 8

7 What ordinarily were the relations of a Greek colony to the mother country? Narrate the events which brought about the rupture between Corcyra and Corinth. 10

8 By what arguments was war with Athens supported in the congress held at Sparta in 432? And on what grounds did Pericles urge his countrymen to resist the demands of the Peloponnesian allies? 8

9. Relate the military career of Demosthenes and Brasidas. 10

10 An outline of the history of the Macedonian monarchy. 12

11. To what causes may the political decline of Greece be principally attributed? 5

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group B.

HISTORY.—PAPER III

W WORDSWORTH, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(Only ten Questions to be answered.)

HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1 "The Habeas Corpus Act of Charles II. introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject." Criticise the above statement. 10

2 Trace the growth of the dispensing power during the period of history under review. When did that power receive its death blow? 10

3 When was the principle of appropriation of supplies first established? What has been the effect of it? 10

4 What provisions are there either in the act of settlement or in later enactments respecting "place-men"? 10

5. Trace the origin in England of a permanent military force. 10

6 "George the Third's fixed and avowed purpose from the commencement of his reign was to break up party connections and to emancipate his government from the domination of great lords." 10

Illustrate the operation and results of this policy

7 Examine the difference between crown colonies and those self-administered as to (1) patronage, (2) taxation, (3) unoccupied lands. 10

8. Write short lives of, and mention the chief works of, any two of the following.—Locke, Pope, Hobbes, Swift, Fielding, DeFoe. 10

9 Give some account of the rise of the Royal Society. 10

10 "Only after a long and dangerous struggle was the right of printing parliamentary debates conceded" Trace the progress and termination of the struggle in question. 10

11 When did the political importance of the newspaper press first make itself felt? 10

Roman History

1. What theories have been propounded as to the constituent elements of the original Roman population? Mention the strongest arguments in favour of the view that they were a mixed race, and the strongest arguments against it 10

2 What political consequences had the new distribution of the Roman people under Servius Tullius? Give a summary account of that distribution, and the principles on which it rested. 8

3 Was the change from a monarchical to a republican constitution an important one, so far as the distribution within the state of political power was concerned? 8

4. "There is nothing viler," says Dr. Arnold, "than the spirit which actuates the vulgar of an aristocracy." What kind of spirit is referred to in this passage? Can you mention any exhibitions of it in the long struggle between the plebs and the patricians? 10

5 What were the effects of foreign conquest on the republican constitution of Rome, and on the faith and manners of the Roman people? 12

6. What do you know of the condition of the slave class in ancient Rome? Were slaves numerous? Whence were they obtained, and how principally employed? What was the origin and issue of the Servile Wars? To what extent was the lot of slaves mitigated by religion and philosophy? 14

7 Compare the public games and popular amusements of Greece and Rome Do they point to any fundamental differences in national character and feeling? 10

8. What did Horace mean by his assertion that "Captive Greece took captive her fierce conqueror"? 5

9 Of what character was the New Attic Comedy? Who was its chief poet, and his chief Roman imitator? Give the story of any Roman comedy known to you 8

10 Give a sketch of the political career of Cicero What was the composition, character, and aims of the party with which he generally acted? 8

11. On what grounds do the modern admirers of Julius Cæsar defend his political career? 7

Greek History.

1 What is the subject of the Odyney? Mention some of the principal events narrated in this poem. Does it appear to belong to the same age as the Iliad? 8

2 Compare the political condition of the Greek world, as pourtrayed in early legends, with that prevalent in the age of Thucydides Can you point out any analogies in the former with the primitive political arrangements of the Teutonic races? 12

3 What effects do the physical geography and configuration of Greece appear to have had on the political relations of its inhabitants? 8

4 Describe the primitive constitution of Sparta, and the mode in which the government was actually carried on during the Peloponnesian war 10

5 Write a short life of Alcibiades, and trace the effects of his career and character on the society and government of Athens 8

6 Give some account of the origin, character, and influence of Attic tragedy and comedy 8

7. What are the peculiar merits of Thucydides and Xenophon in their historical writings? Narrate what is known of the private life of these two historians 8

8. In what country, and under what influences, did philosophical speculation begin among the Greeks? What is the relation of Socrates to the earlier philosophers? 12

9. Can you mention any examples of religious intolerance in the Greek world? Is it true that religion in Greece was wholly without influence on morality, and without fixed dogmas? What influence had the oracles and the numerous hereditary sacerdotal offices on the maintenance of religious belief and tradition? 12

10. Compare the position of women in the Greek world, in the society described in the Homeric poems, and in the age of Pericles To what causes may the change in their position be attributed? 14

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group C.

LOGIC.—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between real and verbal predication, and show the relation of definition to other kinds of verbal predication. 10

2. Mention the doctrines of the import of propositions which are rejected by Mill, and the grounds on which he condemns them. What is his own theory on the subject? 12

3 Show by examples that a train of reasoning is a series of inductive inferences from particulars to particulars through marks of marks. 12

4 Carefully explain the meaning of the following propositions What may be said for or against their truth? 14

(*a*) Propositions the negation of which is inconceivable must rest on evidence of a higher and more cogent description than any which experience can afford.

(*b*) Will is the only cause of phenomena

5. Give Mill's logical division of nameable things, and a short account of each of the dividing members. 10

6. Define Induction, and show that your definition excludes several logical operations sometimes called inductions. 11

7. What are the meanings of the following terms:—Intermixture of effects, verification, uniformity of nature, isolation of phenomena, predisposing cause, and conservation of energy? 11

8. Describe the character of an argument from Analogy in the wider and narrower sense of the word, and show what is meant by a Competition of Analogies. 11

9. Is it possible that all laws may be deducible from one ultimate law? 9

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group C.

LOGIC.—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Reduce Bokardo to the first figure by ostensive reduction and by *reductio per impossibile*. Give examples of the Progressive Sorites in words and symbols, break up your symbolical example into the syllogisms of which it is composed, and show from your analysis the reasons for the rules of the Sorites. 12

2. Distinguish between Nomenclature and Terminology. 9

3. In what does the Fallacy of Mal-Observation consist and what delusions does it give rise to? 12

4. Mention any cases in which Fowler expresses his disagreement with Mill and other writers. 13

5. Give the Canon and one or more examples to illustrate the Method of Residues. Why is it said to be, strictly speaking, a Deductive Method? 12

6. What distinguishes the proper employment of the Method of Agreement from Induction by simple Enumeration? Can we ever depend upon the results of the latter method? 10

7. Distinguish Observation from Experiment. Show the superior efficacy of experiment, and explain how it is that observation in spite of its inferior power is often used? 12

8. Reduce the following arguments to their strict Logical form: 20

(*a*) If we ought always to believe whatever our parents believe, the savages of Africa ought to practise the idolatry of their negro fathers.

(*b*) The inhabitants of Sumatra have always seen water flowing in their own climate, and the freezing of their rivers ought to be deemed a prodigy. But they never saw water in Muscovy during the winter, and therefore they cannot reasonably be positive what would there be the consequence.

(*c*) It has been supposed by some philosophers that electricity is the real agent by which the nerves act upon the muscles. But there are many objections to such a view; and this very important one among the rest,—that electricity may be transmitted along a nervous trunk which has been compressed by a string tied tightly round it, whilst the passage of ordinary nervous power is as completely checked by this process as if the nerve had been divided.

(*d*) Nay do not think I flatter:
For what advancement may I hope from thee,
That no revenue hast but thy good spirits,
To feed and clothe thee?

(*e*) And let it not be said that the slave has not the sensibilities of other men. Nature is too strong even for slavery to conquer. Even the brute has the yearnings of parental love. But suppose that the conjugal and parental ties of the slave may be severed without a pang. What a curse must slavery be, if it can so blight the heart with more than brutal insensibility, if it can sink the human mother below the Polar she-bear which howls and dies for its sundered cub.

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group C.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State (*a*) the various doctrines implied in the divine government of the world or in the notion of religion in general; (*b*) the exact value of the argument from analogy as applied by Butler to those doctrines. 11

2. By what considerations is Butler led to conclude "that our gross, organized bodies, with which we perceive the objects of sense and with which we act, are no part of ourselves;" and "what befalls those systems of matter (our bodies) at death, cannot be the destruction of the living agents." 13

3. Mention the various points of analogy between the punishments of the present world and those of the future; and answer the objections against the belief in future punishments, which may be raised on the consideration of human frailty and of God's alleged absolute benevolence. 15

4. Is it a satisfactory answer to objections against the wisdom and goodness of the divine government to say, that through ignorance we are unable to form a judgment on this subject? State Butler's views on this question. 12

5. Point out the difficulties which Butler discovers in Shaftesbury's theory concerning virtue, and Hobbes' theory concerning benevolence. 12

6. Compare the passions of envy and emulation, and state the principle on which Butler calls the one natural and lawful, and the other unnatural and unlawful. 11

7. Explain the exact meaning of the following expressions:— 15

(*a*) "Man from his make, constitution or nature is in the strictest and most proper sense a law to himself."

(*b*) "Tortures and death are not so contrary to human nature as injustice."

(c) "That your conscience approves of and attests to such a course of action is itself alone an obligation."

8. How does Butler show that compassion is not a weakness of mind, and that stoical apathy indicates a diseased condition in the moral character of man? 11

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group C.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by Methods of Ethics, and how are they classified? 11

2. Is the principle of "living according to nature or in conformity with the will of God" a really ultimate principle in morals, and such as might form the basis of an Ethical system? 10

3. Can "the construction of an ideal Society" fitly be taken as the foundation of any system of Ethics? 10

4. Discuss the question whether a reflective Egoist is able to make correct calculations of future happiness from his own experience and from that of others. 10

5. What doubts and difficulties might be raised against Plato's conclusion that "the life of the virtuous man will always be on the whole intrinsically the happiest." Do you consider the conclusion improbable? 10

6. Examine Herbert Spencer's system wherein it is maintained that Egoism in the sense of "self-development" or "the due exercise of all the faculties," is the ultimate end of right conduct. 10

7. State how far the prescriptions of common-sense morality can claim to be intuitive truths, and whether they are capable of being converted into first principles of scientific Ethics. Answer these questions chiefly with regard to the obligations of justice and veracity. 15

8. Show by some examples how authors of great repute have attempted to found systems of morality upon principles of moral conduct which, in reality, are mere tautologies, and state what you think of Kant's and Clarke's rules of rightness. 12

9. Is there any necessary discrepancy between the utilitarian code and the maxims of common-sense morality? And is it right to call the morality of common-sense "unconsciously and instinctively utilitarian"? 12

THURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group D.

MATHEMATICS.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

RAO BAHADUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;
JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how a curve can be represented by an equation. 4

What does the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ represent?

2. Find the equation to a straight line in terms of the perpendicular from the origin and its inclination to the axis. 7

3. Draw the figure whose sides are represented by the following equations:— 8

$$x = 4$$
$$y = 5$$
$$x - y = 0$$
$$y - 2x = 0,$$

and find the equations to its diagonals.

4. Show that the lines drawn through the middle points of the sides of a triangle respectively perpendicular to those sides meet in a point. 7

5. Find the equation referred to polar co-ordinates of the tangent to a circle at any point. 7

6. Find the locus of the point from which two given unequal circles subtend equal angles. 10

7. Define a parabola; from your definition determine its equation; and from your equation so found trace the curve. 7

8. If through any point within or without a parabola two lines be drawn parallel to two given straight lines to meet the curve, the rectangles of the segments will be to one another in an invariable ratio. 7

9. Find the length of the chord of contact of the parabola corresponding to any external point. 10

10. Show that the normal at any point of an ellipse bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 7

11. Show that all the points from which tangents at right angles to one another can be drawn to an ellipse lie on the circumference of a circle. 11

12. Find the equation to a hyperbola referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes. 7

13. What are the asymptotes of a hyperbola?

Show that the area of the triangle contained between the asymptotes of a hyperbola and the tangent at any point is constant. 8

THURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group D.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

RAO BAHADUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;
JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *limit* of a function. 2

Show that the limit of $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$, when x is negative and increases without limit, is e. 3

Find the limit of $\frac{v}{a^v - 1}$ when $v = 0$.

2. Determine the differential coefficient of $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, and point out its geometrical signification. 8

3. Differentiate $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{e^x \cos x}{1 + e^x \sin x}\right)$ 8

4. Prove Leibnitz's theorem for finding n^{th} differential coefficient of u for x, where $u = yz$, y and z being both functions of x. 6

If $u = e^{ax}\ y$, the above can be conveniently written as 6

$$\frac{d^n(e^{ax}y)}{dx^n} = e^{ax}\left(a + \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n y.$$ Show how ?

5. Apply Leibnitz's theorem, and deduce the value of— 8

$$1 - x^2\frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}}.$$

6 Expand by Maclaurin's theorem $e^x \log(1+x)$ and also 10 an x in powers of x.

7 $du = x(x-1)^2(x-3^3)dx$. For what value of x will u 6 be a maximum or a minimum ?

Find the maximum and minimum length of the line drawn 6 to a circle from a given external point.

8 Explain fully what is meant by integration, and 10 integrate $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+a^2)}}$

9 Determine the partial fractions corresponding to a 8 factor of the first degree which is repeated.

10 Find the integral of $\frac{x^{m-1}}{x^n-1}$, where m and n are even. 8

11. Find the limit of the following series when n is made 8 infinite :—

$$\frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{n}{1+n^2} + \frac{n}{2^2+n^2} + \cdots\cdots \frac{n}{(n-1)^2+n^2}.$$

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group D.

DYNAMICS.

RAO BAHADUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Generally let f denote an acceleration when a second 6 is the unit of time, and a foot the unit of length. If the unit

of length be m feet and the unit of time n seconds, show that the same acceleration will be denoted by $\frac{m^2}{n} f$.

Find the measure of the force of gravity when the unit of time is a *vpal* ($= \frac{1}{8}$ of a second) and the unit of length one cubit ($= 19\ 8$ inches). 4

2. Show that $\frac{1}{2}(2n - 1)g$ is the space described by a falling body during the nth second from the commencement of motion. 4

A body passing over 9 feet has its velocity increased from 4 to 5: find the whole space described from rest, and the acceleration. 4

3. Determine the *latus rectum* of the parabola described by a projectile. 5

Determine how long a particle takes in moving from the point of projection to the further end of the *latus rectum*. 5

4. An inclined plane passes through the point of projection of a projectile, and is at right angles to the plane of motion: find the time of flight, the greatest distance from the plane, and the range on the plane. 10

5. Find in what time a force which would support a weight of 4 lbs. would move a weight of 9 lbs. through 49 feet along a smooth horizontal plane, and find the velocity acquired. 10

6. Define *vis-viva* of a system. 2

Show that by the direct collision of two imperfectly elastic bodies, the *vis-viva* of the system is diminished. 8

7. Show by mechanical considerations that any diameter of a parabola bisects the chords which are parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the diameter. 10

8. A series of perfectly elastic bodies is arranged in the same straight line; one of them impinges on the next, and this on the next, and so on: show that if their masses form a geometrical progression of which the common ratio is r, their velocities after impact form a geometrical progression of which the common ratio is $\frac{2}{r+1}$. 10

9. A heavy body hanging vertically draws another along a smooth horizontal plane; supposing initial velocity zero, find the horizontal and vertical velocity of the centre of gravity at any instant. 10

Show that the centre of gravity describes a straight line with uniform acceleration. 6

10. If the length of the second's pendulum be 39·1393 inches, find the value of g to three places of decimals. 6

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group D.

HYDROSTATICS.

RAO BAHADUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define a Fluid. 5

What fundamental property of fluids must we assume in Hydrostatics? Assuming this property prove the principles of the equal transmission of pressure and its equality in all directions.

2 Show that if two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface will be inversely proportional to their densities. 11

Three fluids of densities P, 2P, 3P, respectively, fill a semicircular tube whose bounding diameter is horizontal: prove that the depth of one of the common surfaces is double that of the other.

3 Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body, and whether its equilibrium is stable or unstable. 8

4. Explain the phenomena of *dew*, *hoar-frost*, and *clouds*. 5

5. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer, and explain the manner in which it is used 8

6. A cube floats in water with one vertex below and three in the surface of the water. Determine the specific gravity of the cube. 13

7 Explain how the Barometer may be used for the determination of altitudes. 8

Find an expression for the difference of altitudes of two places.

8. Describe the common Pump, and find the tension of the piston rod and the height through which the water rises during one stroke of the piston 8

9 Describe the differences between the Atmospheric and Watt's Double-acting Steam Engine 9

10. A hemispherical bowl rotates uniformly about its vertical radius. What amount of liquid will it contain ? 13

11 Explain how the tension at any point of a cylindrical vessel containing fluid is measured Find the relation between the pressure and tension at any point when the cylinder is vertical 12

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group D.

OPTICS.

RAO BAHADUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE,

JAMES JARDINE, MA.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 State the laws of Reflection and Refraction. 8

2. If a ray of light from a given point be reflected by a plane surface so as to pass through another given point, prove that the length of its path is a minimum. 6

3 Shew that if the refractive indices for two media when light is incident upon them from vacuum be μ and μ respectively; find the refractive index for light proceeding from the one medium into the other. 5

4 A horizontal ray of light falls in a constant direction upon a plane mirror moveable round a vertical axis, and is reflected from it Shew that if the mirror be turned round through any angle, the reflected ray will move through double that angle. 7

5. Define a prism; determine the amount of deviation of a ray of light in passing through a prism. 11

6 A person looking into a vertical vessel can first see half the opposite side when the vessel is empty, but he can see the whole side when it is filled with fluid. Determine the index of refraction of the fluid. 11

7. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface. 10

8. Determine the form of a pencil of rays after oblique reflection at a plane surface. What is the *circle of least confusion?* 11

9. What is a lens? Trace the corresponding position of the conjugate foci for a convex lens. 11

10. Describe the human Eye, and explain the nature of the defects of vision called, respectively, *long-sight* and *short-sight.* 12

11. Describe Newton's Telescope. Find its magnifying power and field of view. 13

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group D.

ASTRONOMY.

RAO BAHADUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *zenith-distance*, *hour-angle*, *azimuth*, *latitude* of a place, and *latitude* of a heavenly body 5

How do you determine the meridian line of a place, and also its latitude, by the shadow of a gnomon on an equinoxial day? 6

2. What is the difference between Mean Time and Apparent Time? 6

Explain the causes that give rise to the Equation of Time. 6

3. Suppose we place in your hands the meridional observations of the sun made every day during the course of a whole year. Determine from these data the following:— 12

(1) The latitude of the place.

(2) The obliquity of the ecliptic.

(3) The position of the first point of Aries.

(4) The length of the tropical year.

4. Which of the following great circles is fixed, and which of them would, if visible, appear fixed to an observer not aware of his own motion:—Ecliptic, equator, meridian, and solstitial colure. 8

5. Supposing the orbits of two planets to be circular and to lie in the same plane, show that the longitude of the interior as seen from an exterior will change more rapidly at the superior than at the inferior conjuction, but that its angular distance from the sun will change more rapidly at the inferior than at the superior conjunction. 10

6 What are the three sources of errors in the adjustment of a Transit Instrument? Describe shortly the methods employed to detect and measure them. 10

7. Describe the general nature of the appearances of the heavens to an observer on the surface of the moon. 8

8. What is the duration of a Metonic cycle? What phenomena recur at the end of the period? 6

9. Explain the phenomena of the Tides. 7

State why spring tides are very high twice during the year at Bombay. 6

10. Show how the position of a ship is determined at sea by astronomical observations. 10

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group E.

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I

T. COOKE, M.A, M. I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the functions of the root of a plant? Name and describe some of the different forms of root. 10

2. Explain the terms *Linear*, *Lanceolate*, *Cordate*, *Obcordate*, *Ovate*, *Obovate*, as applied to leaves 10

3. Describe the different forms of inflorescence known as *Raceme*, *Corymb*, *Panicle* and *Thyrsus*. 10

4 What kind of cells are usually found in the pulp of any ripe fruit, and what in the pith of a young branch of a tree? 10

5. How does the structure of an exogenous differ from that of an endogenous stem? 10

6. Name and describe some of the different kinds of dehiscence which take place in fruits 10

7. What are *Orders*, *Genera* and *Species*? 10

8. What is *Axile*, *Parietal* and *Free Central* placentation? What is the nature of the placentation in the common pea? 10

9. How would you distinguish between the Orders Labiatæ and Verbenaceæ? Name some plants belonging to each of these Orders. 10

10. Name and describe some of the different forms of fruit. 10

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group E.

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what different ways may the dehiscence of the anther take place? 8

2. What are syngenesious anthers? Name any Natural Order of which syngenesious anthers are characteristic. 10

3. Explain the division of Dicotyledonous plants into Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ and Monochlamydeæ. 12

4 What characteristic is almost invariably present in the leaf of a plant belonging to the Natural Order Myrtaceæ? 8

5. Give briefly the most marked characteristics of the Natural Orders Malvaceæ, Acanthaceæ and Euphorbiaceæ. 18

6. Describe the fructification and germination of the Filices. 14

7. Describe the three plants placed before you. 30

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group E.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short description of the minute structure of bone. 20

2. Into what classes may the organic principles contained in food be divided? State briefly the action of the various digestive secretions on each. 30

3. Describe shortly the changes effected by respiration on *a'* the respired air, *b'* the blood. 30

4. What proofs have we of the circulation of the blood? 15

5. How is visual judgment of a distance, size and solidity effected? 15

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group E.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Zoological Analogy, Homology and Metamorphosis, and give examples. 15

2. Describe the anatomy and physiology of a common horny sponge. 15

3. What are the points in which the oyster and common snail (Helix) resemble and differ from each other? 20

4. Describe the heart and respiratory organs of the Herring, Frog and Whale. 30

5. Describe the preparations on the table. 20

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Mass. When are two bodies said to have the same mass? 10

2. What is Capillarity? What are the different kinds of capillary action, and how are they affected by the diameter of the tube? 10

3. Define *Energy, Work, Momentum.* What is the energy of a body weighing 40 grammes projected upwards with a velocity of 30 metres in a second? 10

4. Describe accurately the mode of making and graduating a mercurial thermometer. What is displacement of Zero, and how could you correct for it? 10

5. Describe the differential thermometer, and explain its use. 10

6. A bar of iron is 25 feet long at 60°F. If the bar be heated to 200°C, what will be its length, the coefficient of expansion of iron between 0°C and 100°C being $\frac{1}{100}$? 10

7. One thousand cubic inches of oxygen at 60° F are heated to 300° centigrade, and the pressure at the same time increased from 30 inches to 40 inches of mercury; calculate the volume. 10

8. Describe an experiment which proves that water reaches its maximum density at a temperature higher than 0° C. 10

9. Define Ebullition. By what means may water be made to boil at a lower temperature than 100° C.? 10

10. Explain the cause of the Land and Sea breezes. 10

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.].

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Specific Heat. 10

Four and a half ounces of iron at 120° are immersed in 1 lb. of water at 60° and the resulting temperature found to be $61\frac{9}{11}$; find the specific heat of the iron.

2. Deduce a formula which will express the relation between the conjugate foci of a concave mirror. 10

If an object be placed 10 feet in front of a concave mirror of 2 feet radius, find the position of the conjugate focus.

3. What is a prism, and why does dispersion take place when a ray of white light is made to pass through a prism in a certain direction? 10

4. What are thermo-electric currents? Describe the Thermopile. 10

5. What do you understand by positive and negative electricities? Is it possible to obtain negative electricity on glass by rubbing it with silk? 10

6. I stand on an insulating stool and present a needle to the prime conductor of an electrical machine in action. I throw away the needle and find that I am electrified. With what kind of electricity will I be charged, and why? How may it be shown that I am thus charged? 10

7. Describe the Leyden jar, and explain its action. 10

8. Describe the Galvanometer. What is an astatic needle? 10

9. Describe Daniell's battery. 10

10. State the laws of Electrolysis. 10

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate the specific gravity as compared with air of— 10

Carbon Monoxide.

Nitrogen Tetroxide.

2. Suppose you wished to verify the atomic weight of chlorine, how would you proceed? 15

3. From a mixture of carbonate of calcium and sulphuric acid exactly 100 litres of carbon dioxide gas (measured at standards) are evolved, how much sulphate of calcium will there have been formed? 10

4. Mention any points of resemblance you can trace between water and hydrogen sulphide. 20

5. What is the density of phosphorus vapor? Describe the preparation and properties of amorphous phosphorus. 20

6. Give a short description of the principal compounds of Silicon with the monovalent non-metals. 25

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the theory of the Safety Lamp. 15

2. What do you understand by hard waters? What is Clarke's process for determining the hardness of water? Define a Clarke's degree of hardness. 15

3. How is potassium nitrate manufactured and purified? What is the composition of gunpowder? Represent roughly by a formula the decomposition which takes place when gunpowder is ignited. 20

4. What is Bessemer's process for the manufacture of steel. 10

5. What is the action of nitric acid on— 15

Metallic mercury?

Lead sulphide?

Arsenious oxide?

6. Describe the compounds of copper with oxygen. 10

7. How is silver obtained from its ores. 15

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1879-80.

Branch I.—Languages (English, Sanskrit, Latin, and Persian).

EXAMINERS.

W. Martin Wood, Esq.	In English.
T. B. Kirkham, Esq.	
P. Peterson, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S....	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Latin.
F. G. Selby, B.A.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E....	In Persian.
Mirza Hairat, Esq.	

Branch II.—History and Philosophy.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	In History and Philosophy.
F. G. Selby, B.A.	

Branch IV.—Natural Sciences.

EXAMINERS.

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.	In Natural Sciences.
D. MacDonald, M.B., B.Sc.	

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I

W MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.; T B KIRKHAM, ESQ

1 What were the chief social, political and religious movements in Chaucer's time? What indications of his leanings in regard to any of them are observable in the Canterbury Tales? 8

2 How many pilgrims were there? Mention and describe each very briefly, and give a full description of any one of them Where and how does the poet describe himself? 7

3 "In Chaucer we find hert and herte, bed and bedde, erth and erthe" (Guest). How do you account for this? Point out the various significations of the final *e* in Chaucer How do you determine when it is to be pronounced, silent or elided? Decline the personal pronouns in Chaucer's grammatical forms 9

4 Paraphrase the two following passages:—

(*a*) 'O stormy peple! vnsad and euer vntrewe
Ay vndiscreet and chaunging as a vane,
Delyting euer in rombel that is newe,
For lyk the mone ay wexe ye and wane,
Ay ful of clapping, dere ynough a Iane;
Your doom is fals, your constance yuel preueth,
A ful greet fool is he that on yow leueth!' 5

(*b*) They slepen til that it was pryme large,
The moste part, but it were Canacee;
She was ful mesurable, as wommen be
For of hir fader hadde she take leue
To gon to reste, sone after it was eue;
Hir liste nat appalled for to be,
Nor on the morwe vnfestlich for to se;
And slepte hir firste slepe, and thanne awook
For swich a ioye she in hir herte took
Bothe of hir queynte ring and hir mirour,
That twenty tyme she changed hir colour;
And in hir slepe, ryght for impression
Of hir mirour, she hadde a vision.
Wherfor, er that the sonne gan vp glyde,
She cleped on hir maistresse hir bisyde,
And seyde, that hir liste for to ryse 9

5. Write short notes on the following words and phrases, explanatory of the meaning, derivation, allusion or other difficulty :— 12

(1) a for-pyned goost, (2) nose thurles, (3) a significavit, (4) for the nones, (5) in every halke and every herne, (6) that foughten breeme, (7) ne may with Venus holde champartye, (8) I am thi ayel, (9) with mighty maces the bones they to-breste, (10) wel his gurdel underpight, (11) Egipcien Marie, (12) Jubalter and Septe.

6. Mention the chief classical productions in English literature on the subject of toleration and the freedom of the press, and give the date of publication of each. Explain the the meaning of the title *Areopagitica*. 8

7. Trace briefly the various steps in Milton's argument. What does he say is "the utmost bound of civill liberty that wise men looke for." 10

8. What contemporary author is alluded to in the Areopagitica, and in what terms? 8

9. In what sense do the following words occur :—A puny with his guardian, ding, pittance, muing, gramercy, cautelous, divulg'd, officials, fescu, professors. What is a rebeek? What a sorbonist? 9

10. Explain fully the following passages :— 15

(*a*) A harder alchymy than Lullius ever knew.

(*b*) The countryman's Arcadia and his Monte Majors.

(*c*) To sequester out of the world into Atlantic and Eutopian polities ... will not mend our condition.

(*d*) The notorious ribald of Arezzo.

(*e*) He had been else a mere artificial Adam, such an Adam as he is in the motions.

(*f*) That continual court libel against the parliament and city.

(*h*) Ghost of a linnen decency.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ. ; T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ.

COLERIDGE'S FRIEND. SHAKESPEARE: TWELFTH NIGHT, A WINTER'S TALE, AS YOU LIKE IT, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

1. Describe the "Landing Places" in the *Friend*, and explain how they are intended to subserve the main purposes of the work: by way of illustrating this, give— 12

(*a*) A summary of Coleridge's delineation of Sir Alexander Ball's character and principles of action; *or*

(*b*) A careful statement of his comparative estimates of (1) Luther and Rousseau, (2) Erasmus and Voltaire.

(Take (*a*) by preference.)

2. State how Coleridge meets the query "What are my metaphysics"? In doing this, besides stating as nearly as you can his own explicit reply a page or two later, give your own account of his definition of "conscience"; also state the meanings he attaches to the terms "understanding," "pure reason," "free will," "reflective self consciousness"; and, by contrast, mention why, as Coleridge says, the "inward querist" cannot be satisfied with the phrase "laws of nature," and how it is that "though the individual may rest content with the seemly metaphor, the race cannot"? 12

3. What is the "guiding light," the "most weighty and concerning of all sciences" that is to be understood as "the *nisus formativus* of social man, as the appointed protoplast of true humanity"? Explain, from the impressions left in your mind as to the tendency of the whole work, how the author applies that "light" and "science"—on one hand to the conduct of man's life, on the other to political and social polity: include any references to distinguished men or citations of eminent poets and philosophers introduced by Coleridge that may serve to illustrate your explanation. 18

4. Describe the metre and prosody of Shakespeare—irrespective of irregularities and exceptions: indicate some links that connect the measure used in his dramas with the rhyme and metre of English authors nearly preceding and succeeding him. 10

5. Do you observe any word incorrectly used in the following passages? If so, explain how the syntax is questionable. Also refer to the history of the word, stating whether it is one word, or two having different legitimate uses :— 10

(*a*) But let him say so then, and let him go;
But let him swear so, and he shall not stay
.....

(*b*) But I'd say he had not—
And I'll be sworn—you would believe my saying
.....

(*c*) ..... should shame to know herself
But with her most vile principal..... .
.....
He who shall speak for her is afar off guilty
But that he speaks.

(*d*) Now I but chide, but I should use thee worse;

(*e*) Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king—

Mention the speakers of these lines, or the context if you remember them.

6. Paraphrase carefully, and explain all doubtful terms in the following two passages: mention where they occur and who speaks them :— 13

.....tardied
My swift command, though I with death, and with
Reward, did threaten and encourage him,
Not doing it, and being done: he, most humane,
And filled with honour, to my kingly guest
Unclasped my practice; quit his fortunes here,
Which you knew great; and to the hazard
Of all incertainties himself commended,
No richer than his honour. How he glisters
Through my rust! and how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker!

I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have:
And they that are most galled with my folly,
They most must laugh. And why, sir, must they so?
The *why* is plain as way to parish church:
He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,

Not to seem senseless of the bob; if not
The wise man's folly is anatomised
Even by the squandering glances of the fool.

7. Explain the peculiar terms and allusions, or ambiguous and unusual forms in, at least, ten of these excerpts, indicating to what passages or plays they pertain; and mention any corresponding terms in other plays of Shakespeare that occur to you :— 15

(*a*) O that I served that lady,
And might not be delivered to the world,
Till I had made my own occasion mellow,
What my estate is!
* * * *
Conceal me what I am; and be my aid
For such disguise as, haply, shall become
The form of my intent.

(*b*) If it be aught to the old tune my lord,
It is as fat and fulsome to mine ear
As howling after music.

(*c*) Why should I not, had I the heart to do it,
Like to the Egyptian thief, at point of death,
Kill what I love?—a savage jealousy
That sometimes savours nobly?

(*d*) What hempen homespuns have we swaggering here?

(*e*) ....I can gleek upon occasion.

(*f*) But hast thou yet latched the Athenian's eyes
With the love-juice as I bid thee do?

(*g*) You spend your passion on a misprised mood
.. ..
Of thy misprision must perforce ensue
Some true love turned..... ..
. .....Misprising what they look on.

(*h*) Even till the eastern gate, all fiery-red,
Opening on Neptune with fair blessed beams
Turns into yellow gold his salt-green streams.

(*i*) This is the greatest error of all the rest: the man should be put into the lantern: how is it else the man i' the moon?

(*j*) He dares not come there for the candle! for, you see, it is already in snuff.

(*k*) If the interim be but a se'nnight.

(*l*) As the cony, that you see dwell where she is kindled.

(*m*) ... like a lapwing, runs
Close by the ground
her spirits are as coy and wild
As haggards of the rock.

(*n*) ..... the old ornament of his cheek
Hath already stuffed tennis balls.
..... he rubs himself with civet.

8 From what you may know of Shakespeare's tragedies and historical dramas consider and give some estimate of the intellectual power and literary skill displayed in those works, compared with the same qualities as manifested in the four plays before you ? 10

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M.]

ENGLISH—COMPOSITION.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ ; T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Examination System : its uses and abuses. 100

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

PETER PETERSON, M.A. ;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S

Rig-Veda.

[The Candidate may make a selection in this branch]

1. Translate .—

मरुतो यस्य हि क्षये पाथा दिवो विमहसः ।
स सुगोपातमो जनः ॥ यज्ञैर्वा यज्ञवाहसो विप्रस्य
वा मतीनां । मरुतः शृणुहवं ॥ उत वा यस्य
वाजिनोऽनु विप्रमतक्षत । स गता गोमति व्रजे ॥

अस्य वीरस्य बर्हिषि सुतः सोमो दिविष्टिषु । उक्थं दश्च शस्यते ॥ अस्य श्रोषत्वा भुवो विश्वा यश्चर्षणीरभि सूरं चित्सहसेषीरिषः ॥ पूर्वीभिर्हि ददाशिम शरद्भिर्मरुतो वयं । अवाभिश्चर्षणीनां ॥ सुभगः स प्रयज्यवो मरुतो अस्तु मर्त्यः । यस्य पयांसि पर्षथ ॥ शशमानस्य वा नरः स्वेदस्य सत्यशवसः । विदा कामस्य वेनतः

(*a*) Justify all deviations from Sâyana.

(*b*) Give the rules with regard to the omission or retention of the verbal accent, and illustrate them from the passage.

(c) State briefly the particulars in which the *pada* text differs from the Sanhita, and write out the first and second verses of the passage as they would stand in the *pada* text, marking the accent.

2. Translate—

ओ चित्सखायं सख्यी ववृत्यां तिरः पुरू चिदर्णवं जगन्वान् । पितुर्नपातया दधीत वेधा अधि क्षमि प्रतरं दीध्यानः ॥ न ते सखा सख्यं वष्ट्येतत्सलक्ष्मा, यद्विषुरूपा भवाति । महस्पुत्रासो असुरस्य वीरा दिवो धर्तार उर्विया परि ख्यन् ॥ उशन्ति घा ते अमृतास एतदेकस्य चित्त्यजसं मर्त्यस्य । नितें मनो मनसि धाय्यस्मे जन्युः

पतिस्तन्व १ मा विविश्याः न यत्पुरा चक्रमा कद्धं नूनमृता वदन्तो अनृतं रपेम । गंधर्वो अप्स्वप्यां च योषा सा नो नाभिः परमं जामि तन्नौ ॥ गर्भे नु नौ जनिता दम्पती कर्देवस्त्वष्टा सविता विश्वरूपः । नकिरस्य प्र मिनन्ति व्रतानि वेद नावस्य पृथिवी उत द्यौः ॥ को अस्य वेद प्रथमस्यान्हः कं ई ददर्श क इह प्र वोचत् । बृहन्मित्रस्य वरुणस्य धाम कदु ब्रव आहनो वीच्या नॄन् ॥

(*a*) Examine the myth of *Yama*, stating and criticising any theories with regard to it you may be acquainted with.

(*b*) Can you quote any other confession of ignorance as to the beginning of things similar to that implied in the last verse of the above passage?

(*c*) What indication do you observe in the first verse of a still older form of the text than that exhibited?

3. "It is perhaps in names such as these (*Vis'vakarman* and *Prajâpati*) that we may discover the point of transition in the Vedic hymns from polytheistic to monotheistic ideas." Criticise this statement, quoting from the texts you have read.

4. What conclusions can you draw from the hymns with regard to the political condition of the Vedic people.

5. (*a*) Translate the following passages.

(*b*) Add a short note with regard to the context of each.

(*c*) Examine carefully all verbal forms, which appear to you to be peculiarly vedic, and quote other illustrations of peculiarities observed.

(*a.*). स्वस्तये वाजिभिश्च प्रणेतः सं यन्महीरिषः आसत्सि पूर्वीः । रायो वंतारो बृहतः स्यायास्मे अस्तु भग इंद्र प्रजावान्॥

(*b.*) पुराणां वो वीर्या ३ प्र ब्रवा जनेऽयो हासथुर्भिषजा मयोभुवा । ता वां नु नव्यावसे करामहेऽयं नासत्य श्रदरिर्यथा दधत् ॥

(*c.*) शृतं यदा करसि जातवेदोऽथे मेनं परि दत्तात्पितृभ्यः । यदा गच्छात्यसुनीतिमेतामथा देवानां वशनीभिवाति ॥

(*d.*) एतद्वचो जरितर्मापि मृष्ठा आ यत्ते घोषानुत्तरा युगानि । उक्थेषु कारो प्रति नो जुषस्व मा नो नि कः पुरुषत्रा नमस्ते ॥

(*e.*) अजो भागस्तपसा तं तपस्व तं ते शोचिस्तपतु तं ते अर्चिः । यास्ते शिवास्तन्वो जातवेदस्ताभिर्वहैनं सुकृतामु लोकं ॥

Nirukta.

1. What is Aikapadika? Give the general nature of Yâska's treatment of this and of the other parts of the Samâmnâya. Determine the value of Yâska's work to the modern student of the Veda. 8

2. *a.* मूरा अमूर न वयं चिकित्वो महित्वमग्रे त्वमङ्ग वित्से । 10

b. अनर्वाणं वृषभं मन्द्रजिह्वं बृहस्पतिं वर्धया नव्यमर्कैः ।

Give Yâska's interpretation of these lines. Compare the sense of अनर्वाणं given by him with that given by European scholars. How does Yâska interpret the following words :—

दमूनाः । नूचे । आङ्गुषः । शिपिविष्टः । तुग्वानि । विजामातुः । बेकनाटान् । अध्रिगुः ।

3. तद्यत्र स्वरसंस्कारौ समर्थौ प्रादेशिकेन गुणेनान्वितौ सयतां संविज्ञातानि तानि यथा गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति । 10

Explain this fully. Determine the senses of संस्कार, देशिक, and संविज्ञान by comparing this with other passages in which the same words or other forms of the same words occur. Quote or give references to those passages.

4 Translate :— 10

यत्र वैद्युतः शरणमभिहन्ति यावदनुपात्तो भवति मध्यमधर्मैव तावद्भवत्युदकेन्धनः शरीरोपशमन उपादीयमान एवायं संपद्यत उदकोपशमनः शरीरदीप्तिः । अथादित्यात् । उदीचि प्रथमसमा-

वृत्त आदित्ये कंसं वा मणिं वा परिमृज्य प्रीतस्व-
रे यत्र शुष्कगोमयमसंस्पर्शायन्धारयति तत्प्रदीप्य-
ते सोऽयमेव संपद्यते ।

5. Write a short essay on the times of Yâska, giving an account of the various branches of learning that were then cultivated, and comparing the Sanskrit language as it then existed with what is now looked upon as classical Sanskrit. 12

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.;
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.

[The Candidate need not answer all the questions.]

Mitâkshará : Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.

1. Mention the six kinds of *dharma* spoken of by Vijnánes'vara, and give one instance of each.

2. Explain *nitya*, *naimittika* and *kâmya* dharmas, with one instance from the Smârta branch and one from the S'rauta. When is the Smárta fire first kindled?

3. What is meant by *sapindîkarana*? In the *sapindîkarana* of a deceased mother, which of her two gotras is used, and with what ancestors is she united, those on her husband's side or on her parents'? State fully Vijnánes'vara's decision on the point.

4. To whom does the property inherited by a widow from her husband in virtue of the text पत्नी दुहितरश्चैव &c., descend after her death? Discuss the question fully, giving the views of Vijnánes'vara and Nílakantha on points material to the decision of the question.

5 Explain fully—

a. दौहित्रो भागिनेयश्च शूद्रस्यापिच दीयते दौहित्रो भागिनेयश्चेति यथा भूतभाव्योपयोगित्वेन दण्डस्य मैत्रावरुणाय दण्डं प्रयच्छतीत्यत्र संभवत्यपि भाव्यत्वे चतुर्थ्या दण्डी पैषामन्वाहेति प्रैषानुवचनकर्तृत्वेन भाव्योपयोगिनो मैत्रावरुणस्यैव भाव्यत्वमुक्तं तथेहाप्यनपाकृतर्णत्वेन चतुर्थ्यर्थषष्ठ्या शूद्रस्यैव दौहित्रभागिनेयावपि प्रतिशेषितया भाव्यत्वम्। अतस्तयोरेवाविधेत्येवेन दौहित्रभागिनेयावेवशूद्रस्येति नियमविधिविषयतापुक्ता। शूद्रस्य त्वविधेयत्वेन तद्विषयत्वायोगात्तौशूद्रस्यैवेति वचनव्यक्तौ विप्रादिशेष्यन्तरपरिसंख्यापत्तेः। तस्मादौहित्रभागिनेयावेव शूद्रस्य मुख्यौ।

b. 1 माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमद्भिः
पुत्रमापदि

2 ज्येष्ठेन जातमात्रेण पुत्री भवति
मानवः।

3 नैकपुत्रेण कर्तव्यं पुत्रदानं कदाचन।

Do these texts render adoption performed in violation of the conditions mentioned therein, invalid? What is the signification attached to them by Vijnânes'vara and Nîlakantha?

6 What are the Sanskrit terms for *plaint, plea, mortgage, security,* and *summons?*

Viramitrodaya.

Translate—

1. सामान्यतः स्त्रीधनमात्रस्य दुहितुर्ग्राह्यताबोधकमनन्यथासिद्धवचनानुरोधेन संकोचः कर्तव्यः। न च मन्वादिवचनमनन्यथासिद्धपुत्रकयानां सहाधिकारप्रतिपादकम्। पुत्राधिकारमात्रप्रतिपादनमात्रपरत्वात्। न च चशब्ददून्द्वाभ्यां सहाधिकारः। विभागकर्तृत्वान्वयेनापि तदुपपत्तेः। अन्यथा पितराविति यादौ मातापित्रोस्तादिष्यत इत्यादौ च द्वन्द्वैकशेषश्रवणे सकलनिबन्धसंमतः क्रमो मातापित्रोर्न स्यात्। विष्णुवचनाद्यनुरोधात्तत्र शब्दान्वयसाहित्यमात्रेण तदुपपत्तिरर्थक्रमस्त्वन्यथाप्यविरुद्ध इत्युच्यते। तर्ह्यत्रापिताभ्य ऋतेन्वयः दुहितृणामभावे तु क्थं पुत्रेषु तद्भवेदित्यादि योगीश्वरकात्यायनवचनावगतार्थक्रमान्यथा भावे द्वन्द्वचशब्दादीनां शाब्दान्वयः साहित्यमात्रेणोपपत्तिरस्तु नतु तदनुरोधेन तेषामेवान्यविषयत्वम्। सिद्धे सहाधिकारे तेषां संकोचस्तत्संकोचे चैषां सहाधिकारपरत्वनिश्चय इतीतरेतराश्रयत्वंचेति।

2. Translate the following passage, and give a short sketch of the context, stating particularly the conclusion arrived at :—

जीमूतवाहनोपि याज्ञवल्क्येन च पित्रादिदौहित्रस्यापि तद्गोत्रजातस्य पिण्डदानानन्तर्यक्रमेणाधिकारप्रतिपत्त्यर्थं गोत्रजपदग्रहणं कृतम्। सपिण्डस्त्रीणां च व्युदासार्थं च तासामतद्गोत्रजातत्वात्। अत एव अर्हति स्त्रीत्यनुवृत्तौ बौधायनः न दायं निरिन्द्रिया अदायदाश्च स्त्रियो माता इति श्रुतेरिति न दायमर्हति स्त्रीत्यन्वयः। पत्न्यादीनां त्वधिकारो विशेषवचनादविरुद्ध इति तत्र साधुः। मन्वादिवचनेषु प्राग्लिखितेषू पतमिह्या धनाधिकारस्य श्रुङ्गग्राहिकयैव विधानात्तदेकवाक्यतययोगीश्वरवचनस्यापि विरूपैकशेषेण तत्संग्रहेपि श्रुतेस्तदन्यपरत्वेनाविरोधात्।

3 ततो दायमपुत्रस्य विभजेरन्सहोदराः।
तुल्या दुहितरो वापि म्रियमाणः पितापि वा॥
सवर्णा भ्रातरो माता भार्या चेति यथाक्रमं।
तेषामभावे गृह्णीयुः कुल्यानां सहवासिनः॥

(a) In what connection is this text quoted?

(b) How does the author dispose of it?

(c) In what respects does the conclusion arrived at in the *Viramitrodaya* on the point at issue differ from that of other authorities known to you?

4 अविभक्तविभक्तानां कुल्यानां वसतां सह
भूयो दायविभागः स्यादा चतुर्थादिति स्थितिः॥

(a) Translate this text.

(b) Quote the text from Kâtyâyana which it is cited to support, and say how the two are taken in your three text-books.

5. ननु च क्वचित्स्त्रीधनत्वविषेधोऽअनुपपन्न एवं सति स्यात्। न हि स्त्रीस्वामिकत्वं तत्र निषेद्धुं शक्यते बाधात्।

Explain this, and state fully how the difficulty is got over.

6 What light is thrown by your text books on the early history of the institution of marriage? Give in some detail in this connection the doctrine of *s'ulka*, and any inferences you are able to draw from it.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

P. PETERSON, M.A.;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., HON. M. R.A.S.

1. Translate into English :— 30

यत्तु कैश्चिज्जल्प्यते नित्यनैमित्तिकानि कर्माण्यनुष्ठीयन्ते प्रत्यवायानुत्पत्तये काम्यानि प्रतिषिद्धानि च परिहियन्ते स्वर्गनरकानवाप्तये सांप्रतदेहोपभोग्यानिच कर्माण्युपभोगेन क्षप्यन्त इत्यतो वर्तमानदेहपातादूर्ध्वं हेहान्तरप्रतिसंधानकारणाभावात्स्वरूपावस्थानलक्षणं कैवल्यं विनापि ब्रह्मात्मतयैवंवृत्तस्य सेत्स्यतीति। तदसत्।

प्रमाणाभावात्। नह्येतच्छास्त्रेण केनचित्प्रतिपादित मोक्षार्थीत्थं समाचरेदिति। 'स्वमनीषया त्वेतत्तर्कितं यस्मात्कर्मनिमित्तः संसारस्तस्मान्निमित्ताभावान्न भविष्यतीति। न चैतत्तर्कयितुं शक्यते निमित्ताभावस्य दुर्ज्ञानत्वात्। बहूनि कर्माणि जात्यन्तरसंचितानीष्टानिष्टविपाकान्येकैकस्य जन्तोः संभाव्यन्ते तेषां विरुद्धफलानां युगपदुपभोगासंभवात्कानिचिल्लब्धावसराणीदं जन्म निर्मिमते कानिचित्तु देशकालनिमित्तप्रतीक्षाण्यासत इत्यतस्तेषामवशिष्टानां सांप्रतेनोपभोगेन क्षपणासंभवान्न यथावर्णितचरितस्यापि वर्तमानदेहपातें देहान्तरनिमित्ताभावः शक्यते निश्चेतुम्।

2. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

When from our better selves we have too long
Been parted by the hurrying world, and droop,
Sick of its business, of its pleasures tired,
How gracious, how benign, is Solitude;
How potent a mere image of her sway;
Most potent when impressed upon the mind
With an appropriate human centre—hermit,
Deep in the bosom of the wilderness;
Votary (in the vast cathedral, where no foot
Is treading, where no other face is seen)
Kneeling at prayers; or watch-man on the top
Of light-house, beaten by Atlantic waves.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

CICERONIS EPIST. AD ATT. X.—XII. TACITI ANNALES I.—VI.

1. By illustrations taken from Latin show (1) how far we are justified in carrying the attempt to analyse words into their ultimate elements; (2) how the perception of analogies has influenced the growth of language.

Analyse into their component parts the following words, quoting cognate words in the same or other languages, and showing the phonetic laws which are illustrated by the changes through which the original roots have passed :—

Æstus, calumnia, carmen, idus, juxta.

2. How do Cicero's vanity, pusillanimity and political tergiversation appear in his letters? What were his religious and philosophical opinions as ascertained from the same source? Give quotations in support of your answers.

3. Translate, adding marginal notes where necessary—

(1) Quid quaeris? acquievi; levata est enim suspitio illa domestici mali et sermonis Hirtiani. Quam cupio illum dignum esse nobis et quam ipse me invito qua pro illo sit supplicandum! Sed opus fuit Hirtio convento. Est profecto nescio quid, sed velim quam minimo. Et tamen eum nondum redisse miramur. Sed haec videbimus. Tu Oppios Terentiae dabis; jam enim urbis unum periculum est; me tamen consilio juva, pedibusne Rhegium an hinc statim in navem et recta. Quo jam commoror? Ego ad te statim habebo quod scribam, simul ut videro Curionem. De Tirone cura, quaeso, quod facis, ut sciam quid is agat.

Who is meant by "illum"?

Of what "unum periculum" was Cicero apprehensive?

(2) Nunc quidem aequinoctium nos moratur, quod valde perturbatum erat : id si ἀκραὲς erit, utinam idem maneat Hortensius ! Si quidem, ut adhuc erat, liberalius esse nihil potest. De diplomate admiraris, quasi nescio cujus te flagitii insimularim ; negas enim te reperire, qui mihi id in mentem venerit : ego autem quia scripseras te proficisci cogitare —— etenim audieram nemini aliter licere —— eo te habere censebam, et quia pueris diploma sumpseras. Habes causam opinionis meae, et tamen velim scire quid cogites, in primisque, si quid etiam nunc novi est.

XVII. K. Jun.

Explain "aequinoctium perturbatum."

(3) Etsi omnium conspectum horreo, praesertim hoc genero, tamen, in tantis malis quid aliud velim, non reperio. Quintus pergit, ut ad me et Pansa scripsit et Hirtius, isque item Africam petere cum ceteris dicitur. Ad Minucium Tarentum scribam et tuas litteras mittam ; ad te scribam num quid egerim. H.S. xxx potuisse mirarer, nisi multa de Fufidianis praediis; et id video tamen. Te exspecto ; quem videre, si ullo modo potest, (poscit enim res) pervelim. Jam extremum concluditur. Ibi facile est, quod quale sit hic gravius, existimare.

Explain "num quid egerim"; "jam extremum ——existimare."

(4) Et ut scias me ita dolere, ut non jaceam : quibus consulibus Carneades et ea legatio Romam venerit, scriptum est in tuo annali ; haec nunc quaero quae causa fuerit ? de Oropo, opinor, sed certum nescio, et, si ita est, quae controversiae ? praeterea, qui eo tempore nobilis Epicureus fuerit Athenisque praefuerit hortis ?

What is the allusion in "de Oropo" ?

What do you mean by "hortis" ?

4. What was the period originally embraced by the annals of Tacitus ? During what portions of this period are there any chasms, in what remains to us of them ? What other sources of information, either direct or incidental, have

we for the same period of Roman history? Mention the historians quoted by Tacitus and the other authorities to which he refers.

5. "Tacitus is especially skilled in tracing the secret springs of action, and possesses a perfect mastery in refined psychological observation." Criticise this remark, and adduce examples from the Annals.

6. Translate, adding marginal notes where necessary—

(1) Legata non ultra civilem modum, nisi quod populo et plebi quadringenties tricies quinquies, praetorianum cohortium militibus singula nummum millia, legionariis aut cohortibus civium Romanorum trecenos nummos viritim dedit. Tum consultatum de honoribus; ex quis maxime insignes visi, ut porta triumphali duceretur funus, Gallus Asinius, ut legum latarum tituli, victarum ab eo gentium vocabula anteferrentur, L. Arruntius censuere.

Give an account of the three classes of soldiers mentioned above, assigning a reason for the difference of their legacies.

(2) Distinctos senatus et equitum census, non quia diversa natura, sed ut locis ordinibus dignationibus antistent, et aliis quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, majora pericula subeunda, deleuimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse.

What was the "equitum census"?

Do you notice any peculiar grammatical construction in this passage?

(3) "Abolitas leges et funditus versas, ubi in foro, in limine curiae ab Annia Rufilla, quam fraudis sub judice damnavisset, probra sibi et minae intendantur, neque ipse audeat jus experiri ob effigiem imperatoris oppositam." Hau dissimilia alii et quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, precabanturque Drusum daret ultionis exemplum, donec accitam convictamque attineri publica custodia jussit.

Give the precise meaning of "jus experiri" and "convictam."

(4) Cæsar de inmodestia histrionum rettulit: multa ab iis in publicum seditiose, foeda per domos temptari; Oscum quondam ludicrum, levissimae apud vulgum oblectationis, eo flagitiorum et virium venisse, ut auctoritate patrum coercendum sit. Pulsi tum histriones Italia.

Who were the Oscans? What was the peculiar name of the "Oscum ludicrum"? What else do we know of its seditious character? Explain how the "fabulae togatae" differed from the "palliatae."

(5) Quippe sapientissimos veterum quique sectam eorum aemulantur diversos reperias, ac multis insitam opinionem non initia nostri, non finem, non denique homines dis curae; ideo creberrima et tristia in bonos, laeta apud deteriores esse. Contra alii fatum quidem congruere rebus putant, sed non e vagis stellis, verum apud principia et nexus naturalium causarum; ac tamen electionem vitae nobis relinquunt, quam ubi elegeris, certum imminentium ordinem.

What schools of philosophy are alluded to here?

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

TERENTII ANDRIA. LUCRETIUS IV.—VI.

1. From what sources was Roman comedy derived? Does Terence show any originality in modifying his originals to suit the tastes of his audience?

2. Mention and explain any differences which you have observed between the prosody of the comic writers and that of the Augustan age.

3 Consider the "De Rerum Natura" as exemplifying (1) the literary powers of the author, (2) his literary and philosophic sympathies, (3) his powers of observation and original thought, (4) his moral character.

4. State and comment upon the views of Lucretius as to —

(1) The stationariness of the earth.
(2) The motion of the stars.
(3) The development of the human race.
(4) The action of the magnet.
(5) The phenomenon of sensation.

5 What do you consider to be the main purpose of the "De Rerum Naturâ"? Justify your answer by references to the poem.

6 Translate—

(1) So. Quid ais? Si. redeo inde iratus atque ægre ferens :

Nec satis ad obiurgandum causae, diceret
'Quid feci? quid commerui aut peccavi pater?
Quæ sese in ignem incere voluit, prohibui :
Servavi. Honesta oratio'st So recte putas
Nam si illum obiurges, vitæ qui auxilium tulit,
Quid facias illi, qui dederit damnum aut malum?
Si, Venit Chremes postridie ad me clamitans
Indignum facinus : comperisse Pamphilum
Pro uxore habere hanc peregrinam. Ego illud sedulo
Negare factum—ille instat factum—denique
Ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui se filiam
Neget daturum. So. Non tu ibi gnatum? Si ne hæc quidem.
Satis vemens causa ad obiurgandum. So qui cedo?
Si. 'tute ipse his rebus finem præscripsti pater
propc adest, cum alieno more vivendumst mihi
Sine nunc meo me vivere interea modo.'
So Qui igitur relictus est obiurgandi locus?
S propter amorem uxorem nolit ducere,
Ea primum ab illo animadvortenda iniuriast.

(2) Pa Ubi illic est? Scelus, qui me hodie. Dai perii
Pa atque hoc confiteor iure
Mi obtigisse, quandoquidem tam imers, tam nulli consili sum
Servon Fortunas meas me commisisse futili!
Ego pretium ob stultitiam fero sed multum nun quam id auferet.
Da posthac incolumem sat scio fore me, si devito hoc malum

Pa. nam quid ego nunc dicam patri? Negabon velle me, modo
Qui sum pollicitus ducere! Qua audacia id facere audeam?
Nec quid me nunc faciam scio. Da. nec quid me, atque id ago sedulo.
Dicam aliquid me inventurum, ut huic malo aliquam producam moram.
Pa. oh! Da. visus sum. Pa. Eho dum bone vir, quid ais? Viden me consiliis tuis
Miserum impeditum esse? Da. at iam expediam. Pa expedies? Da. certe, Pamphili.
Pa. Nempe ut modo. Da. immo melius spero. Pa. oh, tibi ego ut credam, furcifer!
Tu rem impeditam et perditam restituas? hem, quo fretus sim,
Qui me hodie ex tranquillissima re conlecisti in nuptias,

(3) Hic neque tum solis rota cerni lumine largo
Altivolans poterat nec magni sidera mundi
Nec mare nec cælum nec denique terra nequre aer
Nec similis nostris rebus res ulla videri,
Sed nova tempestas quædam molesque coota
Omne genus de principiis, discordia quorum
Intervalla vias conexus pondera plagas
Concursus motus turbabat prœlia miscens,
Propter dissimilis formas variasque figuras
Quod non omnia sic poterant coniuncta manere
Nec motus inter'sese dare convenientis.
Diffugere inde loci partes cœpere paresque
Cum paribus iungi res et discludere mundum,
Membraque dividere et magnas disponere partes,
Hoc est, a terris altum secernere cœlum,
Et sorsum mare uti secreto umore pateret,
Seorsus item puri secretique ætheris ignes.

(4) Hac etiam fit uti de causa mobilis ille
Devolet in terram liquidi color aureus ignis,
Semina quod nubes ipsas permulta necessust.
Ignis habere: etenim cum sunt umore sine ullo,
Flammeus est plerumque colos et splendidus ollis.
Quinetiam solis de lumine multa necessest
Concipere, ut merito rubeant ignesque profundant.
Hasce igitur cum ventus agens contrusit in unum
Compressitque locum cogens, expressa profundunt
Semina quæ faciunt flammæ fulgere colores.

7. Mention the peculiarities of the Lucretian Hexameter.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

Translate into English, with short notes where necessary :—

1. 'Quam vellem', inquit, 'te ad Stoicos inclinavisses ! erat enim, si cujusquam, certe tuum, nihil praeter virtutem in bonis ducere.' 'vide ne magis', inquam, 'tuum fuerit, cum re idem tibi quod mihi videretur, non nova te rebus nomina imponere; ratio enim nostra consentit, pugnat oratio.' 'minime vero,' inquit ille 'consentit; quicquid enim praeter id, quod honestum sit, expetendum esse dixeris in bonisque numeraveris, et honestum ipsum quasi virtutis lumen extinxeris et virtutem penitus everteris.' 'dicuntur ista, Cato, magnifice,' inquam, 'sed videsne verborum gloriam tibi cum Pyrrhone et cum Aristone, qui omnia exaequant, esse communem? de quibus cupio scire quid sentias.' 'egone quaeris,' inquit, 'quid sentiam? quos bonos viros, fortes, justos, moderatos aut audivimus in republica fuisse aut ipsi vidimus, qui sine ulla doctrina naturam ipsam secuti multa laudabilia fececunt, eos melius a natura institutos fuisse, quam institui potuissent a philosophia, si ullam aliam probavissent praeter eaim, quae nihil aliud in bonis habet nisi honestum, nihil nisi tu rpe in malis; ceterae philosophorum disciplinae, omnino a l a magis alia, sed tamen omnes, quae rem ullam virtutis expertem aut in bonis aut in malis numerent, eas non modo nihil adjuvare arbitror neque adfirmare, quo meliores simus, sed ipsam depravare naturam. nam nisi hoc obtineatur, id solum bonum esse, quod honestum sit, nullo modo probari po sit beatam vitam virtute effici; quod si ita sit, cur opera pshilosophiae sit danda, nescio; si enim sapiens aliquis miser e se possit, ne ego istam gloriosam memorabilemque virtutem non magno aestumandam putem.'

2. In Septis Mamurra diu multumque vagatus,
Hic ubi Roma suas aurea vexat opes,
Inspexit molles pueros oculisque comedit;
Non hos, quos primae prostituere casae,
Sed quos arcanae servant tabulata catastae
Et quos non populus, nec mea turba videt.

Inde satur mensas et opertos exuit orbes
Expositumque alte pingue poposcit ebur,
Et testudineum mensus quater hexaclinon
Ingemuit citro non satis esse suo.
Consuluit nares an olerent aera Corinthon,
Culpavit statuas et, Polyclite, tuas,
Et turbata brevi questus crystallina vitro
Murrina signavit seposuitque decem.
Expendit veteres calathos et si qua fuerunt
Pocula Mentorea nobilitata manu,
Et virides picto gemmas numeravit in auro,
Quidquid et a nivea grandius aure sonat.
Sardonychas veros mensa quaesivit in omni
Et pretium magnis fecit iaspidibus.
Undecima lassus cum iam discederet hora,
Asse duos calices emit et ipse tulit.

3 Translate into Latin—

Where the Roman conquers there he inhabits, was the proud boast of the people whose mission it was to reduce the world to political unity. Where the Greek inhabits there he civilizes, might be said of the great masters of human intelligence, whose commerce penetrated every sea, and whose colonists carried to the east and the west the standards of poetry, philosophy and science. But the Jew, with a spirit no less restless, with propensities no less migratory, neither conquered, nor colonized, nor civilized. He intruded himself silently and pertinaciously into every known quarter of the globe: and no one could say wherefore he came, or what was the object of his sojourn. His presence in foreign lands was marked by no peculiar aim or mission. He cultivated neither literature, nor art, nor even commerce on a great scale, or as a national pursuit. He subsisted for the most part by the exercise of active industry in petty dealings, evaded as much as he could the public burdens of the natives among whom he dwelt, while their privileges he neither sought nor coveted, and distinguished himself alike in every quarter, under every form of government, and in the midst of every social system, by rigid adherence to the forms of an obscure and exclusive creed.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M TO 1 P M]

PERSIAN—PAPER I

E REHATSEK, M C E. ; MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Explain the Mongol terms چندا اول — یاسا — 10
نوی and بالش — نویان and mark the differences
between غغفور — خا قان — قا آن — خان

2 State what may have been the religious opinion or 15
profession of Chenghiz , name his four principal sons accord ing to seniority, and state to what department of the admi nistration each of them was appointed by him ; mention also the year in which he died, the duration of his life and of his reign

3 Translate into English :— 35

و یکی از عادات چنگیز خان و فرزندان
او آنست که در زیادتی تعریف و القاب
نکوشند بلکه منشیان را از نوشتن آن منع
کنند و هر که بر تخت خانی نشیند یک
لقب در او افزایند مثل خان یا قا آن و
زیاده از این نگویند و ننویسند آورده اند
که بوقت فتح ما وراء النهر منشی خوارزم
شاه باردوی چنگیز خان آمده احوال خویش
معروض داشت چنگیز خان فرمود مارا

کسی میباید که با ایل و یاغی مکتوب نویسد
اورا بامیری سپرده چون جنه نویان از حدود
جیحون تا آذربایجان فتح کرد عرضه داشتی
بچنگیز خان ارسال نموده در آنجا نوشت که
مکنون ضمیر آنست که بجانب شام توجه
نموده بود اما بواسطهٔ ممانعت بدرالدین لولو
صاحب موصل تعذری دارد چنگیز خان منشی
را گفت تا نامهٔ بدرالدین لولو درقلم آورد
باین عبارت که خدای بزرگ ملک روی
زمین را با من و او روغ من ارزانی داشته
هر که ایل شود سر و مال و ملک و فرزند
با او بماند و هر که تمرد و عصیان نماید خدای
جاوید داند واگر ایل شود ولشکر مارا راه
دهد اورا نیکو باشد واگر خلاف کند چون
لشکرهای بزرگ ما آنجا رسد ملک ومال و
موصل کجا رود ونویسنده بر عادت منشیان
بعبارتی خوب ولفظی مرغوب وتعریفی لایق
پادشاهان آن نامه را در قلم آورد ودانشمند
حاجب آن مکتوب را به مغولی ترجمه کرده

بر چنگیز خان خواند پادشاه چون نامه را
برخلاف طبع خود یافت با منشی خطاب و
عتاب کرد که ای مرد آنچه من گفتم در اینجا
نیست گفت نامه را بدین اسلوب باید نوشت
چنگیز خان از این سخن بغایت خشم ناک
شده گفت دل تو با یاغی راستست چیزی
نوشتهٔ که اکر او بخواند در یاغی کری بیشتر
مبالغه کند بعد از آن فرمود تا آن منشی
بیچاره را شهید کردند

4. Why is Jelláluddin called Rumy? 5

5. How do you account for the presence of the word بهیمه in the English language, in the shape of *Behemoth*? 10

(a) From what language has the word نقط found its way into Arabic, Persian, English, &c.? 5

6. Give a brief explanation of نمرود—لقمان—براق—ابابیل 10

7. Translate into English— 10

یک حکایت گویمت بشنو بهوش
تا بدانی که طمع شد بند گوش
هر کرا باشد طمع اُلکن شود
با طمع کی چشم دل روشن شود

پیش چشم او خیال جاه و زر
همچنان باشد که موی اندر بصر
جز مگر مستی که از حق پُر بود
گرچه بدهی کنجها او حُرّ بود
هرکه از دیدار برخوردار شد
اینچهان در چشم او مردار شد

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 30

اعمی گفت وطن مالوفم ولایت شام
است پدرم در بدایت حال در سلک
صنف پیله وران آند یار زیست نمودی
و در آن کار و عمل پیروی رضای خالق
و طریقهٔ دیانت و انصاف را سرمایهٔ دکان
معاش وزندگانی فرمودی از برکت آن

شیوهٔ مرضیّه در حال واستطاعتش رونقی
بهمرسیده روز بروز تیرکیهای کاشانه تنگدستی
وعسرتش از پرتو شمع توانگری محو گردیده
رفته رفته دستگاه ثروتش وسعت می یافت
تا آنکه آن پیشه را بجواهر فروشی بدل ساخته
با بعضی از تجار عزیمت سفر بحرین کرد و
در آنجا مبلغ خطیری مروارید خرید نموده
برگردید وباعانت جمعی از اهل آن کاردر
آن شغل می پرداخت ویوما فیوما درجات
کوکب بختش می افزود تا یکی از جمله
ارباب احتشام آن دیار شد

2. Translate into English, and explain all the underlined medical terms as technically and as fully as you can— 40

فوجی از نسخه بندان عطار خانه محبّت که
اجزای معاجین الفت وصحبت را درظرف
اتحاد ممزوج ساخته از ترتیب کیفیت مفرح
مادّة الحیوة تعداد حکایات دلپزیر قلع مادّه
یبوست اندوه از دماغ احوال همدیگر می

نمودند و از مداومت نوش داروی شیرین
زبانی تقویت دلهای یکدیگر میفرمودند
از آن جمله یکی از شفا خوانان دستگاه اتفاق
آن جمع که طبیب طبع افلاطون نژادش
در دارالحکمهٔ یونان طبابت بتحصیل درس قانون
صداقت پرداخته وبقوهٔ لامسّهٔ سبابهٔ مدرکه
چگونگی نبض خاصیت و مزاج هر شخصی
شناخته بود

3. Translate into English :— 20

کسی را که مغزش بود پر شتاب
فراوان سخن باشد و دیر یاب
نجوهر کسی در جهان دیگر است
ترا باوی آمیزش اندر خور است
بنا یافت رنجه مکن خویشتن
که تیمار جان باشد و رنج تن
زدانش چو جان ترا مایه نیست
به از خامشی هیچ پیرایه نیست

توانگر بود هر کرا آز نیست
خنک مرد کش آز انبار نیست
هزینه چنان کن که بایدت کرد
نباید فشاند و نباید فشرد
میانه کزینی بمانی بجای
نباشد جز از نیکیت رهنمای
مکوی آنسخن کاندر و سود نیست
کزان آتشت بهره جز دود نیست
مفیدش از آن کان نشاید بدن
که نتوانی آهن بآب آزدن
سخنگوی چون بر کشاید سخن
بمان تا بگوید تو تندی مکن

Give the history of Chess and Backgammon according to the Shahnamah. 10

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Translate into Persian :— 50

Of all India and its adjacent countries Kashmir is the district best suited for Europeans, and it affords large room for English colonisation. It has now a population of about half a million; but it had formerly one of four millions, and

it could easily support that number. It has an immense amount of fertile land lying waste in all the valleys, and it would have been just the place for the retirement of Anglo-Indians at the close of their periods of service. As it is, Kashmir is practically closed, except as a place of resort for a few summer visitors. Probably the visitors would be a good deal worse off than they are at present, if it were under British rule; but that is not a matter of much importance. The Maharajah acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and yet no Englishman can settle in the country or purchase a foot of land in it, nor be allowed to stay there during the winter; for a recent relaxation of this rule has been much misunderstood, and simply amounts to a permission for British officers, who cannot get leave in summer, to visit Kashmir in winter.

2. Translate into English :— 30

در عرض چند روز که ضابطان خزاین
و بیوتات از انجام شغل مقرر فارغ شدند
حاصل بحر و کان و ظرف زرّین وسیمین و
اوانی واسباب مرصع بجواهر ثمین واجناس
نفیسه چندان بقلم ضبط در آمد که محاسبان
اوهام و دفتر نویسان افهام از حصیر و
احصای آن عاجز آمدند از آنجمله تخت
طاوسی بود که کنوز کیکاوسی و خزانه
دقیانوسی رو نمای جواهر شاهوار آن را
می شایست و در ایّام سلاطین سابقه هندوستان
دو کرور جواهر که باصطلاح اهل هند هر
کروري صد هزار لک و هر لک عبارت از

صد هزار روپیه است صرف ترصیع آن شده بود و همچنین لآلی غلطان و الماسهای رخشان که نظیر آن برخزانهٔ هیچیک از ملوک سلف وسلاطین عهد وجود نداشته بمخزن دولت نادرّیه منتقل شد وامرا وخوانین دولت و اعیان دارالخلافة و رایان خود رای وصوبه داران ممالک آرای نیز کرورها ولکها از نقود و جواهر ومرصع آلات ونفایس اسباب برسم پیشکش وهدیه بارگاه حضور ساختند

3. Translate into English :— 20

دویند چون ز دور زمانه برون شدیم
زان سو روان نباشد این جان ما دروغ
گویند آن کسان که نترسند از خیال
جمله خیال بد قصص انبیا دروغ
گویند آن کسان که نرفتند راه راست
ره نیست بنده را بجناب خدا دروغ
گویند راز دان دل اسرار و راز غیب
بی واسطه نکوید مر بنده را دروغ

گویند بنده را نکشاید دو چشم دل
و ز لطف بنده را نبرد بر سما دروغ
گویند آن کسی که بود در سرشت خاک
با اهل آسمان نشود آشنا دروغ
گویند ذرّه ذرّه بد و نیک خلق را
آن آفتاب حق نرساند جزا دروغ
گویند جان پاک ازین آستان خاک
با پرّ عشق بر نپرد بر هوا دروغ
خاموش کن زگفت و اگر گویدت کسی
جز حرف و صوت نیست سخن را ادا دروغ

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. State the causes that led to the dissolution of "the Union of Calmar".

2. Describe fully the relative political position of the three estates, both to one another and to the crown, in the middle of the XVI. century, in France and Germany. Compare that position with the political status of King, Bishops, Lords and the commonalty in England.

3. Mary, Queen of Scots, stands accused—

   (1) Of co-operation in the murder of Darnley.

   (2) Of joining a conspiracy against the life of Elizabeth, Queen of England.

State what has been advanced to disprove the double accusation?

4. What events led to the battle of Pavia? Describe that battle.

5 State in detail the efforts of Gustavus Adolfus for the advancement of the national prosperity of Sweden

6 Write a short life of Sixtus V with special reference to his efforts in the cause of literature and the fine arts

7 Describe the siege and storming of Magdeburg. Who must be held responsible for the horrors connected with the capture of that city?

8. A spirit of insubordination to all constituted authority almost universal took hold of the people of Western Europe in the XVI and XVII centuries. State what solutions of that strange psychological fact have been attempted, and give what you consider to be a sufficient explanation of the phenomenon

9. Draw a Map of France as it stood at the end of the thirty-years' war, specially noting the Cisalpine additions to its territory since the accession of Charles V. of Germany

10. Relate the principal events connected with the Bohemian war of the Elector Palatine, its cause, and the allies on both sides.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

The Rev J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D; F. G. SELBY, B A.

1. Contrast the position, social and financial, of the English yeomanry before the Reformation, with the peasant population in France of the same time.

2 Describe the battle of Mohacs.

3. Enumerate the articles drawn up by the covenant of the peasants in Southern Germany, and state in what relation those peasants stood both to Franz Von Sickingen and to the Suabian Confederacy

4. A short sketch of the political life of Cardinal Richelieu, with special reference to his efforts for the consolidation of France.

5. State precisely the literary merits, and in what line of literature, of any two of the following authors:—Earl of Surrey, Christopher Marlow, Sir Thomas More, Sackville.

6. Rebellion of the O'Neil of Tyrone under Queen Elizabeth. Its causes and results.

7. Describe some of the national sports, pastimes, domestic or social habits of "Merry Old England" before the introduction of Puritanism.

8. Describe fully the attitude of the Elector of Saxony during each of the three epochs of the thirty-years' war.

9. Describe briefly the troubles in Switzerland caused by the religious reform. What was the attitude of the Swiss cantons in the struggles between France and Charles V.?

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. Define fully the expressions *natural law, civil law, positive law, international law.*

2. James I. of England in his work "Basileion Doron, and the "Convocation of Clergy" of 1606 express themselves strongly on "the divine right of kings". Others again maintain that kings are merely the "tenants at will" of the people.

State (1) what prerogatives the former two claimed for the crown, and on what they founded that claim; (2) on what principles the assertion of the latter rests.

3. The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, has by many been declared a breach of international law. Is the "inviolability of kings" a positive law merely? Adduce instances from fore-christian times, involving the principle of inviolability in similar if not identical cases.

4. Discuss fully the question, whether the right of property is derived from municipal law only. State your principles generally, and then specially with reference to the tenure of land in England.

5. Origin of the "Poor Law" in England. Criticize the wisdom of the measure of officially supporting the poor, (1) on purely political grounds, (2) on economical grounds.

6. What would you consider generally to be the essential duties of every government? What practical conclusions would you deduce therefrom with reference to fiscal and protective duties on imports?

7. Has one nation the right to wage offensive war? If so, under what circumstances has it that right? On what grounds has the right of "armed intervention" in the affairs of another nation been defended?

8. Describe the aims and principles of socialism of whatever shade. Would a system of legal equalisation of property or force be likely to bring about the end intended?

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; F.G. SELBY, B.A.

1. What is the connection between psychology and logic?

2. Examine Mill's criticism of the Aristotelian categories.

3. What is the function of experience in induction? Is Mill justified in resting the possibility of inductive science upon an induction?

4. What do you consider to be the chief difficulties in the way of applying the principles of logical science to the formation of a science of "Ethology"?

5. What is the difference between the "a priori" and the "historical method"? Illustrate your answer by a comparison of the theories of Hobbes and Maine as to the origin of society.

6. "That ghosts, or unicorns, or sea-serpents exist, would be fully established if it could be ascertained positively that such things had been even once seen." Examine this statement.

7. State and illustrate by imaginary cases the difficulty of applying circumstantial evidence.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY

The Rev J A WILLY, S.J , D D.; F G. SELBY, B A

1 What is "Materialism"? State briefly the materialistic doctrines of Democritus, Epicurus, and the Stoics.

2. Who were the Sophists? In what relation did they stand to (1) the Philosophers, (11) the people of Athens?

3 What are the chief respects in which Greek speculation seems to you to have been limited by the conditions of Greek life?

4 Illustrate the antithesis of "form and matter" in the physical theories of Aristotle

5 What was the Platonic theory of ideas invented to account for, and in what ways has the problem been solved by other thinkers?

6 How far were the sciences of "Politics" and "Morals" kept distinct by Greek thinkers?

7 What is meant by saying that Scepticism was implicit in Platonism?

8 State and criticize the Aristotelian conception of "genus" and "species"

9 Examine the analogy drawn by Plato in the Republic between the different parts of the soul and the different orders in a state

10 Do Greek moralists seem to you to have laid sufficient stress on social duties?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P.M]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

The Rev J A WILLY, S J , D D., F. G SELBY, B A.

1 The contributions of Scholasticism to Logic Give a brief account of the theories of the Scholastic philosophers best known in the history of logical science.

2. Who were Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and William of Occam, and what position did they take up in the struggle between nominalism and realism?

3. "Time is not in the things without us, but only in the thought of the mind." Examine the grounds of this theory of Hobbes.

4. What is Pantheism? Give a brief account of the teaching of Spinoza.

5. Explain Bacon's conception of scientific method. In what respects had Mill the advantage of Bacon for perfecting inductive science?

6. Give a brief outline of the teaching of Gassendi, and show his importance in the history of physical philosophy.

7. How does Butler employ the terms "Reason" and "Nature"? In what points do you consider his defence of natural religion unsatisfactory?

8. What are the chief difficulties in the way of making experience the sole foundation of knowledge? Illustrate your answer by reference to the teachings of Kant.

9. What is Hobbes's theory of the origin of moral approbation and disapprobation? Will it account for the phenomenon of disinterested action?

10. How does Kant estimate the arguments for and against the existence of God?

11. Trace historically the relation of utilitarianism to intuitive system of morals.

12. What is the distinction between the primary and secondary qualities of matter? What does Locke say with regard to them?

13. What do you mean by the Freedom of the Will? Criticize Kant's theory; and state your own view as to the bearing of the question upon the reality of moral obligation.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the method of determining the specific gravity of the metal potassium. 10

2. What corrections must be made in order to make barometric heights comparable as measures of atmospheric pressure? What advantage would there be in using glycerine, instead of either mercury or water, to counterpoise the atmospheric column? 10

3. Describe the experiment by which Conlomb established the law of force between two small electrified bodies. State the various disturbing causes which affect his results. 10

4. Describe the astatic galvanometer. What are its special advantages? What is meant by calibration of galvanometer? 8

5. Define ebullition accurately. How may water be heated considerably above 100° C without ebullition taking place? Describe and explain the common experiment of renewing ebullition after it has ceased, without applying more heat. 8

6. What is the spheroidal state? The liquid is said not to be in contact with the metal plate. How is this proved? 9

7. How is refraction accounted for by the undulatory theory of light? Explain double refraction. 12

8. Explain the production of the colour phenomena seen in mother of pearl and in the scales of a butterfly's wings. 8

9. What are Fraunhofer's lines? How is their presence now accounted for in the solar spectrum? What theory as to the constitution of the sun has spectrum analysis led up to? 15

10. The ice of a glacier has been described as "an imperfect fluid or viscous body." Explain this apparent viscosity. 10

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; D. MACDONALD, M.B., B. Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the laws of the ascent and depression of fluids in capillary tubes as given by Gay Lussac? 8

2. What is endosmose, and what conditions are necessary to produce it? Would there be endosmose between water and oil? 8

3. Describe any form of *mercurial* minimum thermometer. 7

4. Explain accurately, giving all corrections, Dumas' method for obtaining the density of vapours. 12

5. Describe some of the experiments by which Joule obtained his mechanical equivalent of heat. 8

6. Describe the refracting stereoscope. 10

7. Describe the method adopted by Biot and Arago for the measurement of the indices of refraction of gases. 12

8. Show that the maximum effect is obtained from a battery when the internal resistance is equal to the external. 12

9. Describe Gramme's electro-magnetic machine. 12

10. What are the crystalline systems, and what are the relations of the axes in each? What are *homo-*, *holo-*, *hemi-* and *tetarto-hedral* forms? 11

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe any method of preparing phosphorus. What are the different varieties of phosphorus, and how do they differ? What compound is produced by the rapid combustion of phosphorus, and what by the slow combustion? 15

2. Point out the analogies between the compounds of oxygen and those of sulphur, and also the chief points of difference between them. 12

3. What are the essential ingredients of glass? Enumerate the different kinds of glass, and state generally the composition of each. 15

4. How is cast-iron obtained from clay iron-stone? What chemical difference is there between grey and white cast-iron? What chemical tests distinguish the ferrous from the ferric salts? 12

5. What volume of sulphur dioxide gas (in *litres*) measured at 740 millimetres pressure, and 15° C. temperature can be obtained by burning 10 grammes of sulphur? 12

6. What is the composition of gypsum? What chemical change takes place when plaster of Paris sets? 10

7. What is the action of heat on nitrate of ammonium, potassium hydroxide (caustic potash), cupric sulphate (blue stone) and plumbic chromate? Write the equations when the chemical composition of the compound is altered. 10

8. Explain the following terms, giving examples :— Haloid-salt, oxy-salt, alloy, amalgam, allotropy, isomorphism, isomerism. 14

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.SC.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is aluminum prepared? Explain the constitution of the alums. What is a lake, and what a mordant? 10

2. Give some account of cobalt and its oxides. How are compounds of cobalt distinguished before the blow pipe? 12

3. A solution contains 3 grammes of ferrous chloride with free hydrochloric acid. How much potassic dichromate will be required to convert the whole of the salt into ferric chloride, and how can you tell when the conversion is complete? 12

4. How do you distinguish between antimony and arsenic in Marsh's test? What is Reinsch's test? 11

5. Give the formula for potassic ferrocyanide. State how it is prepared, and give in symbols its action on a solution of ferric chloride. 10

6. What is Nessler's test, and how is it prepared? 11

7. What effect is produced on mercuric iodide by heating it, and what further remarkable effect is produced by rubbing the heated iodide with a hard body? 11

8. Give the action on a solution of auric chloride of the following re-agents :— 12

(1) Ferrous sulphate.

(2) Sulphurous acid.

(3) Oxalic acid.

9. How is potassic permanganate prepared, and for what purposes is it employed? 11

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I

T. COOKE, M.A., M I., LL.D.; D MACDONALD, M B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the "dew-point"? How is the amount of dew deposited influenced by cloudy and by windy weather, and how by the nature of the surface—garden soil, gravel, grass; and in the shade of trees or in the open? 12

2 What effect on the bed of the river is produced when the current is slow and the course long, or when the current is exhausted by canals for irrigation? How is the formation of deltas accounted for? How is the formation of a delta limited? Name any delta which has ceased to grow 18

3. Describe the course taken by the gulf stream and its branches. What influences are produced on the countries whose shores it washes? Can you account for its particular direction? 15

4 A considerable tract of the Sahara desert is below the level of the sea. It has been proposed that a channel should be cut through the intervening land so as to allow the Sahara to be filled with water. What benefits might be expected to follow? Would the climate of any European countries be modified? 15

5. Explain how Meteorologists are frequently able to predict a coming storm. What is needed in order to successfully attempt to forecast weather? 12

6 Where is 'the Region of Calms?" Detail the succession of phenomena which occurs there daily. How is it accounted for? 12

7 Insufficient rainfall has led frequently to famines in different parts of India. How is it proposed to prevent famines in future resulting from such a cause? Criticise the scheme. Can you account for the enormous number of rats which have done so much injury to the crops during the last twelve or fifteen months in the Deccan? 16

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

T COOKE, M.A., M I., LL D.; D. MACDONALD, M B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What is Dove's law of rotation of the wind? 10

2 Explain how barometric registration may be obtained automatically? 10

3 State Apjohn's dew-point formula The dew point being known, how may the actual quantity of vapour in each cubic foot of air be calculated? 10

4 According to the experiments of Saussure and Beccaria to what causes is the origin of aérial electricity, probably due? 10

5. What is the opinion of astronomers with regard to the periodic occurrence of meteor showers, and at what periods do they generally occur? Of what materials are aerolites generally composed? 10

6. What is the condition of the interior of the earth as regards temperature as far as is known by actual observation? At what depth do surface changes cease to influence the temperature of rocks? What means exist of judging of the temperature of the interior of the earth without sinking deep pits? 10

7 Describe the mountain systems of the new and of the old world, naming the loftiest mountains in each, and their respective heights 10

8 Mention certain seas in which the relative proportion of various salts in solution differs from the average. What are the relative densities of the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Baltic and the Black Sea? 10

9 Explain by a diagram the course of the streams of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and describe their joint delta. 10

10 Mention the most remarkable varieties of form of skull as well as other peculiarities in the osseous frame in different well-marked races of men 10

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
JAMES JARDINE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law;
NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the practical importance of the distinction of things into moveable and immoveable? Compare the view of Roman with that of English Law. 10

2. Examine Austin's division of rights into "Primary" and "Sanctioning". Criticize the same, and estimate its value. 10

3. Give some account of the difference between "jus gentium" and "jus civile". 10

4. Consider the influence of religion on the early legal ideas and institutions of Rome. 10

5. What were the various modes in which land might be held in Justinian's reign? 10

6. Comment on the following:— 10

(*a*) A promises under stipulation to pay B 100 *aurei* if he beats C.

(*b*) A institutes B his heir on condition that he flies across the Tiber.

(*c*) A "filius-familias" borrows money of a money-lender and B stands surety for him.

7. How was the payment of a judgment-debt enforced during successive periods of Roman judicial procedure? 10

8. What is the meaning of "Natural obligation"? What legal validity was finally given to them? 10

9. In what ways would servitudes be created in the time of Gaius and Justinian respectively? 10

10. Give a short account of the Roman system of trial under the "formulæ", comparing the function of the judex with those of the English jury. 10

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS, AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
JAMES JARDINE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law;
NANABHI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Within what degrees of consanguinity are marriages prohibited by Hindu Law? What marriages are prohibited in this age *(Kaliyuga)* which were permitted in former ages? State some of the provisions of Act XV. of 1856. 8

2. Name the twelve descriptions of sons known to Hindu Law, underlining those recognized in this age. What are the rights of a duly-adopted son? Who cannot be adopted? Is there any restriction as to the age of the person to be adopted? 10

3. If *A*, a Hindu, dies leaving no nearer relations, is his daughter's daughter, or his son's daughter or his father's sister, or his paternal great-grandfather's great-great-great-grandson his heir? State fully your reasons for the answer? 10

4. *A*; a Hindu, dies leaving a widow *B* and a son *C*. Some years after, *C* dies leaving a widow *D*. What are the respective rights of *B* and *D*? 6

5. In the above case, if the widow *B*, after the death of the son *C*, adopt *E*, what are the respective rights of *D* and *E*? 6

6. *A* dies leaving both his parents, two widows, three sons by one and two by the other, one son of a predeceased son, two daughters (one of them unmarried), and one son of a deceased daughter. What are the respective rights of these survivors?—1*st*, if *A* is a Hindu, and, 2*ndly*, if *A* is a Mahomedan? *A*'s property is represented by *P*. 15

7. *A* dies leaving both parents and six daughters. What are their respective rights?—1*st*, if *A* is a Hindu, and, 2*ndly*, if *A* is a Mahomedan? *A*'s property is represented by *P*. 7

8. To what wills of Hindus do the provisions of the Hindu Wills' Act apply? Which is the law of inheritance that applies to Jains, Khojas, Memons and Pársis in this Presidency? 5

9 According to Mahomedan Law who can make a will, in whose favor, and to what extent? 6

10. How can one acquire a domicile in British India? As to what property is a deceased person considered to have died intestate? What is a privileged will? When does a bequest lapse? What is a void bequest? 9

11. Give instances of vested and contingent legacies. Distinguish between a "specific legacy" and a "demonstrative legacy". 6

12. To whom can probate be granted? Probate is granted to *A*, *B* and *C*. *A* and *B* die, having in their wills appointed *D* and *E* as their respective executors. To whom does the representation of the testator of *A*, *B* and *C* accrue? When are letters of administration with the will annexed granted and to whom? 12

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M]

THE LAW OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B A., Barrister-at-Law;
JAMES JARDINE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law;
NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *a chattel real* and an *incorporeal hereditament*, giving examples of each. 4

What is included in the term *immoveable property?*

2. State the principles on which an account should be taken from a mortgagee in possession when the mortgagor wishes to redeem. Apply these principles to a case where the mortgagee has let out a portion of the mortgaged land and has personally occupied the remainder on which, during his occupation, he has planted trees and enjoyed their produce. 7

3. Define a *donatio mortis causâ*. In what respects does it differ from a *legacy* or *gift inter vivos?* 4

4. State the various ways in which a right to the use of light and air for buildings can be (1) acquired, and (2) lost in India. 7

5. The lease of a house contains a general covenant by tenant to repair the demised premises and to leave them in repair at the end of the term. The house is accidentally destroyed by fire. Is the tenant liable to re-build or to pay rent if the house is not re-built? 8

6. A and B have a dispute which they agree to refer to arbitration; subsequently B ignores this agreement and files a suit against A, who pleads in defence this agreement with B. Is such a good defence? 9

A also wishes to file a suit against B either for specific performance of the agreement or for damages for breach of it. What do you advise?

7. Explain the nature of the right of *stoppage in transitu*. Give your opinions with reasons as to the seller's rights in the following cases:— 10

A consigns to B at Bombay certain opium which B has purchased from him—

(*a*) The opium arrives at Bombay, but the Railway Company refuses to deliver the same to B, and while the dispute is pending between B and the Railway Company, B stops payment.

(*b*) The opium is delivered at B's godown, but B refuses to receive it and stops payment.

(*c*) B receives the opium and ships it to his branch firm at Kurrachee and stops payment before it has reached Kurrachee.

8. State briefly the rules according to which damages are calculated for breach of contract. What damages should be awarded in the following cases?— 11

(*a*) A agrees to sell B a certain house: B has arranged to re-sell the same to C at a considerable profit. A is unable to make a good title and B claims damages.

(*b*) A sues a Railway Company claiming damages sustained through their negligence. It appears that A has received a certain amount from an Insurance Company on an accident-policy.

9. What were the rules laid down in the case of *Coggs* vs. *Bernard* as to the liabilities of bailees? 6

How far do these rules now apply in England and India respectively?

10. Define Libel and Slander, and state the circumstances under which they are respectively actionable. In an action 8

for libel on account of a paragraph in a newspaper is it a good defence to show that the paragraph complained of is only a repetition of a humorous story told occasionally by the plaintiff of himself to his friends?

11. State shortly the rights and duties of neighbouring land-owners in respect of surface and subterranean water respectively. 9

A sinks a well in his own land near the source of a river and pumps water from this well for the supply of a neighbouring town, and by this means obviously interrupts water which would otherwise have found its way into the river, and diminishes the volume of water in the river to such an extent that it will no longer work the mill of B—an adjoining proprietor. What remedy has B?

12. How far is a master liable for injuries sustained by his servants? 9

A lets out carriages for hire. B and C are two of his servants. B borrows one of his master's carriages to drive a friend D to a neighbouring town, and while so doing is run into by C, who is returning from this town with another of A's carriages. B, C and D are all injured. What is A's liability?

13. A and B occupy adjoining lands. A fences his land with wire rope which in course of time decays, and parts of it fall to the ground, and lie hidden in the grass on B's adjoining land. One of B's cows grazing there swallows one of these pieces and dies in consequence. Is A liable? 8

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES, AND OF PROCEDURE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
JAMES JARDINE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law;
NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) A incites B to beat C: 9

B forthwith proceeds to C's house armed with a bill-hook and kills C:

What offence, if any, has A committed?

(*b*). A entrusts his horse to his groom B to take from Bombay to Calcutta; C, during the transit of the horse, lays claim to it:

B delivers the horse to C.

What offence, if any, has B committed?

(*c*) Z meeting Y in the bázár, abuses and assaults him.

Z afterwards seeks to compound his offence Is Y at liberty to compound Z's offence? And, if so, on what grounds?

2. What is the meaning of "malice" in criminal law? 6

3. Define the offences of "giving false evidence" and "fabricating false evidence". Do these offences extend beyond the crime of perjury according to English law? 10

4. Contrast the ancient and modern conception of crimes. 9

5 Under what circumstances are statements made by persons who are dead admissible in evidence? In a suit to recover ornaments alleged to have been deposited with the defendant by a deceased testator, the executor seeks to give in evidence a statement made by the deceased to him informing him of the deposit. Is such evidence admissible? 8

6. What is secondary evidence? Under what circumstances can secondary evidence be given of the contents of a document? 8

A sues B on a money claim B pleads that the suit is barred by limitation. A says that B has within the prescribed period given a written acknowledgement of the debt and undertaking to pay the same, but that it has been destroyed accidentally by fire A, however, tenders in evidence B's press copy letter book containing press copy of the acknowledgment in question Is it admissible?

7 State fully the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act as to facts which may or shall be presumed by the Court 8

A father purchases a house in the name of his son What presumption arises in the case of (1) Europeans, (2) Hindus?

8. In what ways may the credit of a witness be impeached? A witness in cross-examination denies that plaintiff had offered him a bribe to give evidence. Plaintiff also denies it. Can defendant give evidence of the fact? 8

9 Mention the different grades of Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, and their respective jurisdictions How 8

can an erroneous decision of a Civil Court be rectified? How may an *ex-parte* decree be set aside.

10. What are cross-decrees? How can they be executed? Under what circumstances is a notice to the judgment-debtor necessary before execution can issue? When and how may execution of an appealable decree be stayed (*a*) before an appeal is made, and (*b*) after an appeal is made? 8

11. What is meant by a "Summons case" and a "Warrant case" as used in the Criminal Procedure Code? Mention the different grades of Criminal Courts, and the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency. 5

12. A, a Native British subject, who has committed an offence in a Native State, is found residing in British India. When, and how, can he be tried for the same in British India, and under what law? 5

13. In what cases and to what Courts do appeals lie from decisions of the different grades of Criminal Courts in the Bombay Presidency? What powers other than those of an Appellate Court does the High Court, on its Appellate Side, exercise in criminal cases? When does it, in such cases, exercise what is commonly called its "extraordinary jurisdiction"? 8

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

W K. HATCH, M B. ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A., M.D.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
G. BAINBRIDGE, L.R C.P., Lond. D MACDONALD, M. B., B.Sc.	In Physiology and Histology.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S. ... ... D S. KEMP, F.C.S.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
P MURPHY, M.D. SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

W. K HATCH, M.B.;

ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(The first two questions *must* be answered, and of the rest any three may be chosen, but not more.)

1. Describe the Radius. 20

2. Give the dissection necessary to expose the Popliteus muscle, mentioning the relations of parts met with. 20

3. If the femoral be ligatured below the origin of the profunda how would the collateral circulation be carried on? 20

4. Describe the ophthalmic division of the fifth. 20

5. Give the origin, insertion, and nervous supply of the following muscles:— 20

Levator Ani, Diaphragm, Gluteus Minimus, Teres Minor, Supinator Brevis.

6. Describe the knee-joint. 20

7. Describe the Thoracic Duct from its origin to its termination. 20

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

G. BAINBRIDGE, L.R.C.P. LOND;

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the histological structure of the blood-vessels, and the part they take in the circulation of the blood. 20

2. What is the structure, and what are the functions of the Retina? 20

3. What are the essential parts of the organ of voice, and what is their condition during respiration and phonation? What conditions are requisite for the production of the human voice. 20

4. What are the functions of the liver? Give the composition of the bile. 25

5. Describe and name the microscopical specimens numbered 1, 2, 3. 15

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, &c.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe Ruhmkorff's Induction coil. Describe briefly the construction of the ordinary Magneto-Electric Machine employed for medical purposes. 15

2. What substances are represented in the following statements of centesimal composition:— 10

	(1)	(2)
Oxygen	37·21	60·0
Carbon	27·91	0
Hydrogen	2·32	5·0
Nitrogen	32·56	35·0
	100·00	100·0

3. Describe shortly the properties of the following gases. State also their densities and molecular weights:— 30

Hydrochloric Acid.
Nitric Oxide.
Cyanogen.
Olefiant-Gas.
Sulphurous Anhydride.
Silicic Fluoride.

4. Contrast shortly the properties of the metals Magnesium, Zinc, and Cadmium. 10

5. How are the following substances usually prepared?— 20

Barium Chloride (from heavy spar).
Methane.
Oxalic acid.
Dextrine.

6. Explain and illustrate the following generic terms :— 15

Alum.
Phosphine.
Glucoside.
Paraffin.
Phenol.

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.

P. MURPHY, M.D. ;
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is Chloroform prepared ; give its characters, tests, and preparations. State what precautions are necessary in administering it, and the smallest dose in which it has proved fatal? 20

2. Contrast the medicinal action of Mercury with that of Iodine. State the preparations of each in the Pharmacopœia, and the ordinary dose of each for an adult. 20

3. How is Arsenious Acid obtained and purified? Give its characters, medicinal action, the preparations in which it is used, and their strength? 20

4. Describe the process of the fertilization of the Ovule. 15

5. Define the following terms and give examples :—Corm, Napiform, Verticillaster, Hastate, Ligula, Catkin, and Strobilus? 10

6. Give the essential characters of the following Orders, and enumerate the officinal plants which they respectively contain :— 15

Umbelliferæ, Zingiberaceæ and Menispermaceæ.

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. H. V. Carter, M.D.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
J. Pinkerton, M.D. H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery
A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E. E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S. Sidney Smith, M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

H. COOK, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.;
H. V. CARTER, M.D..

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define the malady known as *remittent fever*, and describe its varieties or subvarieties as seen in Bombay, alluding to their pathology and to the principles of appropriate treatment. 25

2. What are the chief forms of *acute bronchial catarrh*? Give the diagnosis, complications, and prognosis, together with leading indications of treatment. 20

3. Furnish the clinical history and (briefly) the anatomical characters of *hepatic abscess*, referring more especially to its diagnosis and varied course after formation. Mention the several methods adopted of anticipating or of aiding the natural evacuation of its contents. 20

4. Describe the course and aspects of *small-pox* until the 5th day of the disease. With what other skin affections might it be confounded prior to this date, and how discriminated? 20

5. State what you have learnt of the pathology of *leucocythæmia*. 15

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

J. PINKERTON, M.D.; H. J. BLANC, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the causes which may produce extravasation of urine into the perineum; state the direction it takes, and the reasons for that direction; state also the local and constitutional symptoms which attend it, and the treatment required. 25

2. Describe the two most frequent dislocations of the shoulder-joint, and state how they may be distinguished from each other, and from other injuries about the joint. 20

3. What are the symptoms of a foreign body in the trachea? Describe the probable consequences of its remaining unremoved, and state what steps you would take to give relief. 20

4. Mention the different structures which are necessarily cut in the lateral operation of lithotomy. Mention also those contiguous structures which should be avoided in the operation. 20

5. What are the symptoms, course, results and treatment of gonorrhœal ophthalmia? 15

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.;

A. H. HUGHES, M.D., M.R.C.S., ENG., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate all the signs and symptoms of Pregnancy, and state which are the certain and which the uncertain ones. 20

2. Describe the method of performing Podalic Version. 20

3. How would you diagnose a face Presentation, and what would be your treatment? 20

4. What are the varieties of Cancer most frequently met with in the Uterus? Describe the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment. 25

5. Describe the symptoms, complications, and treatment of Pertussis. 15

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

I. B LYON, F.C.S.; S. SMITH, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the symptoms, treatment, and post-mortem appearances in cases of poisoning by oxalic acid, and state generally what you know about poisoning by this agent. 20

2. Describe poisoning by aconite. How would you proceed in order to detect the presence of this poison in the viscera after death. 15

3. How would you endeavour in a case of death from drowning to ascertain by examination of the body and of the surroundings, &c., of the tank or well in which the body was found, whether death was due to accident, suicide or homicide. State briefly what you know in reference to the subject of suicide in India. 20

4. What is quickening? State briefly its medico-legal relations. What would you assign as the limits between which the period of gestation may range. State shortly the medico-legal relations of the period of gestation. 15

5. What amount of each of the various alimentary principles ought there to be present in a well-arranged dietary for an adult European?— 15

(*a*) When at rest.

(*b*) When engaged in active work.

6. Contrast the effect as disinfectants of carbolic acid, chlorine, nitrous acid fumes, and heat. How would you apply the latter to the disinfection of clothing, and what temperature would you employ? 15

VIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D. S. COOKE, M.A., ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in Experimental and Natural Science.
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E. F. W. STEVENS, C.E.	In Engineering.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D;
S. COOKE, M.A., ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *present value*, *discount*, and *true discount*. Compare the discount and true discount on a sum of Rs. 12,00,000 for three months at 4½ per cent. per annum. 8

2. A banker borrows money at 3½ per cent., and pays the interest at the end of the year. He lends it out at 5 per cent., but receives the interest half-yearly, thus gaining Rs. 2,000 a year. How much did he borrow? 10

3. A pipe two inches in diameter discharges 250 lbs of water per minute: find the velocity of the issuing water. One cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz. avoirdupois. 6

4. Solve the following equations:— 12

(a) $\left.\begin{aligned} ax &= by \\ x + y &= c \end{aligned}\right\}$

(b) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 41 \\ x - y &= 1 \end{aligned}\right\}$

(c) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2y + y^2x &= 30 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}\right\}$

5. Show how to express the sum of the roots and the product of the roots of a quadratic equation. Form the quadratic whose roots are the sum and the sum of the reciprocals of the roots of the equation $x^2 + ax + b = 0$. 12

6. Define Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions, and show that the arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical means of any two quantities are in geometrical progression. 10

7. The three quantities a^2, b^2, c^2 are in arithmetical progression: prove that $b + c$, $c + a$, $a + b$ are in harmonical progression. 12

8. Find the middle term of the expansion $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$ 12

Expand to five terms $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + x^2)}}$

9. Define a *logarithm*. Show from your definition that $\log_e ab = \log_e a + \log_e b$, and $\log_a b \log_b a = 1$. 10

10. Given $\text{Log}_{10} 2 = \cdot 3010300$ and $\text{Log}_{10} 3 = \cdot 4771213$; find $\text{Log}_{10} 500$, $\text{Log}_{10} 162$, and $\text{Log}_{10} \cdot 006$. 8

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;
S. COOKE, M.A., ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms:—*Triangle, square, cube, cylinder, cone, sphere, ratio, proportion.* 10

What is Euclid's *criterion* for the equality of two ratios?

2. Prove that:—The square of the sum of any two lines is equal to the sum of their squares together with twice the rectangle under them. Hence show that the square of a line is four times the square of its half. 10

Extend the above proposition to the case of a line divided into any number of parts.

3. A segment is less than, equal to, or greater than a semicircle according as the angle in it is greater than, equal to, or less than a right angle. 10

Show that the relation established (in Prop. 20, Bk III.) between central and circumferential angles may be applied to the proof of this proposition.

4. Construct an isosceles triangle in which each angle at the base shall be double the vertical angle. 10

5. On a given right line, as hypotenuse, construct a right-angled triangle whose sides shall be in continued proportion. 10

6. Write down the four fundamental formulæ of analytical Trigonometry, and hence deduce values for $\sin 2\theta$, and $\cos 2\theta$ in terms of $\sin \theta$, and $\cos \theta$. 10

7. If $\sin \theta = 0 \cdot 6$, calculate the values of $\sin 2\theta$, $\sin 3\theta$, $\sin 4\theta$, and $\sin 5\theta$. 10

8 I want to divide an angle of 130° into two parts (angles) whose sines shall be in the ratio 3 : 5; show how to solve the problem. 10

9 Two boys who were engaged in flying a kite wished to ascertain its height above the ground. Accordingly, one of them who happened to have a quadrant observed its altitude to be 30°, and after advancing 400 feet in line towards the kite he again observed its altitude, and found it to be 45°; the other boy who was provided with a book of tables calculated the height from these data. How did he do it, and what height did he find? 10

10 Prove the following practical rule for finding the distance of the sea horizon :— 10

Rule :—To the height of the eye in feet add half the height, and extract the square root of the sum the result will be the distance in statute miles.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS.

The REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;
S. COOKE, M.A., ASSOC. M. INST., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Explain fully what is meant by the principle of the *transmissibility of forces*, and give an example of its use in Statics 6

2 Prove the Parallelogram of Forces in the case of two commensurable forces. Trace the steps by which you would shew that this proposition holds with regard to two forces represented by 7 lbs. and 11 lbs. respectively. 9

3 AB and CD are any two equal and parallel chords in a circle, and P is the middle point of the arc AB. Prove that if forces represented by PA, PB, PC, and PD act at the point P, their resultant is constant. 9

4 Find a point O within any triangle ABC such that forces represented by OA, OB, and OC may be in equilibrium. 10

5 Define *moment of a force round any point*, and prove that the algebraical sum of the moments of any two forces 14

round any point is equal to the moment of the resultant of the two forces round the same point.

Define a *couple*, and shew that its moment is constant for all points in the plane of its action.

6. Any number of forces act on a rigid body in one plane and the algebraical sum of the moments of these forces vanishes for three points in the plane not in one straight line: shew that the body is in equilibrium. 8

7. Define *centre of gravity*. Three equal particles are placed at the angular points of a right-angled triangle: shew that the distance of their centre of gravity from the right angle is equal to one-third of the hypotenuse. 8

8. A uniform straight rod moveable about its lower extremity presses against a vertical wall and makes an angle of 45° with the horizon: shew that the pressure of the rod against the wall is equal to half the weight of the rod. 6

9. A beam 12 ft. long balances at a point 2 ft. from one end; but when a weight of 10 lbs. is suspended from the other end it balances at its middle point: find the weight of the beam. 8

10. A power P supports a weight W on a plane, the inclination of which is 30°: prove that, if the pressure on the plane be equal to P, the angle which the direction of the power makes with the plane is 30°. 12

11. In a system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string, in raising a weight through 3 inches, 32 ft. of string passes through the hand: find the number of pulleys in the system. 10

TUESDAY, 25th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D;

S. COOKE, M.A., ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain clearly the meaning of the following terms:— 7

Volume, mass, weight, velocity, acceleration, momentum.

2. Interpret, and show how to obtain the following formulæ :— 10

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2.$$
$$s = V t \pm \tfrac{1}{2} g t^2.$$

3. A stone is thrown vertically upwards from the bottom of a tower 300 feet high with a velocity of 100 feet per second; after what time should another stone be projected downwards from the top of the tower with the same velocity in order that both stones may meet at the middle point of the tower? 10

4. The time occupied by a body in running down an inclined plane is n times the time occupied by another body in falling down its vertical height; determine the inclination of the plane to the horizon. 10

5. A locomotive, weighing ten tons, setting out from rest, acquires a velocity of 20 miles an hour after running through one mile under a constant pressure; calculate in pounds the difference between the *moving* and *resisting* forces. 10

6. If L be the length of a seconds pendulum, show that 10

$$g = \pi^2 L.$$

7. A globe of platinum weighs 10 ozs. in air, 9·54 ozs. in water and 9·15 ozs. in sulphuric acid, find the specific gravities of platinum and sulphuric acid. 10

8. A spherical bubble, the density of whose matter is σ, filled with gas of density s just floats in air of density a; determine the thickness of the bubble envelope. 10

9. Define the term "centre of pressure," and determine the depth of the centre of pressure of a trapezium one of whose parallel sides is in the surface of the water. 15

10. Describe the Bramah Press and the Hydraulic Ram, and explain the principle of action in each case. 8

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D;
S. COOKE, M.A., ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain and illustrate the distinction between *conduction*, *radiation* and *convection* as modes in which heat may be transmitted. 9

2. Enunciate and explain the Law of Boyle and the Law of Charles or Gay Lussac with reference to the dilatation of gases. 12

A thousand cubic inches of gas are taken when the barometer stands at 30·5 inches and the temperature is 16° C. Find the volume of the gas when the barometer stands at 29·5 inches and the temperature is 12° C.

3. Define *capacity for heat* and *specific heat*. One kilogramme of water at 0° C is mixed with one kilogramme of mercury at 200° C., and the resulting temperature is 6° C : obtain the specific heat of mercury. 10

4. What is meant by the *dew-point*? Describe any method by which it may be ascertained. 10

5. Define *ebullition*, and show why the boiling point of a liquid varies with the pressure. Describe any experiment which illustrates this. 9

6. Describe any experiment which shows that electricity resides only on the surface of conductors. 10

Three insulated conductors—a sphere, an ellipsoid, and a rod pointed at both ends—are charged with positive electricity. Describe carefully the manner in which the charge will distribute itself on the three conductors.

7. Describe the Electrophorus, and explain the principle of its action. 9

8. A pith ball is suspended in the neighbourhood of a conductor which is electrified positively. A thick metal 12

plate is placed between the ball and the conductor. Explain the action (*a*) when this plate is insulated, and (*b*) when it is connected with the earth.

9. Describe the distribution of electricity in a Leyden jar charged positively, and show how it may be proved that no sensible charge resides on those surfaces of the coatings which are not in contact with the glass. 9

10. What is meant by *electric capacity?* What effect would the substitution of gutta percha for glass have on the capacity of a Leyden jar? 10

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;
S. COOKE, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the precise meaning of each of the following terms:—*Molecule, atomic weight, chemical equivalent, atomicity, crith.* 8

2. Determine the weight, at 0°C and 760 m m, of one litre of each of the following bodies, on the supposition that they can all exist in the gaseous condition at the standard temperature and pressure:— 12

Water.	*Nitrogen Monoxide.*
Hydrochloric acid.	*Phosphorus trihydride.*
Carbon disulphide.	*Mercuric Chloride.*

3. How many cubic centimetres of hydrogen and oxygen, measured at 10° C and 760 m m, are needed to form one gramme of water? 8

4. Calculate the volume of air required to burn a ton of coal (in the ordinary manner) possessing the following percentage composition:— 14

Carbon 88·42, *hydrogen* 5·6, *nitrogen, oxygen, &c.*, 5·97.

5. How much copper and sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) are theoretically needed to yield 3 litres of sulphurous anhydride at the normal temperature and pressure? 10

6. How is nitric acid prepared? Give the reaction. What is the action of this acid on the metals copper and tin? 10

7. How is Nordhausen sulphuric acid prepared, and for what purpose is it chiefly used in the arts? 8

8. Describe the ordinary process for the preparation of "bleaching powder". By what other names is it known? 10

9. Mention the allotropic forms of phosphorus, and trace the analogies between this element and the other members of the nitrogen group. 10

10. Describe the properties and methods of preparation of the hydrofluoric and hydrofluosilicic acids. 10

NOTE—*All reactions should be fully represented by Symbols.*

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What rules would you lay down for training your assistants so as to render them efficient for surveying with the chain and compass. 10

2. Describe the different kinds of chains in use, the modes of testing them, and their relative advantages. 10

3. Draw up an indent for your requirements if called on to make a survey of an estate of 100 acres with a chain and compass only. 10

4. Draw an imaginary sketch of the above estate, and describe in detail the several steps necessary to be taken so as to complete the survey. 15

5. Describe the Prismatic Compass and the manner of using it. Accompany your answer with a neat sketch of the instrument. 15

6. How do you find your place in a survey by means of the Prismatic Compass? 10

7. Describe the adjustments of the Dumpy Level, and state in what particulars they differ from those of the Y Level. 15

8. Explain the construction of the Vernier generally. Give a neat sketch of the Vernier of an ordinary 6" Theodolite, and your reasons for the necessity of having two or more Verniers on each instrument. 15

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State briefly what is meant by— 10

(1) Siliceous Stones.
(2) Argillaceous do.
(3) Calcareous do.

and name the principal building stones you would place under each of these heads. Explain the meaning of the terms "Laterite", "Natural Bed", "Unstratified" and "Stratified Rocks."

2. Describe how you would test the durability of stone, and in the event of decay what materials, that would not injure the appearance of the stone, you would use, and how you would apply them in preserving it? 9

3 In selecting a stone quarry for an important building state the principal points that should be attended to. What is meant in blasting by the *line of least resistance*, and describe what is termed a *good blast*? 8

4. In manufacturing bricks and tiles on what particulars does the quality depend, and in selecting bricks state what precautions you would take to ascertain their soundness, durability, &c. Give a brief description of the preparation of clay for brick-making, and state the respective average weights per cubic foot of English and Indian bricks. 10

5. Describe generally English and Indian clamps for burning bricks. What is Soorkee? 9

6. What is "quick lime"? When it is mixed with its equivalent of water, describe what takes place. 7

7. Give the distinction between mortars made of *pure* and those made of *impure* carbonates of lime. Also name the ingredients contained in (1) *eminently hydraulic lime* and (2) *hydraulic cements*, and give the time each of these take to set under water. 9

8. What are *natural* and *artificial* puzzolanas? State in what works the latter has failed and why it has been found unadvisable to use it in important marine works? Name the best English artificial cement, and give the ingredients it is composed of. 9

9. Give brief descriptions of "intermittent" and "perpetual" lime kilns, illustrating the same by freehand sketches. 10

10. What are the usual proportions of lime and sand for good mortar? In what kind of works should sea sand be prohibited, and for what reason? What is Béton? State in what situations you would use it, and how you would protect it in the event of strong water currents prevailing? 9

11. Describe the process of making cast-iron, and give a section of the smelting furnace used at the Roorkee Workshops. Explain the ordinary method of converting cast-iron into wrought or malléable-iron, and state how corrugated iron is produced. 10

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different kinds of stone masonry, and specify for their construction. Accompany your answer with neat sketches. 10

2. You are called on to determine as to the fitness or otherwise of a foundation trench to receive its masonry. State what circumstances should be taken into consideration so as to enable you to form an opinion. 12

3 State your views fully with respect to ordinary trap rubble being a good material or not for use in foundations. 9

4. Describe some of the contrivances for hoisting large blocks of stone into place: accompany your answer with sketches. 12

5. Give sketches to illustrate the alternate courses at the corner of a brick house for both English and Flemish bond, the courses being in each case 1½, 2 and 4 bricks thick. What substance is frequently used in brickwork to increase the strength of the bond? 12

6. Give a few neat sketches of the different forms of arch—mark with care the centers from which they are described. 12

7. Describe the construction of the Syrian and Sindh roof. 10

8. How do you calculate the force of the blow from the ram of a pile engine. State when you consider that a timber pile is properly driven to receive its permanent load. 10

9. How many modes are there for sinking tubular foundations both of brick and iron. What site is best adapted to iron and what to brick foundations of the above kind? 15

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A new road is proposed to connect two towns separated by a chain of hills; describe briefly the direction it should take and the principal points that should be attended to, and how you would line out such a road. 10

2. Supposing a portion of the above road is bound to pass through boggy or swampy soil, which cannot be drained, describe the plan you would resort to. 9

3. What is the maximum slope desirable on any metalled road, and give reasons? State why it is not desirable in practice to construct a road on a dead level, and give the minimum slope it should be. 8

4. Give freehand sections of a first-class road on ordinary ground and in cutting—one side being stiff clay and the other being soft earth—curvature, thickness of metal, size of drains, angle of repose of clay, and retaining wall to be carefully figured. In the cross section of a road round a hill to which side should it slope, and why? 10

5. What is the primary object of hardening the surface of a road, and state in fractional parts the amount that the *force of traction* varies on kucha and good macadamized roads. Classify the several materials used for metalling according to their quality, and give the size of the ring that stone should pass through when ready for use. 9

6. State briefly how you would construct a first-class kunkur road, giving thickness of layers and points to be attended to regarding consolidating, &c. 9

7. In lining out a road it is required to connect two points A and B, but important buildings stand in the way. Give a simple method of setting out a curve to connect these points, using the chain only, the centre of the curve being visible and accessible. 9

8. In drawing up a contract for the repairs of a first-class metalled road, specify the clause that you would insert regarding the binding and consolidation of metal. 9

9. Describe the cheapest manner in which a road running along the side of a hill may be constructed, and what precaution regarding the natural ground should be taken to prevent slips. 8

10. State the objection to raising the earth of an embankment to its full height as the work proceeds, and give a preferable method of construction. Describe briefly how the great embankment for the Solani Aqueduct was formed, illustrating your answer by freehand sketches. 10

11. What is meant by *punning*, and in what situation is it necessary? Describe the preparation of *puddle*, and name the best material from which it is made. Give the necessary precautions to be taken in forming a puddle-wall in an embankment of a canal, and the thickness it should be. 9

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, and Optics and Astronomy.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S. ...	In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy
H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E F. W. Stevens, C.E.	In Engineering and in Architecture.
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., I.L.D. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	In Mechanical Engineering.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If two circles be described on the bounding radii of a quadrant of a circle whose diameter is 4 decimetres, find the area intercepted between the arc of the quadrant and the circumferences of the two circles. 5

2. If the alternate sides of a regular polygon of n sides be produced to meet each other two and two, show that the area of the new polygon formed by joining these points bears to the area of the original polygon the ratio— 10

$$\cos^2\frac{\pi}{n} \qquad \cos^2\frac{2\pi}{n}.$$

4 A compound is enclosed on three sides by straight walls and on the remaining side by a stream; the straight line which joins the points where two of the walls meet the stream is taken for a base-line and measures 12 13 chains, fifteen equidistant ordinates measured from this line to the stream are as follows :— 18

0, 0 50, 1 51, 2 03, 1 91, 1 73, 1 73, 1 80, 2 00, 2 06, 1 84, 1 75, 1 30, 0 81, 0

Also the co-ordinates of the two opposite corners are—

2·16, — 5 37 and 10 92, — 4 13

From these data find the area of the compound, and draw a figure to indicate its shape

4. Investigate the following rule for finding the volume of earth in a railway cutting :— 10

"Divide the length of the cutting into an even number of equal parts, and take the areas of the transverse sections at the points of division. Add together the areas of the extreme sections, twice the sum of the areas of all the intermediate sections of an odd order, and four times the sum of the areas of all the intermediate sections of an even order, and multiply by the distance between two consecutive sections, the product will be three times the volume."

5. The base of a prismoidal solid is a square, and the top a regular octagon, four alternate sides of which are parallel to the sides of the base. The altitude of the solid is 6 ft., the sides of the base 3·5 ft., and those of the top 1 ft. ; find its volume. 11

6. To what height must a man be raised above the Earth in order that he may see one-sixth part of its surface? 10

7. If R and r be the radii of the exterior and interior surfaces of a spherical shell, and k the thickness of a middle zone equal in volume to half the shell, show that— 11

$$k = \frac{2(R^2 + Rr + r^2)}{3(R + r)}$$

8. The edge of a wedge is 16 inches and the height 10 inches; the length of the base is 2 ft. and the breadth 6 inches. The wedge is divided into a pyramid and a prism by a plane through one end of the edge parallel to the triangular face at the other end; find the volume of each part. 10

9. If a cubic foot of brass weighs 8,500 ounces, what will be the weight of a yard of brass wire one-thirtieth of an inch thick? 5

10. A pyramid on a regular hexagonal base is trimmed just enough to reduce it to a cone; find how much of the original volume is removed. 10

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The focus, directrix and eccentricity of a conic being given, find any number of points on the curve. 12

2. If from an external point O a pair of tangents OQ, OQ' be drawn to a parabola, show that the triangles OSQ, CSQ' will be similar, and OS a mean proportional between SQ and SQ'.

3. The normal at a point P of an ellipse meets the conjugate diameter in F, the major axis in G, and the minor axis in g; prove that— 12

$$PF.\ PG = BC^2$$
$$PF\ \ Pg = AC^2$$

4. Show that a pair of tangents to an ellipse which are at right angles to each other intersect on a fixed circle. 12

5 Show that the portions of a chord of an hyperbola intercepted between the curve and asymptotes are equal, and deduce the corresponding property of the tangent. 7

6 If P be any point on an hyperbola and CD conjugate to CP, prove that— 13

$$SP.\ SP = CD^2.$$

Hence show that the distance of a point on an equilateral hyperbola from the centre is a geometrical mean between its distances from the foci.

7. Investigate the condition that the straight lines represented by the equation— 13

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$$

may be (1) identical, (2) at right angles to each other.

8. Find the length of the straight line— 6

$$\frac{x-h}{l} = \frac{y-k}{m} = r$$

intercepted between the straight lines—

$$ax + by + c = 0$$
$$a'x + b'y + c = 0$$

9 Investigate the equation to the straight line joining the centres of the circles— 6

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y$$
$$x^2 + y^2 = 2r,$$

10. Interpret the equation— 13

$$r^3 - ra\cos 2\theta \sec\theta - 2a^3 = 0$$

and draw figures of the loci represented.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If three forces act at a point in such a manner that each force is proportional to the sine of the angle between the lines of action of the other two, what relation holds among the forces? Prove your answer. 10

2. Investigate the position of the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid. 5

3. A', B', C' are points in the sides of a triangle ABC such that— 10

$$\frac{BA'}{A'C} = \frac{CB'}{B'A} = \frac{AC'}{C'B};$$

show by taking moments round A, B, C, that forces denoted by AA', BB', CC' are equivalent to a couple, except when A', B', C' are the middle points of the sides, and that in that case the system is in equilibrium.

4. Draw diagrams of the four kinds of *Burtons*, and investigate the mechanical advantage of the 4th kind. 10

5. A hemisphere rests between a vertical wall and a horizontal plane, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ being the coefficients of friction of the wall and plane respectively. In the limiting position of equilibrium show that the inclination of the base of the hemisphere to the horizon $= \text{Sin}^{-1}\frac{40}{63}$ 15

6. A rocket ascending vertically with a velocity of 100 ft. per second explodes when it has reached its greatest height, and the interval between the sound of the explosion reaching the place of starting and a place $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant is 1 sec.; determine the velocity of sound. 10

7. Investigate the equation to the parabolic trajectory under the form— 10

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{g x^2}{2u^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

and hence determine the direction in which a body must be projected from a given point with a given velocity so as to hit a given point

8 Show that by the oblique collision of two imperfectly elastic bodies the *vis viva* of the system is diminished 5

9 An imperfectly elastic ball is projected with a given velocity from a point between two parallel walls, and returns to the point of projection after being once reflected at each wall; find the angle of projection 12

10 A seconds pendulum was too long on a given day by 9785 in., and was then over-corrected so as to be too short by the same amount during the next day; find the number of seconds gained during the two days, the length of the seconds pendulum being 39 14 inches 13

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M TO 5 P M]

HYDROSTATICS

J T HATHORNTHWAITE, M A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Find the centre of pressure of a triangular area having its base in the surface of a liquid. 8

2 A rectangular lamina floats vertically in water with one diagonal in the surface and a weight attached to the angular point below the surface; find the specific gravity of the lamina 9

3 A solid right cone whose angle is 60° is immersed in a liquid with its vertex in the surface and axis vertical; prove that the whole pressure on the curved surface and base = 7 times the resultant pressure. 15

4 Define the *metacentre* of a floating body, and explain when equilibrium is stable, unstable or neutral In what case is the position of the metacentre obvious? 8

5. Enunciate *Boyle's Law*, and prove it for dilatation of air Deduce the equation $p = \rho$ 9

6. Describe the *Condenser* with accompanying gauge. The capacity of the receiver being 30 times that of the barrel, and the length of the gauge 20 inches, determine the position of the globule of mercury after 12 strokes 9

7. Two vessels contain air at the same pressure π' but at different temperatures t, t', where t is greater than t'; the temperature of each being raised by the same amount find which has its pressure most increased. 9

8. Describe the characteristic differences between *Sikes'*, *Nicholson's*, and *Hare's Hydrometers*. 9

9. Explain the action of a *Siphon*. 9

A siphon is filled with mercury and held with its legs pointing downwards; what will be the effect of opening the ends?

10. A straight tube AB filled with liquid is inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, and made to rotate uniformly about a vertical axis through the closed end A; find how much liquid flows out at B. 15

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the preparation and principal properties of the following potassium compounds :— 18

1. Potassic hydrate.
2. Hydric potassic carbonate.
3. Potassic chlorate.

2. Explain carefully the difference between an ordinary mortar and a hydraulic mortar.

3. How is alum made? 10

4. Describe the oxides of iron. 12

5. How would you prepare— 12

1. Cuprous oxide.
2. Cupric oxide.
3. Cupric chloride.

6. For what purposes is tin employed in the arts? 10

7. What points of resemblance are there between arsenic and antimony? 15

8. Describe the physical and chemical properties of metallic mercury. 15

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

I B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What would be the amount of mechanical force equivalent to the heat produced by the complete combustion of 1 lb. of coal of the following percentage composition :— 15

Carbon	80·0
Hydrogen .	5·0
Oxygen	2·5
Nitrogen .	2·5
Ash .	10 0
	100 0

2. Suppose a ball of lead weighing 10 lbs. moving with a velocity of 960 feet per second to have its motion suddenly arrested, to what temperature would the ball be raised from say 60° F, supposing all the heat developed by the arrest of its motion to be absorbed by the ball? 15

3. Describe Ritchie's experiment in proof of the identity of absorbing and radiating power. 15

4. Arrange the following substances in the order of their diathermacy :—Alum, glass, rock-salt, sulphate of copper. As a general rule what influence has the temperature of the heat source on the percentage of heat transmitted by imperfectly diathermanous bodies? 10

5. Explain what is meant by the term coercive force? 5

6 Define the terms achmic line, isochmic line, agonic line. 5

7 Describe any form of constant battery you are acquainted with, and explain its advantages 15

8 What effect have two parallel electric currents on one another? 5

9. State Ohm's law for the calculation of the intensity of a current, and give an example illustrating its application 15

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the chief agencies concerned in the production of Geological change? Point out briefly the principal effects produced by each. 20

2. Define and explain the terms *Strike*, *Schistose*, *Metamorphic*, *Pliocene*. 8

3. What are the minerals in Mohr's scale of hardness? State shortly the chemical composition of each. 10

4. What are Puozzolana, Littoral-concrete, Anthracite, Hornblende, Kaolin. 15

5. Where in the Geological series is the place of the old red sand-stone strata? What are the principal characteristics of the system? 25

6. Where are Miocene deposits found in India? 10

7. What are Nummulites, Trilobites, Belemnites and Calamites? Where are they found? 15

8. What is Laterite? Where does it occur? 7

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the term *traverse* as used in surveying. Illustrate your meaning with a sketch. 10

2. Explain Gale's traverse system, and state what conditions must be fulfilled when a complete circuit is made. 10

3. When the columns of latitudes and departure do not balance, how is the error apportioned? Give the amount of error allowed. 10

4. Give as far as you are able the requirements and detail of a Trigonometrical Survey such as might be undertaken with the aid of a six-inch theodolite. 13

5. What necessitates the use of a satellite station? State the principles on which the angles are reduced to the centre. 12

6. State from your text book the chief corrections to be applied to the several astronomical observations required for surveying purposes, and the manner of using them. 10

7. From the following data find the sidereal time of the greatest eastern and western elongation of a circumpolar star, the same in mean solar time being 6 *h.* 8 *m.* 20 *s.* and 17 *h.* 59 *m.* 19 *s.* Hence show how to find the Azimuth of the referring mark :— 15

N. P. D. = 1° 33' 43·74.'
Latitude = 29°. 30' 49."
R. A. = 1 *h.* 1 *m.* 42·72 *s.*

In order to do away with instrumental errors how should the observations on the star be made?

8. A transit theodolite is placed at the foot of a tall tower on which is traced a vertical line. The cross hairs of the instrument being in their proper position and the temporary adjustments complete, it is found that the intersection of the cross hairs will not follow the direction of the vertical line on the tower. State what adjustment is at fault, and whether the instrument is unfit to run straight lines over a flat country if reversed. 10

9. If on trial it is found that the intersection of the cross hairs of a transit theodolite will not reverse, how would you use the instrument so as to run straight lines on the supposition that you were unable to correct the error in the cross hairs? 10

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms *stress—centre of stress*. Give examples of cases where the same and different kinds of stresses are found. How are they distinguished? 8

2. Show that the sudden application of half the proof load to a beam, will produce the entire proof strain produced by the gradual application of the proof load itself. 8

3 In the case of pillars under compression how is the unequal distribution of loading dealt with, and in what ratio are pillars weakened by unequal loading? 10

4. Show that in any beam of uniform section supported freely at the ends and uniformly loaded that the bending moment throughout may be represented by a parabola whose vertex is at the centre of the beam; also that the shearing forces can be represented by two equal and opposite triangles one side of each being equal to half the span of the beam, the other equal to the greatest shearing force 12

5 Show that in any beam supported freely at the ends and loaded with a single weight which is caused to traverse from one support to the other that the strains resulting therefrom at each point, are to each other as the squares of the perpendiculars let fall from the diameter of a circle on to its periphery—the radius of the circle being half the distance between the supports. 12

6. Design a wrought-iron beam for a span of 14 feet, to carry two weights of 7 tons each at a distance of 4 3′ from each support · calculate the equivalent uniform load resulting from the weight, and give the maximum moment at the centre of the beam. 15

7. What deflection might be expected in the beam quoted in the above example. Give the necessary work in order to prove your answer. 10

8 Design an ordinary kingpost truss of teak timber for a span of 25 feet. Accompany your answer with frame and stress diagrams for the vertical load and wind pressure; the weight of the roof covering is to be taken at 20 lbs. per super foot, and the normal wind pressure at 25 lbs. per super foot 15

9 Give a design for a retaining wall 30 feet in height from foundation level, to support a bank of ordinary earth level with its top State what precautions should be taken in building it and placing the earth against it. The wall is supposed to rest on firm material. 10

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In selecting a site for a bridge to cross a river explain how you would ascertain the *mean velocity* of the water, the *hydraulic mean depth* and the *velocity due to affluxes.* 7

2. Give the usual dimensions adopted in practice for masonry piers of bridges in proportion to their spans—varying (1) from 15 to 30 ft. span, (2) from 30 to 60 ft. span, and (3) for greater spans. State at what portion of the pier the thickness should be increased. In bridges composed of a number of arches, point out the advantage of making every 5th or 6th pier strong enough to act as an abutment. 8

3. In constructing an abutment of a bridge up to what height should it be built in proportion to the rise of the arch above the springing line, and why? Compare the advantages and disadvantages of semi-circular, eliptical and segmental arches. 9

4. Give a freehand sketch of a stone bridge with two segmental arches of 60°, each arch being 60 ft. span. Also give transverse section showing a 30 ft. roadway with parapet, &c. Abutments, pier, wing walls, &c., to be shown, and the dimensions to be neatly figured. Height of abutment from top of foundation of pier to springing line 20 ft. Give the formula for calculating the thrust of the arches and abutments of such a bridge. 15

5. Supposing the bed of the river of the above bridge to be of sand 30 ft. in depth and underneath stiff clay, state briefly the nature and the construction of the foundations you would adopt, giving freehand sketches to illustrate your answer. 10

6. Give sketches of centerings for the above bridge (1) supposing you are able to use supports at intervals of 10 ft. from centre to centre and (2) without supports. Also give sketches of fish plates, scarfs, notches, &c., that you would adopt in framing the scantlings. 10

7. Describe briefly the usual methods for *striking the centres* of bridges, and illustrate your answer by sketches. 8

8. Fig (1) is a design for a lattice girder bridge, each span is 150 feet and the width of roadway 20 feet. The transverse beams are of angle iron and boiler plate, and the floor of corrugated iron plates covered with road metal, &c. Give freehand sketches to illustrate the details and figure dimensions. Describe the parts under *compression* and *extension*, and state where it is desirable that the scantlings should be increased. 15

9. Describe how you would get the girders of the above bridge into position and when rivetting them over the pier to make them a continuous girder, what means you would adopt to bring the girder to its bearing. Describe the advantages of continuous girders? 9

10. Give freehand sketches, and describe the details for providing for the contraction and expansion of iron girders. State up to how many tons per square inch ordinary wrought iron may be strained in tension and compression under a working load? 9

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOURS.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe briefly the Bengal and Madras systems of Canal Irrigation, and explain the simplest kind of canals used in Upper India. 11

2. Give the principal points to be attended to in fixing the *Heads of Inundation Canals*, and explain how silting may be checked at the mouths of channels. 9

3. When the fall of the country is fairly uniform, state what slope you would give the bed of the main channel per mile, supposing the soil to be alluvial of moderate tenacity, and why the branches should have a greater slope than the main channel? 7

4. Give the proportion of depth to width that has been found by a series of trials of the following Canals :—Western Jumna, Baree Doab and Sutlej. 7

5. Calculate the discharge, in cubic feet per second, of a canal, its side slope being at an angle of 45°, width at bottom 20 feet, depth 4 feet and slope of bed 1 foot 9 inches per mile. 10

6. State briefly how you would take observations and levels for a canal project, and how you would subsequently line out the work? 10

7. What are the chief points to be considered in designing the section of a canal for irrigation purposes only? 8

8. Give a section of a navigable canal with towing-path, &c. Also a section of a bridge showing invert, towing-path, abutments, &c., underneath a roadway. Dimensions in each case to be carefully figured. Give the size of the locks you would recommend for the above canal. 10

9. When the slope of the ground in the upper portion of a canal is very much greater than it would be advisable to give to the canal bed, explain how you would get over the difficulty, and give sketches to illustrate your answer. What was done on the Baree Doab Canal? 9

10. If called upon to make a report of a harbour as to its capabilities and as to the works necessary to render it suitable for a harbour of refuge, state how you would proceed to take soundings and reduce them to a common datum, and how you would ascertain the nature of the bottom? 9

11. Describe the construction of a long-sloping bulwark and a steep-faced bulwark. It very frequently happens that the undermining action of the waves on the ground at the foot of a wall of the latter construction is very great, give the means you would adopt to resist this. Explain the construction of groins, and state in what position they should be placed for the protection of sea coasts. 10

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Prepare a detailed specification and bill of quantities of a Rest-House shown in the accompanying drawing and described below :—

Foundations to be 4 ft. deep on moorum and to be of rubble masonry. Plinth to be of rubble masonry faced with coursed rubble, neatly pointed. Coping stones of plinth to be of cut-stone. Steps to be of cut-stone of the hardest description. Walls to be of rubble masonry faced with coursed rubble, neatly pointed outside, and plastered inside. Exterior arches to be of cut-stone and interior of brickwork.

Flooring to be of asphalte on a bed of concrete.

Posts, doors, dormers, roof scantlings and boarding to be of cut teakwood, oiled and varnished.

Covering of roof to be of Mangalore tiles with ridging of ornamental cast iron. 100

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Supposing the country to admit of it, how would you lay out a Railway so as to avoid, as much as possible, the necessity for bridging streams? Accompany your answer with a sketch. 10

2. Draw the section of a Tunnel to carry two lines of Railway. Show how you would provide for the drainage. Give in detail the manner of carrying through the centre line also the thickness of brick lining if the Tunnel is in clay. 11

3. What is the object of coning the wheels of Railway carriages? 9

4. Deduce an expression for the elevation of the outer rail in terms of the velocity of the train, the gauge, and the radius of curvature. 9

5. The angle of a crossing is 1 in 10,—the gauge being 5′ 6″ find the radius necessary for the siding curve, and the distance between the V of the crossing and the tip of the point. 9

6. Describe the operation of laying permanent way and levelling it, so as to render it fit for running over. Give correct sketches of ordinary permanent way laid on cross sleepers of wood and on pot sleepers, for the 5′ 6″ gauge. 10

7. Specify for broken stone ballast,—sand ballast and ballast made from brick earth. 8

8. Two tangents make an angle of 120°—lay in between them a curve of 7,000 feet radius. The chainage at the intersection is 100 chains of one hundred feet each. Keep your chainage continuous, and give all necessary information for laying the curve. 10

9. How do you lay in a curve with two theodolites, and how with a chain only? 9

10. Give your idea of a Third Class Station, suitable for an Indian Railway. Accompany your answer with a sketch. 15

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Interpret the equation— 12

$$ky = 2a(x + h)$$

according as the point (h, k) is within, without, or upon the parabola, and illustrate your remarks by figures.

2. Find the locus of the intersection of the tangent at one extremity of a focal chord of a parabola with the ordinate at the other extremity. 10

3. Investigate the locus of the middle points of all chords of a parabola of given length. 10

4. Find the equation to the normal at a point of an ellipse whose excentric angle is ϕ. 5

5. The equation to an ellipse being— 6

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 = 4,$$

find the equation to the diameter conjugate to—

$$y = 2x.$$

6. Prove that the perpendicular from the centre of an ellipse on a straight line joining the ends of diameters which are at right angles to each other is of constant length. 15

7. If a chord and diameter of an ellipse are parallel, show that the supplemental chord is parallel to the conjugate diameter. 6

8. Show that the line joining the ends of conjugate diameters of an hyperbola is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other. 6

9. The angular points of a right-angled triangle lie upon an equilateral hyperbola; prove that the perpendicular drawn from the right angle to the hypotenuse touches the curve. 15

10. Investigate the polar equation to the tangent at a point of an hyperbola in the form— 15

$$\frac{l}{r} = e\cos\theta + \cos(\alpha - \theta)$$

where l is the semi latus-rectum.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *differential coefficient*, and show that it represents the ratio of the rates of increase of the function and variable. If a curvilinear area u be some function of x, assign a geometrical meaning to the equation— 8

$$y = \frac{du}{dx}.$$

2. Find from first principles the differential coefficients of 10

(1) $\log_a x$. (2) $\sin^{-1} x$.

3. If $F(x)$ and $f(x)$ are two functions which remain continuous with their differential coefficients between the values a and $a + h$ of the variable x, and if between these limits $f(x)$ continually increases or continually decreases, prove that— 11

$$\frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{f(a+h) - f(a)} = \frac{F'(a+\theta h)}{f'(a+\theta h)}$$

where θ is some proper fraction.

4. Investigate the limit (1) when $x = 0$, (2) when $m = n$, of 11

$$\frac{m^x \sin nx - n^x \sin mx}{\tan nx - \tan mx}.$$

5. Show that in order that $\phi(x)$ may have a maximum *or* minimum value when $x = a$, this value of x must make an odd number of the successive differential coefficients of $\phi(x)$ vanish, beginning with the first. What further conditon must be satisfied when $\phi(a)$ is a maximum? 10

6. Inscribe the ellipse of greatest possible area in a given isosceles triangle. 10

7. Integrate— 10

(1) $\int_c^{ex} \cos ax\, dx$ (2) $\int \operatorname{cosec} x\, dx$.

8. Evaluate— 8

$$\int^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx, \; n \text{ being odd.}$$

9. Prove the formula— 10

$$\int_0^{2a} \phi(2a-x)\, dx \quad \int_0 \{\phi(x) + \phi(2a-x)\}\, dx.$$

10. Show that— 12

$$\int^{2n} x(x-1)(x-2) \ldots\ldots (x-2n)\, dx = 0.$$

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws of *Reflection* and *Refraction* of light, and prove that if two parallel rays be incident on a plane reflecting surface, the reflected rays will also be parallel. 5

2. Why does a straight rod appear bent when partly immersed in water? What must be its inclination to the horizon when its apparent portions are inclined to each other at the greatest angle? 10

3. A luminous point being placed between two plane mirrors inclined at a given angle, investigate the positions and number of the images formed by successive reflections. 8

4. A hollow globe of glass has a speck on its interior surface; if this be observed from a point outside the sphere on the opposite side of the centre, prove that the speck will appear nearer than it really is by a distance— 13

$$\frac{\mu-1}{3\mu-1}\, t$$

where thickness of the glass = t = radius of internal cavity, and μ is the refraction index for glass.

5. Show that in prisms of the same material, as the refracting angle increases the minimum deviation also increases. 13

6. A watch-glass of 5 inches curvature is filled with spirits of turpentine, and a beam of parallel rays falling on the surface of the liquid is brought to a focus at a distance of 10·5 inches; find the index of refraction for turpentine. 8

7. Describe *Huyghen's Eye-piece*, and prove that a ray of light incident upon it parallel to the axis suffers an equal deviation at each lens. 13

8. How is the vision of distant objects aided by telescopes? Point out the principal points of contrast between the Astronomical and Galileo's Telescope. 8

9. A very short-sighted person, who is capable of seeing nothing distinctly beyond 3 inches, is able to see distinctly a small object distant 3·25 inches through a pane of glass whose refractive index is 1·5; find the thickness of the glass. 10

10. What do you mean by the *dispersive power* of a medium? Investigate the condition of achromatism of a pencil refracted through two prisms of small refracting angles and passing in a principal plane of each. 12

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State *Kepler's Laws*, and show what deductions can be made from each with respect to the law of gravitation in the solar system. 8

2. How is the Sun's apparent path in the heavens determined? What observations prove that his distance from the Earth is variable? 8

3. The meridian altitude of a heavenly body being known, what other elements are required in order to determine its position among the stars? 8

4. The sun rose one morning at 8 h. 7 m. and set the same evening at 4 h. 5 m.; find the value of the equation of time that day, and state whether additive or subtractive. 10

5. Explain the effect of *Refraction* on the apparent position of a star. 8

6. Determine the loss of weight in any latitude due to the rotation of the Earth. 12

7. Explain the nature and physical cause of *Precession.* 8

8. Describe the phenomena of a solar eclipse, pointing out the different conditions under which it will appear as partial, annular, or total. 10

9. What is inferred from the fact that, with slight variations, the same portion of the Moon's surface is always presented to the Earth? How much should the Moon's rate of rotation be increased, in order that its *whole* surface might be seen in the course of one orbital revolution? 18

10. Describe the apparent motion of an inferior planet, and illustrate your remarks with a diagram. 10

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER I.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the term "Order". Name the five orders of Classic Architecture and give their respective characteristics, illustrating your answer by freehand sketches. 12

2. In designing a façade of a building of three stories, state how you would arrange the different orders above one another. 10

3. What is a *module* and into how many parts is it divided for each order? Give the names of any Classic buildings erected in Bombay, and the names of the orders that have been used in each and in what manner. 10

4. Give the meaning of the following terms:—Abacus, architrave, frieze, shaft, fluting, volute, plinth, ogee, pedestal, triglyph, tympanum, and pilaster. 8

5. Give a brief description of the different styles of Gothic Architecture with their respective dates, and give the characteristics as to how you would distinguish one from the other. 12

6. In what manner are *groined* vaults of the early English period distinguished from those of the Norman Period? Show by a sketch the construction of four arched ribs of a groined masonry roof working into a boss at their intersection. 10

7. What is a *flying buttress*, and in what position would you place it? Give any examples you may remember. 9

8. Give a sketch of an open timber roof of the Decorated Period, and state in what manner it differs from roofs of the Perpendicular Period. 10

9. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—Squinch, pinnacle, tracery, dripstone, cornice, stringcourse, cusp, corbel, crocket, clerestory, chamfer, broach-spire and cupola. 9

10. What is meant by the "Renaissance" and "Elizabethan" styles of architecture? In what manner does the early English differ from the early French style of architecture? Name any building of the latter style. 10

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER II.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; F. W. STEVENS, C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Whence the great difficulty in treating Pagan architecture as compared with Classic or Christian Art? 8

2. Give Fergusson's classification of Pagan architecture, and his reasons for such an arrangement. 8

3. State Fergusson's views as to how architecture is affected by race and religion. 8

4. What deductions are to be drawn from a study of the mosques throughout Syria and Egypt? Give dates. 9

5. What is peculiar with respect to the history of the mosque at Kairwan, and what bearing has it on Saracenicart in Spain? 10

6. What feature characterises the Giralda at Seville? Give a neat hand sketch of it. 12

7. Though the Turk may be considered a lover of art, yet his domestic architecture is very backward: to what is this attributable 8

8. Give a sketch of the ground plan of Al-Hadhr. State its constructive peculiarity, and to what style and date it belongs. 10

9. Give a sketch of a pendentive, and explain its use. 12

10. Give a few neat diagrams of the different methods of roofing adopted amongst the Hindus. Show how the stone beams were fitted over the brackets of an octagon. Give also a plan and elevation of an angle bracket capital suited to an octagon. 15

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MINING AND METALLURGY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Arrange the following metals in order (1) of their specific gravity, (2) malleability, (3) ductility and (4) fusibility:— 16

Copper, gold, iron, lead, platinum, silver and zinc.

2. Name and give a short description of the crystalline systems in which all the axes are at right angles to each other. 12

3. What are Kibbles? What are gads? What are the ways in which galleries may be timbered? 12

4. What are regenerative stoves? 8

5. Draw a sketch of a blast furnace, name the various parts, and give a rough idea of the proportions. 20

6. What is the object of roasting some ores of iron before smelting them? 8

7. What are the chief varieties of cast-iron? How do they differ in composition and properties? 10

8. What are blister steel, shear steel, spiegeleisen? What is case-hardening? 14

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MINING AND METALLURGY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the chief ores of copper, what is their composition, where are they principally found? 16

2. Explain the terms underpoled and overpoled copper. 5

3. What preparation is mine tin ore subjected to before smelting. 15

4. What are the principal alloys of tin and copper employed in the arts? State their composition and chief properties. 15

5. Give a short account of Pattinson's process for desilvering lead. 10

6. How is silver obtained from black copper at Mansfeld? 10

7. What is meant by quartation in gold assaying. 7

8. How is gold extracted in the wet way? 10

9. By what physical characters may Bismuth be distinguished from all other metals? 10

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; E. B. CARROLL, Mem. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the horse power of a high pressure steam engine with one cylinder 32 inches diameter, 6 ft. stroke, working with an average pressure of steam upon the piston of 43 lbs. per square inch and with a piston speed of 288 feet per minute? 8

2. Describe generally an ordinary type of stationary boiler with brick setting such as is used in mills and factories. 8

3. Explain the course followed by the steam through a condensing engine from the boiler until it is condensed, the means by which it is distributed and condensed, and how it acts in producing the rotatory motion of the crank shaft. 10

4. Describe the difference between overshot, breast and undershot water wheels and the circumstances under which each kind will be used. 9

5. What quantity of water (in gallons per hour) will be lifted by a single acting three barrel pump, each barrel 4 inches diameter, 18 inches stroke, working at 45 revolutions per minute? 8

6. What is the tractive power of a locomotive engine with cylinders 18 inches diameter, 24 inches stroke, driving wheels 5 feet diameter, with boiler pressure 100 lbs. and steam cut off at half stroke. 9

7. Describe an ordinary type of agricultural engine. 8

8. An endless cord or band turns a pully 36 inches diameter which works a worm gearing into a worm wheel 35·8 inches diameter at the pitch line, 1½ pitch: the worm wheel turns a drum 6 inches diameter which is employed to lift a weight by means of a rope coiling round it. At what rate will the weight be lifted if the endless cord or band runs 7,000 feet per minute? 12

9. Explain the use of the steam Indicator? Describe its construction and mode of action. 10

10. What is the bursting pressure of a cylindrical boiler 5·6 diameter made of ⅜ inch best iron plate? 9

11. If the maximum pressure in a boiler is 100 lbs. per square inch, the safety valve 4 inches diameter with a lever 2·6 total length and 3½ inches from the fulcrum to the centre of valve; what weight should there be on the end of the lever? 9

X.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS (April 1880)

EXAMINERS.

P. Peterson, M.A. . . The Rev. A. C. Grieve . . .	In English.
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B. Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A. . ..	In Sanskrit.
F. G. Selby, B.A.	In Latin.
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E	In Persian.
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A. .. . T. S. Tait, B.A., B.Sc.	In Mathematics.
The Rev. H. Bochum, S.J.	In Logic.
H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	In History.
S. Cooke, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. ... D. MacDonald, M.B., B.Sc.	In Natural Science.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

P. PETERSON, M.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

THOMSON'S SEASONS: AUTUMN AND WINTER. LIVES OF SWIFT AND POPE.

1. Paraphrase :— 20

Defeating oft the labours of the year,
The sultry south collects a potent blast.
At first, the groves are scarcely seen to stir
Their trembling tops, and a still murmur runs
Along the soft inclining fields of corn;
But as the aerial tempest fuller swells,
And in one mighty stream, invisible,
Immense, the whole excited atmosphere
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world,
Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves.
High-beat, the circling mountains eddy in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm,
And send it in a torrent down the vale.

What is the leading Canon of Pope's poetry dwelt on by Johnson? Show how the above exemplifies it.

2. Write notes on the following :— 6

(*a*) Thy willing victim, Carthage.

(*b*) What dark insidious men
Have cumbrous added to perplex the truth.

(*c*) And wing
The prosperous sail from every growing port,
Uninjur'd, round the sea-encircled globe.

3. Comment upon the following in connection with Thomson's style :— 6

(*a*) Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky.

(*b*) Where the numerous wave
For ever lashes the resounding shore.

(*c*) Proud navies ride on seas that never foam'd
With *daring keel* before.

(*d*) Then swept o'er Autumn with the *shadowy gale*.

4. Account for Thomson's great popularity as a poet. In what relation does he stand to the Critical School of Poets? 14

5. Give Johnson's estimate of the genius of Pope, with illustrations from his works. 10

6. Annotate the following, and show how they throw light upon the lives of Swift or Pope :— 10

(*a*) Dr. Swift was the principal man of talk and business, and acted as master of requests.

(*b*) And by mentioning with some indignation the inscription on the Monument.

(*c*) He played the politician about cabbages and turnips.

(*d*) He studied in the Academy of Paracelsus.

(*e*) And his felicity (to rate it no higher) in giving occasion to the building of fifty new churches in London.

7. 'There is nothing easier than to make a caricature of Pope.' Exemplify this remark by reference to Pope's life, and at the same time account for the respect in which he was held by those who knew him best. 10

8. Characterise Swift as *a writer* and as *a man*; also give some estimate of the social and political influence his writings had in Ireland and in England. 14

9. Specify when, the occasions on which, and the purposes for which the following were published :— 10

Gulliver's Travels, The Examiner, The Rape of the Lock, and The Dunciad.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL.

[2. P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

P. PETERSON, M.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PARADISE LOST IX.—X. PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

1. (*a*) Paraphrase :— 20

So judged he Man, both Judge and Saviour sent,
And the instant stroke of death, denounced that day,

Removed far off; then, pitying how they stood
Before him naked to the air, that now
Must suffer change, disdained not to begin
Thenceforth the form of servant to assume.
As when he washed his servants' feet, so now,
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedness with skins of beast, or slain,
Or, as the snake with youthful coat repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies.

(*b*) Paraphrase and explain :—

However, some tradition they dispersed
Among the Heathen of their purchase got,
And fabled how the Serpent, whom they called
Ophion, with Eurynome, (the wide—
Encroaching Eve perhaps,) had first the rule
Of high Olympus.

(*c*) Innocence, that as a veil had shadowed them from knowing ill, was gone. Just confidence, and native righteousness, and honour, from about them, naked, left to guilty Shame. *He covered, but his robe uncovered more.* So rose the Danite strong, Herculean Samson, from the harlot-lap of Philistean Dalilah, and waked shorn of his strength; they destitute and bare of all their virtue.

(1) Rewrite this passage in its proper form as blank verse.

(2) Explain carefully the meaning of the sentence in italics.

(3) Give briefly the story alluded to in the last sentence.

2. (*a*) Give the substance (if you cannot quote textually) of the similes used to help to portray— 10

(1) The feelings with which Death responded to Sin's invitation.

(2) The first steps taken by Sin and Death in erecting the bridge over Chaos.

(3) The withdrawal of the devils to the inland of Hell in expectation of the return of Satan.

(4) Satan's approach to Eve.

(5) Satan's appearance when preparing to answer Eve's objection that the tree to which he has led her is the forbidden one.

(*b*) Quote, or give some account of, the description of the Indian fig-tree.

3. How are the following words used in the books set:— Mere, hearth, approved, revile, evidence, reduced, gust, (2), actual, extenuate, maugre, conduct. 5

4 Explain the following passages— 5

With pins of adamant
And chains they made all fast, *too fast they made*
And durable, and *now in little space*
The confines met of empyrean Heaven
And of this world, and on the left hand Hell,
With long reach interposed.

N B.—Some editors omit the comma after Hell. Discuss this.

5 (*a*) Write a short note on Milton's obligation to other authors: — 10

(*b*) Indicate the source of the following phrases or expressions.—

(1) Justice shall not return, as bounty scorned

(2) Go, and be strong.

(3) Earth felt the wound, and Nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost

(4) Yet one doubt
Pursues me still-*lest all I cannot die.*

6 (*a*) Write two short notes, one on Mr. Collins' humility, and the other on the character and conduct of Mr. Bennet. 24

(*b*) "I do not blame Jane," she continued, "*for Jane would have got Mr. Bingley if she could.* But Lizzy! oh, sister! it is very hard to think that she might have been Mr. Collins's wife by this time, had not it been for her own perverseness. He made her an offer *in this very room*, and she refused him. The consequence of it is, that *Lady Lucas will have a daughter married before I have*, and that *Longbourn estate is just as much entailed as ever. The Lucases are very artful people indeed, sister* They are all for what they can get. I am sorry to say it of them, but so it is. *It makes me very nervous and poorly*, to be

thwarted so in my own family, and to have neighbours who think of themselves before anybody else. However, your coming just at this time is the greatest of comforts, *and I am very glad to hear what you tell us, of long sleeves.*"

Write a note showing how the above passage, and particularly the clauses marked in italics, serve to illustrate Mrs. Bennet's character.

7. Explain the following passages :— 12

(*a*) His pride never deserts him ; but with the rich he is liberal-minded, just, sincere, rational, honourable, and perhaps agreeable, *allowing something for fortune and figure.*

(*b*) Mrs. Bennet had so carefully provided for the entertainment of her brother and sister that *they did not once sit down to a family dinner.*

(*c*) The party then gathered round the fire *to hear Lady Catherine determine what weather they were to have on the morrow.*

(*d*) He danced only four dances, *though gentlemen were scarce.*

I had not at that time the honour of knowing any lady in the assembly beyond my own party.

True ; *and nobody can ever be introduced in a ball-room.*

(*e*) When they all removed to Brighton therefore, you had no reason, I suppose, to believe them fond of each other.

Not the slightest. I can remember no symptom of affection on either side ; and had anything of the kind been perceptible, you must be aware *that ours is not a family on which it could be thrown away.*

8. (*a*) Explain the following words and phrases :— 7

'shoe-roses,' 'marrying so greatly,' 'home questions,' 'the envelope itself was likewise full,' 'a tolerably disengaged tone,' 'to force her communication,' 'collected behaviour.'

(*b*) How does Miss Austen use the words 'chief,' 'facility,' 'wishing,' 'carriage,' 'full,' 'sinking,' 'secure'?

9. Trace the course of Elizabeth's feelings for Darcy, and describe the circumstances under which she first clearly perceives that she loves or might love him. 7

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate closely— 10

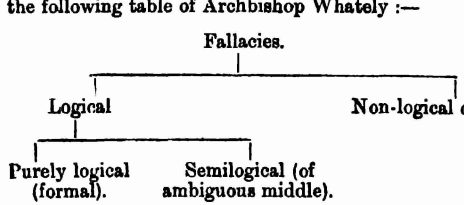
(*a*) आद्यपतनासमवायिकारणं गुरुत्वं पृथिवी-जलवृत्ति.

Justify the use of the word आद्य in this definition.

(*b*) अभावप्रत्यक्षे विशेषणविशेष्यभावः सन्निकर्षः । घटाभाववद्भूतलमित्यत्र चक्षुःसंयुक्ते भूतले घटाभावस्य विशेषणत्वात्

Explain this fully in your own words.

2. Name the different kinds of fallacies given in the Tarkasangraha, with their subdivisions, and arrange them in the following table of Archbishop Whately :— 14



(*b*) Define both in English and Sanskrit असाधारणसव्यभिचार, सत्प्रतिपक्ष, and व्याप्यत्वासिद्ध and give examples of the same.

3. What is the technical sense of तर्क and in what sense is it used in the compound तर्कसंग्रह. 4

4. (*a*). Give the Sanskrit equivalents of the following :— the minor term, the major term, the middle term, fallacy, universal affirmative, universal negative, inference. 9

(*b*). Define परामर्श in Sanskrit, giving its meaning in English, and stating to what portion of the European syllogism it corresponds.

5. The wise are good 6
Some ignorant people are good
∴ some ignorant people are wise.

State the above argument in Sanskrit in the Indian form of syllogism. and if it be unsound, state the *hetvâbhâsa* involved therein.

6. Translate into English :— 12

(*a*) पाठे गेये च मधुरं प्रमाणैस्त्रिभिरन्वितम् ।
जातिभिः सप्तभिर्बद्धं तन्त्रीलयसमन्वितम् ॥

Parse गेये and name the *pramânas* and *jâtis* here referred to.

(*b*) सर्वे भवन्तः पश्यन्तु कार्यं विषयरक्षणम् ।
भ्रष्टो हि विषयाद्राजा मृतकल्पः प्रदृश्यते ॥

(*c*) आरोहतु भवान्नावं राजपुत्रपुरस्कृतः ।
अरिष्टं गच्छ पन्थानं माभूत्कालस्य पर्ययः ॥

Dissolve राजपुत्रपुरस्कृतः and give a note on the word अरिष्टं.

(*d*) कस्य चित्त्वथ कालस्य यक्षी पुत्रं व्यजायत।
मारीचं नाम दुर्धर्षं यः शापाद्राक्षसो ऽभवत्॥

What grammatical irregularity do you note here?

(*e*) माभूत्सकालो दुर्मेधः पितरं सत्यवादिनम्।
नावमन्य स्वधर्मेण } स्वयंवरमुपास्महे ॥
v. l. अवमन्य स्वधर्मेण }

Which of the two readings you prefer, and why?

7. Derive and explain the following :— 6

निवेदयित्वा, उष्य, प्रायोपवेशन, प्रीतिदाय, निरीतिकः, विमान, सरयू, स्फीत, वानर, काकुत्स्थ, इष्टापूर्त, लघुविक्रमः, शब्दवेधित्वं, करूषाः

8. What legendary history is imbedded in the words 6

सागर, अनड्वह् and त्रिविक्रम.

9. Name and sketch the following metre :— 3

प्रथितगुणयशागुणे निविष्टोमुनिवृषभः परमं जगाम हर्षम्।

10. Translate into Sanskrit :— 30

A slave eloped from his master and baffled all his attempts at discovery for some time. After the lapse of a year, the master happened to go to the city where the slave had sought shelter, and accidentally coming across him in a street, seized him by the neck and demanded the reason of his flight. The slave put on a face of brass, and holding his master by the skirt of his garment said "you are my slave and have decamped with much wealth of mine." Thus quarrelling they both went before the city judge and demanded justice. The judge made them both stand near a window, and bade them put their heads out of it. He then called out to the executioner "cut off the slave's head with your sword." Hardly were these words uttered, when the real slave withdrew his head, while the master remained unmoved.

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 20

आसन्नचन्द्रोदयजन्मना विरलविरलेनालोकेन वसन्तवनराजिरिव कुसुमरजसा धूसरतां वासवी दिगयासीत्। तत: शशिकेशरिकरनखरविदार्यमाणतम:करिकुम्भसभवेन मुक्ताफलक्षोदेनेव धवलतामुपनीयमानं पश्चिमेतरदिन्दुधाम्ना दिगन्तरमदृश्यत। शनैःशनैश्चन्द्रदर्शनान्मन्दमन्दस्मिताया दशनप्रभेव ज्योत्स्ना निष्पतन्ती निशाया मुखशोभामकरोत्। तदनु रसातलादवनीमवदार्योद्गच्छता शेषफणमण्डलेनेव रजनिकरबिम्बेनाराजत रजनी। क्रमेण च सकललोकानन्दकेन कामिनीजनवल्लभेन किंचिदुन्मुक्तबालभावेन मकरध्वजबन्धुभूतेन शशिना रमणीयतामनीयत यामिनी।

2. Translate into English :— 10

राजा—(पटान्तेन गृहीत्वा) देवि,

प्रसीदेति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपे न घटते।
करिष्याम्येवं नो पुनरिति भवेदभ्युपगमः॥

न मे द्रोषोस्तीति त्वमिदमपिहि ज्ञास्यसि मृषा ।
किमेतस्मिन्वक्तुं क्षममिति न वेद्मि प्रियतमे ॥ १ ॥

वास०—(सविनयं पटमाकर्षन्ती) आर्यपुत्र मान्य-
था संभावय सत्यमेव मां शीर्षवेदना बाधते।
तद्गमिष्यामि (इतिनिष्क्रान्ते)

विदू०—भो दिष्ट्या वर्धसे क्षेमेणातिक्रान्तैषा वासवद-
त्ताकालवादलिका.

राजा—धिङ्मूर्ख । अलं परितोषेण यान्त्या निगूढो
न लक्षितस्त्वया देव्याः कोपानुबन्धः । पश्य
भङ्गैः सहसोद्गतेपि वदनं नीतं परां नम्रता-
मीषन्मां प्रति भेदकारि हसितं नोक्तं वचो निष्ठुरम् ।
अन्तर्बाष्पजडीकृतं प्रभुतया चक्षुर्न विस्फारितं
कोपश्च प्रकटीकृतोदयितया मुक्तश्च न प्रश्रयः ॥
तदेहिदेवीं प्रसादयितुमभ्यन्तरमेव प्रविशावः ।

3. Explain fully the following verse :— 7

उद्दामोत्कलिकां विपाण्डुररुचं प्रारब्धजृम्भां क्षणा-
दायासं श्वसनोद्गमैरविरलैरातन्वतीमात्मनः ।
अद्योद्यानलतामिमां समदनां नारीमिवान्यां ध्रुवं
पश्यन्कोप विपाटलद्युति मुखं देव्याः करिष्याम्यहम् ॥

Does this passage serve any ulterior purpose? If it does, what are such passages called?

4 Paraphrase fully so as to show that you understand :— 8

आरूढशैलशिखरं त्वद्वदनापहृतकान्तिसर्वस्वः ।
प्रतिकर्तुमिवोर्ध्वकरः स्थितः पुरस्तान्निशानाथः ॥
ननु प्रिये किन्न दर्शितमनेनोद्गच्छता जडत्वम् । कुतः ।
किं पद्मस्य रुचिं न हन्ति नयनानन्दं विधत्ते न किं
वृद्धिं वा झषकेतनस्य कुरुते नालोकमात्रेण किम् ।
वक्त्रेन्दौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृम्भते
दर्पः स्यादमृतेन चेदिह तदप्यस्येव बिम्बाधरे ॥

5. Explain the following passages, stating the context in each case :— 11

(*a*) प्रकृष्टस्य प्रेम्णस्खलित मविषह्यं हि भवति ।

(*b*) तपति प्रावृषि नितरामभ्यर्णजलागमो दिवसः ।

(*c*) अहो निरनुरोधा मयि देवी ।

(*d*) अहमीदृशी कटुभाषिणी । आर्यवसन्तकः पुनः प्रियंवदः ।

(*e*) यदात्मकृतं तन्मयि सम्भावयसि ।

(*f*) प्रत्यायाद्वाञ्छतासिद्विगुणितरभसस्तं रुमण्वान्क्षणेन ।

(*g*) पराधीनः खल्वयं जनः । न पुनरीदृशमवसरं मर्तुं प्राप्नोति । त्वमपि मात्मानं देव्या अपराधिनं करोषि ।

6. (1) What kind of hero, heroine and plot mark a Nâtikâ ? 8

(2) State briefly how the king comes to offend both Vâsavadattâ and Sâgarikâ in the third Act?

(3) What was the probable geographical position of कौशाम्बी and कोशलदेश ?

(4) What was the relation between Vâsavadattâ and Sâgarikâ ? How did she get into the king's household ?

7. Translate into English :— 10

(*a*) कल्याणबुद्धेरथवा तवायं न कामचारो मयि शङ्कनीयः ।
ममैव जन्मान्तरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्य : ॥
उपस्थितां पूर्वं मपास्य लक्ष्मीं वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः ।
तदास्पदं प्राप्य तयातिरोषात्सोढास्मि न त्वद्भवने वसन्ती ॥
निशाचरोपप्लुतभर्तृकाणां तपस्विनीनां भवतः प्रसादात् ।
भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने ॥

(*b*) निर्वर्त्यैवं दशमुखशिरश्छेदकार्यं सुराणां
विष्वक्सेनः स्वतनुमविशत्सर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठाम् ।
लङ्कानाथं पवनतनयं चोभयं स्थापयित्वा
कीर्तिस्तम्भद्वयमिव गिरौ दक्षिणे चोत्तरे च ॥

What is the metre of this verse ?

(c) भास्करश्च दिशमध्युवासयां तां श्रिताः प्रति-
भयं ववासिरे ।
क्षत्रशोणितपितृक्रियोचितं चोदयन्त्य इव भा-
र्गवं शिवाः ॥
तत्प्रतीपपवनादिवैकृतं प्रेक्ष्य शान्तिमधिकृ-
त्य कृत्यवित् ।
अन्वयुङ्क्त गुरुमीश्वरः क्षितेः स्वन्तमित्य
लघयत्स तद्व्यथाम् ॥

Explain the underlined more fully.

8. Dissolve and translate the following compounds. Also state in what connexion they occur in the text. 9

प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः, अनन्यसामान्यकलत्रवृत्तिः, महोर्मिविस्फूर्जथुनिर्विशेषाः, विवाहधूमारुणलोचनश्रीः, धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखः, शृङ्गाग्रलग्नाम्बुदवप्रपङ्क्तिः, छायाविनीताध्वपरिश्रमेषु, मैथिलीकण्ठनिर्व्यापारेण, विधिबलापेक्षी.

9. Describe the position of मधूपघ्न, मन्दाकिनी, चित्रकूट, तक्षशिला and पुष्कलावती. 5

10. Is there any allusion in the part of Raghuvansa you have read to (a) the true cause of the phenomenon of eclipse, (b) colonisation? Quote the verses if you can. 4

11. Quote verses from Ratnâvali, describing the setting sun or those from Raghu addressed by Parasurâma to Râma after the latter had broken to pieces the bow of S'iva. 8

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

OVID'S FASTI, BK. V. VIRGIL'S ÆNEID, BK. IV.

1. Translate :—

Exsul ab Arcadiis Latios Evander in agros
Venerat, impositos attuleratque deos.
Hic ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbæ
Et paucæ pecudes et casa rara fuit.
Quo postquam ventum, Consistite, præscia mater,
Nam locus imperii rus erit istud, ait.
Et matri et vati paret Nonacrius heros,
Inque peregrina constitit hospes humo.
Sacraque multa quidem sed Fauni prima bicornis
Has docuit gentes alipedisque dei.
Semicaper coleris cinctutis Faune Lupercis
Cum lustrant celebres vellera secta vias.
At tu donasti materno nomine mensem,
Inventor curvæ, Furibus apte, fidis.
Nec pietas hæc prima tua est, septena, putaris
Pleiadum numerum fila dedisse lyræ.

Nos quoque tangit honos, festis gaudemus et aris,
Turbaque cœlestis ambitiosa sumus.
Sæpe deos aliquis precando fecit iniquos,
Et pro delictis hostia blanda fuit.
Sæpe Iovem vidi cum iam sua mittere vellet
Fulmina ture dato sustinuisse manum.
At si negligimur, magnis iniuria pœnis
Solvitur, et iustum præterit ira modum.
Respice Thistiaden: flammis absentibus arsit,
Causa est quod Phœbes ara sine igne fuit.
Respice Tantaliden : eadem dea vela tenebat,
Virgo est, et spretos bis tamen ulta focos.

Vade, age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc
Exspectat fatis que datas non respicit urbes,
Adloquere et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.

Non illum nobis genetrix pulcerrima talem
Promisit Graium que ideo bis vindicat armis
Sed fore qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,
Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
Quid struit aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur
Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget Hæc summa est hic nostri nuntius esto

Tum vero Æneas subitis exterritus umbris
Corripit e somno corpus socios que fatigat ·
'Præcipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris,
'Solvite vela citi Deus æthere missus ab alto
'Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes
'Ecce iterum stimulat Sequimur te sancte deorum
'Quisquis es imperioque iterum paremus ovantes
'Adsis o placidus que iuves et sidera cœlo
'Dextra feras' Dixit vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum stricto que ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet: rapiuntque ruunt que:
Litora deseruere: latet sub classibus æquor.
Adnixi torquent spumas et cœrula verrunt

2 Give the etymology of the following words:—

Cœlum, deus, cœruleus, numen, fœdus, virtus, auctor, votum, casus.

3 Give the perfects and supines of the following verbs:—

Facesso, fateor, findo, gigno, iacio, lego, morior, nosco, pango, pello, sero, tollo.

4 Translate into Latin—

(i) There is nothing to prevent your going

(ii) I am afraid that you will not succeed.

(iii) He sent an officer to command the army

(iv) The more I saw him the less I liked him.

5 Translate into English—

(i) Ita rogo ut ne properes

(ii) Hoc nurquam erit, nedum nunc sit.

(iii) Oderint dum metuant.

(iv) Tam est amicus quam qui maxime

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M]

LATIN—PAPER II

F. G. SELBY, B A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CÆSAR, BOOK V. CICERO PRO LEGE MANILIA ET PRO ARCHIA

1. Translate— 50

Requiretur fortasse nunc quemadmodum, cum hæc ita sint, reliquum possit magnum esse bellum. Cognoscite, Quirites. Non enim hoc sine causa quæri videtur Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur quam prædicant in fuga fratris sui membra in illis locis qua se parens perseque retur dissipavisse ut eorum collectia dispersa mœrorque patrius celeritatem persequendi retardaret Sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti pulcerrimarumque rerum omnium quas et a maioribus acceperat et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat in Ponto omnem reliquit Hæc dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius rex ipse e manibus effugit.

De quo legando spero consules ad senatum relaturos. Qui si dubitabunt aut gravabuntur, ego me profiteor relaturum neque me impediet cuiusquam, Quirites, inimicum edictum quo minus fretus vobis vestrum ius beneficiumque defendam neque præter intercessionem quidquam audiam . de qua, ut arbitror, isti ipsi qui minantur etiam atque etiam quid liceat considerabunt.

Reliquum est ut de felicitate, quam præstare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut æquum est homini de potestate deorum, timide et pauca dicamus Ego enim sic existimo Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario et ceteris magnis imperatoribus non solum propter virtutem sed etiam propter fortunam sæpius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos Fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quædam ad amplitudinem et gloriam et ad res magnas bene gerendas divinitus adiuncta fortuna . de huius autem hominis felicitate de quo nunc

agimus hac utar moderatione dicendi non ut in illius potestate fortunam positam esse dicam, sed ut præterita meminisse reliqua sperare videamur ne aut invisa diis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur.

Quæret quispiam : quid ? illi ipsi summi viri quorum virtutes litteris proditæ sunt istane doctrina quam tu effers laudibus eruditi fuerunt ? Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare : sed tamen est certum quid respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse et sine doctrina naturæ ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos moderatos et gravis exstitisse fateor. Etiam illud adiungo, sæpius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam atque idem ego contendo cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quædam conformatioque doctrinæ tum illud nescio quid præclarum ac singulare solere existere.

Erat in Carnutibus summo loco natus Tasgetius, cuius maiores in sua civitate regnum obtinuerant. Huic Cæsar pro eius virtute atque in se benevolentia, quod in omnibus bellis singulari eius opera fuerat usus, maiorum locum restituerat Tertium iam hunc annum regnantem inimici multis palam ex civitate auctoribus interfecerunt. Defertur ea res ad Cæsarem. Ille veritus, quod ad plures pertinebat, ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, L. Plancum cum legione ex Belgio celeriter in Carnutes proficisci iubet ibique hiemare: quorum que opera cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittere. Interim ab omnibus legatis quæstoribus que, quibus legiones tradiderat, certior factus est in hiberna perventum locumque hibernis esse munitum.

2. Translate into Latin Prose— 50

He descended into the forum with the garb and gestures of a suppliant, and invoked with loud cries the assistance of his friends, and the compassion of the multitude. Great numbers of the knights clothed themselves in black at his summons ; and his steps, as he pleaded his cause from house to house, were attended, it is said, by twenty thousand of his fellow-citizens in token of their sympathy. Encouraged by these favorable symptoms, the senators met and proposed a decree, that the people should change their dress as in a public calamity : and when the consuls resisted and Clodius appeared in arms among them, many of them ran out tearing their clothes, and calling aloud on the people to succour the Father of his country.

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the different significations of the word עֵד ? 6
Quote passages in which the word is used having those significations.

2. (*a*). What is the Hithpael of דָּעַשׁ; and what does it mean ? 10

(*b*). What are the peculiarities of the irregular verbs called פֵּ ? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. To whom and why was the name צָפְנַת פַּעְנֵחַ given ? 4
What is its literal meaning ?

4. Translate the following passage into English :— 30

וַיִּרְא יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת בְּנֵי יוֹסֵף וַיֹּאמֶר מִי אֵלֶּה : וַיֹּאמֶר יוֹסֵף אֶל אָבִיו בָּנַי הֵם
אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לִי אֱלֹהִים בָּזֶה וַיֹּאמֶר קָחֶם נָא אֵלַי וַאֲבָרְכֵם : וְעֵינֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כָּבְדוּ
מִזֹּקֶן לֹא יוּכַל לִרְאוֹת וַיַּגֵּשׁ אֹתָם אֵלָיו וַיִּשַּׁק לָהֶם וַיְחַבֵּק לָהֶם : וַיֹּאמֶר יִשְׂרָאֵל
אֶל יוֹסֵף רְאֹה פָנֶיךָ לֹא פִלָּלְתִי וְהִנֵּה הֶרְאָה אֹתִי אֱלֹהִים גַּם אֶת זַרְעֶךָ : וַיּוֹצֵא
יוֹסֵף אֹתָם מֵעִם בִּרְכָּיו וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ לְאַפָּיו אָרְצָה : וַיִּקַּח יוֹסֵף אֶת שְׁנֵיהֶם אֶת
אֶפְרַיִם בִּימִינוֹ מִשְׂמְאל יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת מְנַשֶּׁה בִּשְׂמֹאלוֹ מִימִין יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיַּגֵּשׁ אֵלָיו :
וַיִּשְׁלַח יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת יְמִינוֹ וַיָּשֶׁת עַל רֹאשׁ אֶפְרַיִם וְהוּא הַצָּעִיר וְאֶת שְׂמֹאלוֹ עַל
רֹאשׁ מְנַשֶּׁה שִׂכֵּל אֶת יָדָיו כִּי מְנַשֶּׁה הַבְּכוֹר : וַיְבָרֶךְ אֶת יוֹסֵף וַיֹּאמֶר הָאֱלֹהִים
אֲשֶׁר הִתְהַלְּכוּ אֲבֹתַי לְפָנָיו אַבְרָהָם וְיִצְחָק הָאֱלֹהִים הָרֹעֶה אֹתִי מֵעוֹדִי עַד הַיּוֹם
הַזֶּה : הַמַּלְאָךְ הַגֹּאֵל אֹתִי מִכָּל רָע יְבָרֵךְ אֶת הַנְּעָרִים וְיִקָּרֵא בָהֶם שְׁמִי וְשֵׁם
אֲבֹתַי אַבְרָהָם וְיִצְחָק וְיִדְגּוּ לָרֹב בְּקֶרֶב הָאָרֶץ :

5. What are the different renderings of the phrase :— 4
וַיִּקְרְאוּ לְפָנָיו אַבְרֵךְ :

6. Translate the following sentence and explain the force of the words פָּקַד יִפְקֹד in it :— וַיַּשְׁבַּע יוֹסֵף אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֵאמֹר פָּקֹד יִפְקֹד אֱלֹהִים אֶתְכֶם וְהַעֲלִתֶם אֶת עַצְמֹתַי מִזֶּה׃ 4

7. Give the literal and idiomatic translation of the following phrases :— 10

(a.) יוּלְּדוּ עַל בִּרְכַּי יוֹסֵף׃

(b.) לִרְאוֹת אֶת עֶרְוַת הָאָרֶץ בָּאתֶם׃

(c.) חֲלִילָה לִי מֵעֲשׂוֹת זֹאת׃

(d.) וַיְנַחֵם אוֹתָם וַיְדַבֵּר עַל לִבָּם׃

(e.) מִכָּל מִשְׁמָר נְצֹר לִבֶּךָ׃

8. Translate the following passage into English :— 25

לֵךְ אֶל נְמָלָה עָצֵל רְאֵה דְרָכֶיהָ וַחֲכָם׃ אֲשֶׁר אֵין לָהּ קָצִין שֹׁטֵר וּמֹשֵׁל׃ תָּכִין בַּקַּיִץ לַחְמָהּ אָגְרָה בַּקָּצִיר מַאֲכָלָהּ׃ עַד מָתַי עָצֵל תִּשְׁכָּב מָתַי תָּקוּם מִשְׁנָתֶךָ׃ מְעַט שֵׁנוֹת מְעַט תְּנוּמוֹת מְעַט חִבֻּק יָדַיִם לִשְׁכָּב׃ וּבָא כְמַהֲלֵךְ רֵאשֶׁךָ וּמַחְסֹרְךָ כְּאִישׁ מָגֵן׃ אָדָם בְּלִיַּעַל אִישׁ אָוֶן הוֹלֵךְ עִקְּשׁוּת פֶּה׃ קוֹרֵץ בְּעֵינָו מוֹלֵל בְּרַגְלָו מֹרֶה בְּאֶצְבְּעֹתָיו׃ תַּהְפֻּכוֹת בִּלְבוֹ חֹרֵשׁ רָע בְּכָל עֵת מִדְנָיִם יְשַׁלֵּחַ׃ עַל כֵּן פִּתְאֹם יָבוֹא אֵידוֹ פֶּתַע יִשָּׁבֵר וְאֵין מַרְפֵּא׃ שֵׁשׁ הִנֵּה שָׂנֵא יְיָ וְשֶׁבַע תּוֹעֲבַת נַפְשׁוֹ׃ עֵינַיִם רָמוֹת לְשׁוֹן שָׁקֶר וְיָדַיִם שֹׁפְכוֹת דָּם נָקִי׃ לֵב חֹרֵשׁ מַחְשְׁבוֹת אָוֶן רַגְלַיִם מִמְהֲרוֹת לָרוּץ לָרָעָה׃ יָפִיחַ כְּזָבִים עֵד שָׁקֶר וּמְשַׁלֵּחַ מְדָנִים בֵּין אַחִים׃

9. Write the word הוֹרְדֻהוּ according to its correct grammatical construction. 2

10. Fill up the ellipsis in the following sentence :— 5

הֲיָצֵל כִּצְבִי מִיָּד וּכְצִפּוֹר מִיָּד יָקוּשׁ׃

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give some account of the battle of Gibeon. 5

2. (*a*) Give the boundaries of the Land of Canaan after its conquest by the Israelites. 6

   (*b*) What are the different Hebrew names of the Dead Sea?

   (*c*) Trace out the course of the River Jordan.

3. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

אָז יִבְנֶה יְהוֹשֻׁעַ מִזְבֵּחַ לַיְיָ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּהַר
עֵיבָל : כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יְיָ אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
כַּכָּתוּב בְּסֵפֶר תּוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה מִזְבַּח אֲבָנִים שְׁלֵמוֹת
אֲשֶׁר לֹא הֵנִיף עֲלֵיהֶן בַּרְזֶל וַיַּעֲלוּ עָלָיו עֹלוֹת
לַיְיָ וַיִּזְבְּחוּ שְׁלָמִים : וַיִּכְתֹּב שָׁם עַל הָאֲבָנִים
אֵת מִשְׁנֵה תּוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה אֲשֶׁר כָּתַב לִפְנֵי בְּנֵי
יִשְׂרָאֵל : וְכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל וּזְקֵנָיו וְשֹׁטְרִים וְשֹׁפְטָיו
עֹמְדִים מִזֶּה וּמִזֶּה לָאָרוֹן נֶגֶד הַכֹּהֲנִים הַלְוִיִּם
נֹשְׂאֵי אֲרוֹן בְּרִית יְיָ כַּגֵּר כָּאֶזְרָח חֶצְיוֹ אֶל מוּל
הַר גְּרִזִים וְחֶצְיוֹ אֶל מוּל הַר עֵיבָל כַּאֲשֶׁר
צִוָּה מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יְיָ לְבָרֵךְ אֶת הָעָם יִשְׂרָאֵל
בָּרִאשֹׁנָה :

4. Translate the following phrases into Hebrew :— 10

(*a*) His fame was throughout all the country.

(*b*) None went out and none went in.

(*c*) Why hast thou troubled us.

(*d*) Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way.

(*e*) With long life will I satisfy him.

5. Which of the prescribed Psalms are composed in the alphabetical order? 2

6. Explain the allusions in the following passages :— 8

(*a*.) יַעֲשׂוּ עֶגֶל בְּחֹרֵב וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ לְמַסֵּכָה :

(*b*.) וַיִּצְמְדוּ לְבַעַל פְּעוֹר וַיֹּאכְלוּ זִבְחֵי מֵתִים :

7. Correct the errors in the following sentences and give your reasons for it :— 4

(*a*.) וַיֹּאמֶר יְיָ אֶל יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אַל תִּירָא מֵהֶם כִּי בְיָדְךָ נְתַתִּים לֹא יַעֲמֹד אִישׁ מֵהֶם בְּפָנֶיךָ :

(*b*.) שָׂרִים רָדְפוּנִי חִנָּם וּמִדְּבָרֶיךָ פָּחַד לִבִּי :

8. Translate the following Psalm into English :— 10

מִזְמוֹר לְתוֹדָה הָרִיעוּ לַיְיָ כָּל הָאָרֶץ : עִבְדוּ אֶת יְיָ בְּשִׂמְחָה בֹּאוּ לְפָנָיו בִּרְנָנָה : דְּעוּ כִּי יְיָ הוּא אֱלֹהִים הוּא עָשָׂנוּ וְלוֹ אֲנַחְנוּ עַמּוֹ וְצֹאן מַרְעִיתוֹ : בֹּאוּ שְׁעָרָיו בְּתוֹדָה חֲצֵרֹתָיו בִּתְהִלָּה הוֹדוּ לוֹ בָּרְכוּ שְׁמוֹ כִּי טוֹב יְיָ לְעוֹלָם חַסְדּוֹ וְעַד דֹּר וָדֹר אֱמוּנָתוֹ :

9. Translate the following passages into Hebrew :— 40

(*a*) And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt. And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck.

(*b*) And it came to pass, when Joshua was by Jericho, that he lifted up his eyes and looked, and, behold, there stood a man over against him with his sword drawn in his hand: and Joshua went unto him, and said unto him, Art thou for us or for our adversaries? And he said, Nay; but as captain of the host of the Lord am I now come. And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and did worship, and said unto him, What saith my Lord unto his servant? And the captain of the Lord's host said unto Joshua, Loose thy shoe from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy. And Joshua did so.

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shah-namah, from the letter of Kávus to the Shah of Mazanderán till the fight of Rustum with Sohrab. *Gulistan* Book V.

1. Mention the four cardinal points, East, West, North, and South in pure Persian, and also in the Arabic forms now in use. 8

2. By what stratagem did the King of Humaverán make Kávus prisoner, and who delivered him from captivity? 8

3. Explain the difference between بد کنش and بد کنشت also between بد نهاد and بد نهان and translate the following distich :— 10

وگر بدنهان باشی و بدکنش
ز چرخ بلند آیدت سرزنش

4. Translate into English :— 28

اگر تند بادی بر آید ز کنج
بخاک افگند نا رسیده ترنج
ستم گاره خوانمش ار دادگر
هنرمند گویمش ار بی هنر
اگر مرگ دادست بیداد چیست
زداد این همه بانگ و فریاد چیست
از ین راز جان تو آگاه نیست
بدین پرده اندر ترا راه نیست
همه تا در آز رفته فراز
بکس وا نشد این در آز باز
برفتن مگر بهتر آیدت جای
چو آرام گیری بدیگر سرای
اگر مرگ کسرا نیو باردی
ز پیر و جوان خاک بسپاردی
اگر اتشی گاه افروختن
بسوزد عجب نیست زو سوختن
بسوزد چو در سوزش آید درست
چو شاخ نو از بیخ کهنه برست

دم مرگ چو آتش هولناک
ندارد ز برنا و فرتوت باک
جوان را چه باید بگیتی طرب
که نی مرگ را هست پیری سبب

5. Write the words گرن in Roman letters according to the different meanings it has, and give them. 3

(a) Describe the arrangement by which Kávus ascended into the sky. 10

(b) Who were به سود and تهمینه and آفرید گرن? 5

6. Translate into English :—

یکی را زنی صاحب جمال در گذشت و مادر زن فرتوت بعلت کابین در خانه متمکن بماند مرد از مجاورت او بجان رنجیدی و از مجاورت او چاره ندیدی تا کروهی آشنا یان به پرسیدن آمدندش یکی گفت چگونه در فراق آن یار عزیز گفت نا دیدن زن چنان دشوار نیست که دیدن مادر زن 8

گل بتاراج رفت و خار بماند
کنج برداشتند و مار بماند

دیده بر تارک سنان دیدن
خوشتر از روی دشمنان دیدن
واجبست از هزار دوست برید
تا یکی دشمنت نباید دید

(*a*) Give the literal translation of— 5

در قعر بحر مودت غریق بود—از حلقهٔ درویشانم
— مشتاق به که ملول

(*b*) Decompose the word شپره 3

(*c*) Give a few compounds of the word گل with the signification of *rose* and *loam*. 5

THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Divani Hafez, Odes LXI.—XC. *Anvari Suhaili*, Bks. V. and VI.

1. Show the derivation of the noun سرشت with its original and figurative meaning. 5

2. Translate into English :— 16

صبا اگر گذری افتدت بکشور دوست
بیار نفحهٔ از کیسوی معنبر دوست

بجان او که بشکرانه جان بزافشانم
اکر بسوی من آری پیامی از بر دوست
وکر چنانچه در آن حضرتت نباشد بار
برای دیده بیاور غباری از در دوست
من کدا و تمنای وصل اوهیهات
مگر بخواب به بینم جمال و منظر دوست
دل صنوبریم همچو بید لرزا نست
زحسرت قد وبالای چون صنوبر دوست
اکرچه دوست بچیزی نمیخرد مارا
بعالمی نمیفروشیم موی از سر دوست
چه باشد ار شود از قید غم دلش آزاد
چوهست حافظ مسکین غلام و چاکر دوست

3. Explain the phrases :— 10

سیب زنخدان او چه میگوید—برسان بندگی
دختر رز— چرخ از چه سفله پرورشد

4. Give pure Persian words for— 10

—عندلیب—طره—باغ—صراح—زجاج
عالم—بحر—فنا—حیات—ماوی

(a) Write the number 1880 according to the *Abujad* notation in as few letters as you can. 7

5 Translate into English :— 22

هرکه بنای کار خویش بر صبر و ثبات ننهد و اساس مهم‌را بسکون و وقار استحکام ندهد عواقب اعمالش بملامت کشد و خواتیم احوالش بندامت ادا کند و ستوده تر خصلتی که ایزد تعالی آدمیان را بدان آراسته گردانیده است و بر عالمیان ببرکت آن رتبهٔ تکریم ارزانی فرموده زینت حلم و فضیلت و قار تواند بود

برد باری خرانه خرد است
هرکرا حلم نیست دیو و ددا ست

و نکته در آن که گفته اند حلم را چون مقلوب کنی ملح گردد یعنی نمک مایده اخلاق اوست * همان میتواند بود که اگر کسی در تحصیل اجناس مکارم بر اقران مبادرت نماید به تقدیم انواع فضایل از اهل زبان کوی مسابقت در رباید چون درشت خوی و تهتک و سبکساری و تزدد

بدان پیوندد هنرهای دیگر چون طعام بیمزه
مقبول هیچ طبع نباشد * و خاطرهارا از حفت
مزاج ورکاکت رای آنکس نفرتی پیدید آید

6. Translate into Persian :— 30

The poetry of Persia differs not more from that of Europe in its style and composition than in its form and arrangement. If, however, it be the principal purpose of poetry to afford pleasure, whenever that object has been attained, the arbitrary rules of critics may at once be disregarded. From the writings of any poet instruction can seldom be derived ; and if, therefore, it be not found in the poems of Persia, it cannot reasonably occasion disappointment. In every respect it may be remarked that Persian literature possesses a poetry, which, excepting in dramatic works, is not inferior to that of any other country.—(Captain Vans Kennedy.)

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

GOVIND V. KURKARAY, B.A. ; T. S. TAIT, B.A., B. Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the value of— 10

$$\frac{x + 2a}{x - 2a} + \frac{x + 2b}{x - 2b}$$

when $x = \dfrac{12ab}{a + b + \sqrt{(a + b)^2} + 12ab}$

2. Solve the equation— 10

$$x^4 + \tfrac{1}{4} = x\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x^4 - \tfrac{1}{4}}.$$

3. If α, β be the roots of the equation $x^2 - px + q = 0$, 10
prove that $\alpha + \beta = p$ and $\alpha\beta = q$ and that the roots of the equation $x^2 - (p^2 - 2q)\, x + q^2 = 0$ are the squares of the roots of the original equation.

4. The attendance at Professors' lectures varies directly as the Professor's power of exposition and inversely as the square of the number of lectures delivered. If sixty-four students attend the lectures of Professor A who delivers a course of twelve lectures, find the number of students who attend the lectures of Professor B who delivers a course of sixteen lectures and who possesses twice as much power of exposition as Professor A. 10

5. If $a : b :: c : d :: e : f$, prove that— 7

$$\frac{a^2 + c^2 + e^2}{ab + cd + ef} = \frac{ab + cd + ef}{b^2 + d^2 + f^2}.$$

6. Find an arithmetical progression such that the sum of n terms shall be equal to n^2. 10

7. In a geometrical progression prove that— 10

$$r^n - \frac{s}{s-l} r^{n-1} + \frac{l}{s-l} = 0.$$

8. Prove that the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is the same as the number of them taken $n - r$ at a time. 7

9. Find the $(r + 1)^{th}$ term in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$. 10

10. Find the two middle terms of $(a + x)^{13}$ and show that the middle term in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{2n}$ is— 16

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \ldots\ldots (2n-1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \qquad\qquad n} 2^n x^n.$$

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

GOVIND V. KURKARAY, B.A.; T. S. TAIT, B.A., B. Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What is meant by the altitude of a parallelogram? Prove that the opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal. 10

If through one angular point of a parallelogram a pair of lines can be drawn to the opposite sides equal in length and making equal angles with the diagonal through the same angular point, prove that the parallelogram is a rhombus

2 If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line Deduce that the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of two lines is equal to the difference of their squares 10

3 The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure, inscribed in a circle, are together equal to two right angles 9

ABC is an isosceles triangle, A being the vertex In AB a point D is taken and in AC a point E, so that AD is equal to AE Prove that a circle may be described about the quadrilateral DECB

4 Show how to inscribe a circle in a given triangle What is an escribed circle? Show how the escribed circles of a given triangle may be described 9

5. Define similar rectilineal figures Show how to describe on a given straight line a rectilineal figure similar and similarly situated to a given rectilineal figure of four sides 6

6 Prove that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc which is equal in length to the radius is an invariable angle Find approximately the number of degrees in this angle If the unit of angular measure be half a right angle, how many degrees are there in an angle whose circular measure is $\frac{4}{3}$? 7

7 Give *full* definitions of the Trigonometrical ratios, and investigate the relations which connect the Trigonometrical ratios of two complementary angles 9

8 Find the limit of $\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}$ and $\frac{\tan\theta}{\theta}$ when θ is indefinitely diminished 9

Also find the limit of $m \tan \frac{x^\circ}{m}$ when m increases indefinitely

9 Prove that in any triangle $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$, and show how this can be deduced from the relations— 8

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \sin C$$

7. Distinguish clearly between a 'degree of heat and a degree of temperature'. What are the usual thermal units employed in Physics? 15

8. Define the terms specific heat and latent heat, and give illustrations. If some ether be poured on the back of the hand a sensation of cold is felt: explain the cause of this. 10

BOTANY.

1. Describe the appearance presented by full-grown *starch granules* under the microscope. Tell what you know as to their supposed origin, and their mode of development. In what parts of plants is starch most abundant? 15

2. What is *cambium*? Where does it occur in a *Dicotyledonous* plant? What is its function? 15

3. By what characters is a *stem* distinguished from a *root*? Describe the appearance presented by a transverse section of the stem of a *Monocotyledonous* plant. 15

4. Explain fully what is meant by the phrase *ascent of the sap* in plants. What are the causes producing this ascent? 20

5. Give the general characters of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, and, very briefly, the characters of its sub-orders. What are the qualities and uses of the plants of the order? 20

6. Describe the plant put into your hands, referring it to its natural order. 15